"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, probably rain, to-day; fair to-morrow; variable winds, becoming west.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,169. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ANARCHIST SHOT AT KING ALFONSO

Young Monarch Was Unhurt by Three Bullets, One of Which Wounded His Horse.

CRIED "LONG LIVE SPAIN!"

Loyal Populace Cheered Him as He Continued His Ride to the Palace.

CROWDS BENT ON LYNCHING

Alegre, the Assassin, Is an Anarchist—Says He Shot to Avenge Ferrer.

ATTEMPTS ON ALFONSO'S LIFE.

June 18, 1903—A lunatic shot at him and his mother as they were returning from church in Madrid.

January, 1904—A bomb was found just outside the Royal Palace in Madrid.

May 31, 1905—A bomb was thrown at the King and President Loubet of France as they were driving through the streets of Paris.

November, 1905—Cartridges were exploded in the Church of San Pedro, Madrid, where he was attending service.

May 31, 1906—A bomb hurled at the carriage bearing King Alfonso and his bride from their wedding ceremony killed eleven persons in the streets of Madrid.

1908—A bomb was thrown at the King in Barcelona.

Jan. 5, 1911—An explosion occurred in the crowd surrounding the King on a visit to Malaga.

April 13, 1913—Rafael Sanchez Alegre, a Spanish Anarchist, fired three shots at the King as he rode through the capital after a public ceremony.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

MADRID, April 13.—As King Alfonso was returning from the ceremony of swearing in recruits this afternoon a man who is believed to be an Anarchist attempted his Majesty's life by firing three shots point-blank at him. The King was not injured, but he had a narrow escape.

The King, surrounded by a gorgeously uniformed escort, including the Captain General of Madrid and the General Staff, left the scene of the ceremony, Queen Victoria and her mother, Princess Henry of Battenberg, following in an open carriage. The procession passed slowly along the Paseo de la Castellaña, amid the cheers of a vast assemblage. Fifteen minutes later the royal party arrived before the Calle del Turco, where Marshal Prim fell mortally wounded by assassins on Dec. 27, 1870. At this point the King received a tremendous ovation, and was affably responding to the enthusiasm of the crowd when a revolver shot was heard above the cheers. Two more shots were fired, in quick succession, one wounding in the neck the horse behind which the King was standing, and the other striking the harness.

After the third shot the crowd awakened from the stupor into which it had been thrown by the first report, and it was soon in a state of utter confusion. Perfect order, however, prevailed among the royal bodyguard, the members of which immediately surrounded the King.

Assassin Seized by a Policeman.

When the assassin fired the first shot a policeman named Vicente Canelada, who was standing near him, struck him on the arm, grappled with him, and succeeded in bringing him to the earth. The two men struggled furiously, and the criminal then managed to fire the two last shots, wounding another policeman slightly in the leg. He was then overpowered and conducted by the police to a house near the scene of the outrage, where he was handcuffed. The crowd attempted to lynch him as he was being led across the street to a place of security.

On recovering from their momentary panic, the huge throngs on both sides of the wide thoroughfare broke into cheers for their monarch, the demonstration continuing for several minutes. The spontaneous ovation recalled the King's reception after attending the funeral of the late Señor Canalejas, when he was frantically acclaimed for his courage in showing himself in public after the murder of his Minister.

A few minutes afterward the procession was again in motion, the King riding his wounded horse to the palace.

On arriving at the palace the King said that the first shot was well aimed, but by a miracle did not hit him. He added laughingly that the man's hand was evidently shaky, and finished by saying to those with him:

Continued on Page 3.

SEVEN DIE IN TRAIN UPSET.

Fifteen Prospective Land Buyers Also Hurt on Montreal Trip.

MONTREAL, April 13.—Seven persons are dead and fifteen injured as the result of the derailment of an excursion train this afternoon on the Montreal-Chambly branch of the Central Vermont Railway, about four and a half miles out of St. Lambert.

The train was carrying about 700 passengers who had taken advantage of the free trip given by Cottrell, Ltd., a firm of real estate agents, to prospective purchasers of lots at Albani sub-division. The train was returning to Montreal at a speed of between twenty and thirty miles an hour, when the engine and the first three coaches left the rails near East Greenfield Station.

Telescoping of the ends of the derailed coaches caused most of the fatalities, almost all of which occurred in the first two of the derailed cars. Escaping steam from the boiler of the locomotive, which was thrown on its side, filled the coaches and hampered passengers in escaping.

The passengers from the other cars formed a rescue brigade and worked hard to extricate the dead and injured from the wreckage. Their efforts were fruitless in the case of several of the victims, whose bodies were wedged so firmly in the shattered remains of the coaches that it took a wrecking crew hours to release them. The dead are:

J. Moses, fireman, Montreal.

J. Lacoste, 501 Drolet Street, Montreal.

Margaret Deer, 10 years old, 100 Conway Street, Point St. Charles.

Unidentified man, supposed to be Christie, Canadian Pacific Railroad engineer, The Glen, Quebec.

Unidentified man, supposed to be named Rochon.

Martin White, Lafayette Avenue, Montreal South, died on way to Montreal.

Unidentified man.

As the train was crowded, scores of persons were standing on the platforms, and many of these were killed or injured. Between the first and second coaches two bodies were crushed, one being that of Margaret Deer. The little girl's mother, herself slightly injured, stood near the rescuers for hours as they tried to extricate the child's body. She pleaded with them to hurry their work. They had not been successful up to midnight.

The man supposed to be Rochon was pinned under a truck, and although injured fatally lived for several hours while efforts were made to effect his release. He never recovered consciousness.

The accident is supposed to have been caused by spreading rails.

MRS. PANKHURST NO BETTER

Woman Doctor Attends Her—Suffragette Meetings Broken Up.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 13.—Mrs. Pankhurst's condition is understood to be still serious.

A woman doctor is in constant attendance upon her.

LONDON, April 13.—The weekly attempt of the suffragettes to hold a meeting in Hyde Park took place to-day. The crowd howled down the speakers and hurled missiles at them until the police were forced to intervene and escort the suffragettes from the park.

Wild scenes of disorder occurred at Wimbledon Common, where an enormous force of police was engaged in protecting from violence the suffragettes who tried to hold an open-air meeting. The speeches were inaudible, and the mob was riotous beyond expression. Mounted police were obliged to charge several times before they were able to rescue the women.

A suffragette meeting at Hampstead Heath was also broken up.

MAN SHE FOUGHT DROWNED

Wife of Barge Captain, Held, Said She Defended Herself.

Mrs. Ethel Clark, 37 years old, the wife of Thomas Clark, Captain of the coal barge Harrisburg, docked at the Standard Oil Company's pier at the foot of North Thirteenth Street, Williamsburg, was arrested yesterday and held without bail by Magistrate Naumer in the Manhattan Avenue Court on a charge of homicide following the drowning of John Dunn, a boatman, 30 years old, of 62 Newell Street.

The Captain of the barge had several friends on board last night, and early in the morning he escorted them ashore. Dunn staid behind, and as Clark started to return to his boat he heard screams from his wife. He found her sobbing on deck, and from her incoherent words he gathered that Dunn was in the water. Assisted by four other men he recovered the body. The police were notified and they arrested the woman.

She told them that after her husband left the boatman came into the cabin where she was sitting with her baby and attempted familiarities. She fled to the deck with the child, and says that Dunn followed. When he again approached her she fought back at him. Then he struck his head against a guardrail, she says, and fell overboard.

The Magistrate said he would have to hold her without bail for the Coroner's investigation. Capt. Clark, who was also arrested, was paroled until Tuesday.

MERE MAN HAS INNINGS.

In a Body "He" Leaves Benefit While Suffrage Speech is Made.

Opportunity for a real militant suffrage demonstration came last night at the Century Theatre benefit for the Volunteer Fresh Air Fund and French Day Nursery, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw was down on the programme for a ten-minute suffrage speech, and there were a great many of her supporters in the theatre wearing their newest yellow ribbons. There were also a great many mere men there.

When the announcer called Mrs. Laidlaw's turn there was a spontaneous uprising in all parts of the house by the mere men. It was a literal uprising; the men, almost as if by a preconcerted signal, rising and marching up the aisle to the door. As the movement became general most of the audience, which did not care which way it went, began to laugh.

Then the suffragists started a counter-demonstration. Loud hissing came from some parts of the auditorium, but the cooler heads among the "votes for women" contingent contented themselves with endeavoring to split their gloves in handclapping to encourage the speaker. It looked like London for a moment.

When the last mere man had left, and the suffragists had calmed down and the wistful look had left the faces of the men who were there with their wives, Mrs. Laidlaw emerged and made what everybody said was a good speech. When she had finished the mere men filed back, the performance was resumed under the ordinary auspices.

Justice Cohalan Out of Danger.

It was said at Roosevelt Hospital last night that Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, who was operated on a week ago for appendicitis, was improving rapidly and was out of danger.

HALF MILLION GRAFT IN MEADOW PRISON

Sulzer Investigator Finds Half the Amount Spent Was Squandered or Stolen.

SAYS SOME OFFICIALS KNEW

Adirondack Edifice Built on Quicksand After Being "Conceived in Graft"—Poor Material and Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 13.—In a preliminary report on the Great Meadow Prison, George W. Blake, Special Commissioner to Investigate Prisons and Reformatories, informs Gov. Sulzer that a conservative estimate would fix the loss to the State through carelessness and graft in the construction and repair of buildings at that institution at $500,000. As the prison is only partly completed, and only $1,100,000 has been spent for construction work or repairs, it would appear from Mr. Blake's report that almost half the money has been squandered or stolen. Mr. Blake also finds that the Great Meadow Prison project, which was first broached during the administration of Gov. Hughes, was "conceived in graft."

One wing of the new prison and a dormitory for the guards, where quarters for the prison administration were established, have been completed. Some work on other structures is in progress. Commissioner Blake expresses the opinion that the work has been so poorly done that it would be cheaper for the State to abandon the completed buildings and the construction work now going on and begin all over again.

The Comstock farm, where the prison is being built, is in Washington County on the Champlain Canal and seven miles south of Whitehall. It was bought through the efforts of Isaac V. Baker, a Republican politician, who was a party leader in the northern section of the State when Platt and Odell lorded it over the Republican Party.

Here is part of Commissioner Blake's report:

A peculiar feature of this situation is that no attempt has been made to conceal the wrong. It is so brazen and conspicuous that even the most unobserving visitor to the prison building must observe it. For more than two years this prison building job has been used to rob the State.

Before going further into the details I want to call your attention to a situation that seems to exist in the Department of Prisons. It has been frequently said that there is a "prison ring" forged for the purpose of stealing the people's money. I believe this statement to be true because the dishonesty of this particular job has so many ramifications.

The bills for inferior work and for work not done at all passed through the hands of the State Architect, his representatives at the prison, the Controller, and the Superintendent of Prisons.

All of these persons with the exception of the Controller, must have known that the bills were dishonest and should not have been paid. Yet they passed smoothly along and the money found its way into the pockets of the contractor. A careful investigation might show how much of it remained there.

This was only part of the ring. The other parts were the sub-contractors, who provided what labor and material they pleased without interference. It must be plain to any thinking person that a long series of bills, practically all of them dishonest, could not have passed through so many hands without detection.

"Conceived in Graft."

This project was conceived in graft. The State paid $92,000 for property worth not more than $30,000. The excuse for this initial crime was the alleged need of a hospital building in the health-giving air of the Adirondack region. This was a mere subterfuge. The fact was that the owner of this property induced his political friends to help him unload it upon the State at more than three times its value.

Then the Lunacy Commission decided it did not want this property, thereby threatening to deprive the projectors of the scheme of large graft in the erection of buildings, and it was decided to erect a prison there. The prison officials complacently agreeing, the people were cozened into believing that this outlay of money would be sufficiently productive to greatly reduce the cost of the maintenance of all the prisons of the State, and would have a salutary effect upon the physique and morals of prisoners, serving first terms, and upon those nearing the time of their discharge.

The first appropriation was made in 1909 and was for $350,000. The bill providing for this appropriation made it appear that this sum would be sufficient to complete the work, but up to the present time more than $1,800,000 has been appropriated and more money is still demanded. There is at present a demand to get $250,000 more, despite the fact that $750,00 is still available of the previous appropriations. From the conception of the scheme until the present time there does not seem to have been any attempt made to give the people an honest return for this outlay.

One wing and a dormitory have been completed. The site chosen for these buildings is in a hollow in the land, much of which is quicksand. The great prison building has settled so that cracks appear in the walls, all the piping is out of alignment, and it is only with difficulty that some of the prison machinery can be operated.

The dormitory, where the guards sleep and where the administrative work is conducted, is fortified with heavy iron bars at the windows and heavy doors, but the interior walls are fragile and combustible. It is possible to kick holes in them, and a fire once started would find the building an easy prey. The floors are of wood instead of concrete. If a fire should start in the night when the guards were sleeping, there would be no chance for their escape. This alone makes the work a crime that the State should immediately investigate to the end that the criminals guilty of it should be punished.

Clay and Quicksand Foundation.

The site of these two buildings is five feet below the surrounding lands. It is in a hollow pit of clay, in which is received the drainage of the hillsides, which forced the State to spend many thousands of dollars in drainage. Piles driven into the soil sink out of sight, and it seems impossible to find proper foundations for the heavy structures. The contract provides that the ground on which the foundation rests shall be solid.

As a matter of fact one end of the dormitory building began settling to an alarming extent, and the State had to spend $37,000 to level the building. The foundation here is quicksand, so it is certain that this expenditure will have to be frequently and indefinitely repeated.

It is difficult to find any explanation for the selection of this site, when it is surrounded by a circle of upland where solid foundations could have been found. Knowledge of the dishonesty of the men who permitted

Continued on Page 2.

Dorcieres Defends Dueling
Greatest Director of Duels Says It Is the Most Chivalrous Means of Settling Certain Difficult Questions.
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

BELGIAN STRIKE ON; 100,000 MINERS QUIT

Socialists Predict That 300,000 Will Be Out To-day, and 500,000 Later.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, April 14.—The long-impending general strike, the object of which is to compel the Government to bring in a bill establishing manhood suffrage, virtually began last night, when over 100,000 coal miners and workmen at the end of their day's labor took away their implements. The Socialists predict that there will be 300,000 strikers to-morrow, and 500,000 within a few days.

The workers, fearing too much moderation on the part of their political leaders, have decided not to obey the latter's instructions only to return to work when a cessation of the strike was decided on by a majority of themselves sitting in congress. While optimists predict that the movement will collapse within a fortnight, the strike leaders assert that the strikers will hold out five or six weeks, if necessary. They are making every effort to keep the strike peaceful, calling it a "strike of hands in pockets, not of extended fists." The general opinion, however, is that order can only be maintained for a few days, and that bloodshed will ensue when the strikers are exhausted and their savings reduced.

Half a cent a day has been promised from trades union funds. On the other hand, many liberal bourgeois, exasperated by the resistance of the Government to franchise reform, are preparing to support the strike pecuniarily.

The Socialist organs publish a letter this morning from the poet Maeterlinck severely criticising the Catholic rulers for offering money to the strikers. They also print a letter of sympathy from Keir Hardie, also one from the German M. P., Herr Bernstein, promising German funds, and a resolution from British miners pledging themselves to allow no shipment of coal to Belgium until the resumption of work. The Government asserts that the State railways are fully provided with fuel, but the strikers hope to disorganize the traffic by other means.

The garrisons in the mining and ironwork centres of Leige, Charleroi, and Mons have been largely reinforced by flying columns of military cyclists for protecting the Brussels-to-Paris railroad. Extraordinary precautions have been taken for the protection of the residences in Brussels of the Minister of State, M. Worste; the Speaker of the House, M. Scholiaert, and of the Minister of Railways, M. Hellepute, who is considered specially responsible for the refusal of franchise reform.

All municipal workers concerned with the supply of gas, electric light, and water, and with the operation of street car traffic, remain at work for the present, contributing a portion of their salaries to the strike fund, but they may possibly join the movement later.

A contingent of 10,000 demonstrators marched through the streets of Antwerp to-day carrying red flags. At Mons a meeting of 30,000 workmen was addressed by MM. Vandervelde and Destree, strike leaders, who exhorted their followers to remain calm. The same advice is being given by leaders everywhere. It is evident that the Socialist Party has ordered liberty of work to be respected. At La Louviere the strikers have posted placards telling the soldiers not to fire on them. Troops are everywhere received with cries of "Vive l'Armee!"

Miners who quit work last night appeared pleased, as though they were on a holiday. The Minister of Railways has posted notices saying that no leave will be granted to the men during the strike, and every striker was at once dismissed.

The Committee of the Ghent Exhibition announced a few days ago that the exposition would be considered neutral ground. The Socialist journal describes this information as a lie.

The Christian unions are carrying on an active propaganda against the strike, and have published a manifesto saying that as far as they are concerned all their members will be at work to-day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 14.—Hamilton Fyfe, special correspondent of The Daily Mail at Brussels, writes:

"I doubt if in any other country so many men would have voted for a strike which, far from promising them any personal advantage, such as increased wages or shorter hours, is bound to injure them and their families, and, even if successful, can result only in the triumph of a political idea.

"In these circumstances they are naturally not enthusiastic. I have come across some who are entering on the struggle full of hope and inspiration, but these are the organ-

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A pony glass of ANGOSTURA BITTERS the morning after a dinner-party.—Adv.

16 MEXICANS DIE TO SAVE GENERAL

Cover Flight Across Border of Gen. Ojeda, Following Defeat at Naco.

NACO, Ariz., April 13.—Gen. Pedro Ojeda, commanding the remnants of his Federal garrison of 300 troopers at Naco, Sonora, surrendered to the United States troops on border patrol duty here to-day, after having withstood a siege by State troops which lasted for five days, and in which more than half his troopers were killed. The surrender was hastened by an attack on the garrison by the band of Yaqui Indians under Gen. Alvaro Obregon, commanding the State troops, who at daybreak burst in on the little garrison across the border and fought viciously. The dead have been estimated at 200.

Gen. Ojeda, true to his promise, refused to surrender to the State troops. When the fighting was at its height this morning, he attempted to march across the border with his band of Federals. The fire from the enemy was demoralizing. Ojeda and his men scattered, running to the railway tracks separating the two border towns. Not even then did the firing from the rebels cease. Gen. Ojeda shouted to the American soldiers watching the fighting from a distance.

Capt. H. A. Sevarts's Company A, Ninth United States Cavalry, at once ran to his assistance. The American officer grasped the Mexican General by the arm. Together, they ran among the bullets to an automobile.

Capt. Figueroa of the Federal garrison, with fifteen men, remained behind to cover Gen. Ojeda's flight. One by one he and his soldiers died in the barracks, surrounded by a horde of yelling, slaughtering Yaquis. When the Indians burst in the windows and doors and crawled through shell-made gaps in the building, not one Federal was found alive.

Gen. Obregon entered the barracks from which the handful of Federal soldiers had wrought so much havoc on his overwhelming force, and picked up the sword which had fallen from Capt. Figueroa's hand. That was the only formality of surrender to the State forces.

Ojeda, before leaving the Sonora town, spiked his cannon and burned all supplies. Little was left for the victorious rebels. Personally leading his small group of men, the Federal General went from building to building, destroying everything that might be useful to the rebels. Not until his ammunition had become exhausted, however, did the Mexican commander give the word for flight.

Sixty-five wounded men from both sides were hurried to this town and placed in the army hospital. The dead remained piled in the streets and lying in the buildings as they fell.

Forty-five wounded Indians picked up in the streets of the Mexican town told what the Yaquis had accomplished. Prevented from participating in the night attack which had been ordered against the Federals by Gen. Obregon, because of their superstition that death in darkness would mean eternal obliteration, the Indians at daybreak wildly hurled themselves against the Federal fortifications, forcing the fighting and winning the battle, which ended the five-day siege.

"There is honor in this defeat," said Gen. Ojeda when he had reached the American side. "I have only one regret, and that is for Capt. Figueroa, who refused to come with me."

When told of the Captain's death, Ojeda went bitterly.

"Oh, had I but thrown myself into flames and died as he did!" cried the white-haired soldier.

"Now we are ready to drive the Huerta soldiers out of Guaymas and the State will be ours," said Gen. Obregon after the victory.

"My men deserve the credit," asserted the Yaqui chief just after the fighting.

STUDENT HELD AS FORGER.

Brooklyn Youth, a Cornell Freshman, Admits Cashing Bad Checks.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 13.—Charged with obtaining about $200 by forging checks, George F. Hughes, a freshman in the College of Mechanical Engineering at Cornell University, was arrested late last night by Sheriff Miller and Police Chief Buck, and is now locked up in the Tompkins County Jail. His bail has been fixed at $1,000, but so far no one has come forward to furnish it.

Hughes, who is 21 years of age, and whose home address is given as 1,537 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, has, it is said, confessed to the officials.

He was apprehended after he had cashed a check on his account at the First National Bank yesterday for $15. It was later found that he had overdrawn his account, and this led to the discovery that the signature on his check and to one signed A. M. Ackerman, the name of another Cornell student, which was usually attached to bogus checks which have been circulated about town for a couple of weeks, were in the same handwriting.

According to the story Hughes is said to have told the police, he came here last September to enter college, for which purpose an aunt had given him $800, sufficient to carry him through one college year. He spent it rapidly, and about two months ago found himself without funds. He then began to forge checks, he said, for small amounts, using Ackerman's name and the names of other students, to victimize local tradesmen.

R. C. OGDEN ILL.

Unable to Preside at Conference on Education in the South.

RICHMOND, Va., April 13.—It was announced to-day that Robert C. Ogden, President of the Conference of Education in the South, would not be able to attend the sessions here this week, being detained at his home in New York by illness.

Walter H. Page, recently chosen by President Wilson as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, will preside in Mr. Ogden's absence. While the conference does not formally open until Tuesday, many delegates have already arrived to attend group meetings to-morrow.

INDIVIDUAL CUPS FOR OFFICES.
The Lily Drinking Cup is the best of all sanitary cups. It is made by the Public Service Cup Co., Bush Terminal, Brooklyn. Samples mailed free.—Adv.

FIND POLICE RECORDS MOSTLY FRAUDULENT

Inaccurate, Incomplete, and Misleading, Says the Bureau of Municipal Research.

A COVER OF INEFFICIENCY

68 Per Cent. of Arrests on Robbery Complaints Should be 28 Per Cent.—Frequently No Work Is Done.

The system of records in the Detective Bureau of the Police Department is criticised unsparingly in a report made public yesterday by the Bureau of Municipal Research. It is charged that the statistics presented in the annual police report are largely manufactured to reflect credit on the Police Department. The daily reports of precinct detectives are described as "inaccurate, incomplete, and misleading." The conclusion is drawn that the scantiness and inaccuracy of the data in reports of individual detectives keep Police Headquarters in ignorance of what the plain-clothes men are doing and prevent efficiency in detecting criminals and recovering property.

The most striking part of the report is its exposure of the lack of real detective ability shown in tracking murderers. While there were 375 homicide cases in this city in 1912, the police made only 19 arrests in cases where the accused were not identified at the time of the murder or within two days afterward. Of the 19 men arrested only 6 were convicted. Four of these were Lieut. Becker, "Gyp the Blood," "Lefty Louie," and "Dago Frank," convicted of murdering Herman Rosenthal. Because the Rosenthal murder made such a great sensation, a large number of detectives was placed on the case and all those implicated in the deed were finally caught. But, outside of their work in running down the Rosenthal murderers, the police are not conceded by the report to have given a successful exhibition of real detective skill except in one homicide case in 1912.

Severest Arraignment Yet.

The report gives a thoroughgoing analysis of the work of the Detective Bureau. Every allegation is supported by an abundance of specifications. While the work is dispassionate in tone, it is probably the severest arraignment that has yet been made of the management of the Police Department. The report was prepared by G. L. Bergen and E. V. O'Daniel under the direction of Harold S. Deming, assistant counsel to the Aldermanic Committee. The investigation of the Detective Bureau was made possible by the gift of $25,000 by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and others. The formal purpose of the report is to present the views of the Bureau of Municipal Research as testimony to the Curran Aldermanic Committee.

The bureau found that one of the reasons that the police reports are worthless is that precinct commanders use their own discretion as to what shall be included in reports to Headquarters. Seventy-five per cent. of the complaints received at precincts were never reported to Headquarters. A further trouble, it is pointed out, is that "the commanding officers of the detective districts as well as of the inspection districts, in compiling their reports, consistently fall into errors tending to produce statistics indicative of a greater degree of efficiency than an accurate compilation would justify."

According to the last annual police report, the police failed to get results in only 18 per cent. of the complaints received during the year, and they "disposed of" 28,044 cases. At least 50 per cent. of these cases, it is charged, were "disposed of" with no beneficial results to the complainants. The report of the Bureau of Municipal Research adds that "in comparing the value of the property recovered by the Detective Bureau with the value reported as lost, a large number of reported losses are totally ignored.

"Although a casual examination of the report would indicate that in 68 per cent. of the complaints received arrests resulted, as a matter of fact, the percentage should be about 28 per cent."

In their summary of findings the investigators for the Bureau of Municipal Research continue:

That there are no records whatever of the reasons underlying the wholesale promotions, demotions, creations, and removals of detectives; that the so-called efficiency records of the bureau, referred to as the basis for the above, are very incomplete, and easily manipulated to give false credit to undeserving detectives.

That out of sixty-four cases in which "no results" were reported, in only ten was there any evidence that the detectives had done any work whatever after the expiration of sixty days.

That in 29 per cent. of the cases in which convictions were secured the arrests were made by patrolmen.

Could Not Interview Policemen.

During their investigation the two experts of the Bureau of Municipal Research were denied the privilege of asking questions of any member of the police force. While it was possible, nevertheless, to probe into the defects of the system, the investigators report that the co-operation of the police officials must be obtained before the system of keeping records can be reformed. In consequence of this only a few obvious recommendations are submitted.

It is said that the reasons for promoting, demoting, creating, or removing detectives should be recorded in detail and filed under the name of the detective. It is urged that a complete system of efficiency records be devised, so that headquarters can learn promptly the past accomplishments of any detective.

Cases of misappropriation of the glory for arrests were uncovered frequently in the investigation, especially on the part of detectives who took the credit for captures which had been made by uniformed men working with them.

A close investigation of the work of individual detectives showed that often detectives made no reports on cases to which they had been assigned. Between March 15 and Dec. 10, 1912, it was found that in the Sixteenth Precinct more than fifty cases referred to the Detective Bureau had dropped out of sight. Not a line of writing was on record anywhere from the detectives on these assignments and the cases were not reported to Police Headquarters in any manner.

Cites Fourteenth Precinct Record.

In the annual police report the banner for efficiency is proudly carried by the Fourteenth Precinct. The incomparable bookkeepers at this station refused to concede failure to obtain results in any of the 535 cases reported to it by headquarters. But an examination by the investigators of the detailed records of the precinct showed that no report at all had been made in 25 per cent. of these cases and that in one-half of the remainder absolutely no results had been achieved.

Several pages of the report are devoted to the handling of homicide cases.

Continued on Page 3.

LOST BONDS RECOVERED.

Bank of England Gets $17,500 of Securities Thought Stolen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 13.—The rumors which have been current for the last few days of a serious loss of securities from the Bank of England have now, it is understood, been set at rest. The securities have a total value of $17,500, and the rumors concerning their disappearance had their origin in the wording of the advertisement seeking their recovery. This said it was believed that they had been lost or stolen.

The loss is commonly associated with the disappearance of an official of the Bank, who is stated in certain quarters to have "held a most responsible position" in one of its branches. Inquiries have now established the information that the mystery of the missing bonds is at an end; that the official in question never occupied more than a subordinate place in the Bank, and that the bonds themselves have been traced and recovered.

DOUBLE BOTTOM SAVES SHIP

Steamer Princess Sophia Floats After Rock Rips Her Bow.

JUNEAU, Alaska, April 13.—The Canadian Pacific steamship Princess Sophia, Capt. Charles Campbell, struck a rock at Sentinel Island at 2:10 o'clock this morning. A large hole was torn in the port side of the steamer's bow, but she was able to proceed on her way to Vancouver, B. C., under her own steam.

The steamer's double bottom kept her from sinking. She is taking little water, and is believed to be in no danger.

The accident to the Princess Sophia occurred at the place where her sister liner, the Princess May, was wrecked on Aug. 5, 1910.

150 FOR YALE REFORMS.

Sophomores Oppose Secrecy in Senior Societies and Tap Day.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 13.—More than 150 members of the Academic sophomore class at Yale met to-night and perfected their formal protest against the present senior society system at Yale. Many of the class leaders are prominent in the movement, and they say that if certain changes are not made they will decline elections.

The formal protest will be printed and distributed to all members of the class and to the alumni. The most important reforms called for are the elimination of the "excessive secrecy" of the societies, the abolishment of "tap day," and selection of members for merit only, rather than because of social prestige.

HURT IN AUTO, TWO MAY DIE.

Five Injured as Machine, Avoiding Motor Cycle, Hits a Tree.

HORNELL, N. Y., April 13.—Five persons were injured this evening when an automobile in which they were riding ran into a tree. Two of the injured persons—Mrs. Joseph Rammacher, 45 years old, and Mrs. Henry Bond, both of Hornell—probably will die. The others suffered minor bruises.

Mr. Rammacher was driving the car along the country road a mile from this place. He attempted to turn out of the way of a motor cycle coming in the opposite direction and lost control of his machine.

UNDER AUTO IN RIVER.

One Man Swims Ashore, but Brother Is Rescued with Difficulty.

Special to The New York Times.

HASTINGS, N. Y., April 13.—The automobile of Thomas Mahoney, in which he was riding with his brother Richard from their home in Yonkers, skidded while crossing the bridge over Saw Mill River, at Farragut Street, this afternoon, the car striking and carrying away the heavy timber guard rails, and letting both men and car fall into the river.

Richard Mahoney managed to get from under the car after it struck the water and turned turtle, and reached the shore by swimming, but his brother, who was driving the machine, was held fast by the driving wheel, and was in danger of drowning until he was dragged from under the overturned car by three witnesses of the accident.

The accident occurred near "Little Coney Island," a resort at the terminal of the Yonkers trolley line, but with all the crowds who came to help, there was no way to get the automobile out of the river without a derrick, so that the job had to be abandoned. It is resting on rocks, with the tops of the wheels above water.

The owner and his brother were bruised and strained, but both escaped without serious injury. The slippery floor of the bridge after the rain caused the disaster. The three men who rescued Thomas Mahoney were Policeman Richard Dunn, Edward Shea, and James Murphy.

SHAW WON'T OPPOSE SUIT.

Leaves Boston in Order to Help Wife's Divorce Action.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 13.—Arthur Hunnewell Shaw, the son of Robert Gould Shaw of Commonwealth Avenue and Wellesley, has gone to Europe so that his young wife may obtain the divorce from him for which she has just sued.

Shaw, who is known among his friends in the Somerset and other clubs as the "millionaire newspaper reporter," will enter no defense to the charges that he is a victim of habits of intoxication.

Mr. Shaw was graduated from Harvard in 1908. He obtained employment on a Boston newspaper and worked long hours, rain or shine.

In three months Shaw resigned. His marriage next brought him to public notice. Shaw selected as his bride Acrata von Schrader, daughter of Otto U. von Schrader of St. Louis. They were married in the Winter of 1911.

For a time the pair seemed to be happy. Then trouble came. The young bride at first went from Boston to the home of her parents, in St. Louis. She is now living with friends in New York.

The Shaw family home, at 151 Commonwealth Avenue, and the estate at Wellesley are practically deserted. Many members of the family are abroad. It is said that young Shaw's mother is nearly heartbroken over the end of her son's romance.

San Bernardino Is Shaken.

SAN BERNADINO, Cal., April 13.—A short but severe earthquake was felt here at 2:45 o'clock this morning. There was no damage, although the shock was strong enough to rock buildings.

POPE'S ILLNESS TAKES BAD TURN

Pneumonia Is Now Feared, as His Temperature Was High at Midnight.

COUGHING FIT PRECEDED

Expectoration of Blood Caused Intense Alarm Among the Attendants at the Vatican.

HIS SISTERS IN DESPAIR

Roman Churches Filled All Day with Pilgrims, Praying for the Pontiff's Recovery.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Monday, April 14.—Pope Pius X. maintained his strength fairly well throughout the day yesterday, but late at night it was reported that he was becoming weaker. Respiration was more difficult, and he was showing signs of great exhaustion. His temperature changed frequently.

Early this morning the general feeling was that it would be a miracle if he survived the present attack. The anxiety of his attendants is increasing.

The latest report is that another doctor is to be called for consultation, probably Dr. Bastianelli. This news made a bad impression, but yesterday being the seventh day, but if the Pope lives until morning it is thought he may have a better prospect for recovery.

The feeling prevails among medical men that the Pope's end will come somewhat like Mr. Morgan's—through a general break-up of the whole system. It is asserted that in his case his mental faculties will be affected by delirium.

The guards have been doubled about the Vatican, and will be kept on guard all night. Nobody will be allowed to enter the Vatican unless he is able to prove that he has urgent business there, and nobody has been allowed to go out since midnight.

His Holiness submitted with better grace yesterday to the restrictions put upon him by the doctors. Prof. Marchiafava, although good nature and gentleness itself, could not forbear to triumph, saying "I told you so" to Cardinal Merry del Val. Indeed, throughout the entire illness of the Pope he has recommended rest and absolute quiet for the patient, but had not been obeyed.

The relatives of the Pope were in a state of utter despair during the day, having passed from their too-optimistic belief of two days ago to one equally pessimistic now.

Even the Pontiff himself tried to comfort them, pointing out that in very many cases of serious illnesses of aged men there had been complete recovery. Then he added:

"My dear Anna, I haven't the slightest intention of dying now, but your face looks as if I were near it."

This hint led her to lessen her demonstrations of grief.

A much larger number of inquiries about the condition of the Pope come from America than from anywhere else. Not only Cardinals and other high prelates, but also many parish priests, who find it a bit hard to pay for their dispatches, are thus showing the love and reverence in which they hold the Pope.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, April 14.—A Rome dispatch to The Daily News says:

"The Pope has suffered another relapse, and the silence of Sunday was broken in the streets by newsboys shouting, 'The Pope's last hours.'

"I learn on the best authority that every preparation is being made at the Vatican for the end. Cardinal Merry del Val on Saturday ordered the gendarmes on night duty to have a motor car in readiness to summon Cardinal Vannutelli, who is the penitentiary major and must administer the last sacraments and give absolution.

"St. Peter's Square was crowded all day, especially by foreign tourists, and the Pope's bedroom window is now one of the 'sights' of Rome.

"Cardinals, prelates, and diplomats were calling continually at the Vatican and anxiously asking for news.

"Disappointed pilgrims with tear-stained faces were aimlessly wandering among the crowd and occasionally entered the churches to pray for the Pope's recovery.

"So far no public prayers have been ordered in the churches."

Fever Returned at Midnight.

ROME, Monday, April 14.—A day of great anxiety at the Vatican over the stricken Pope reached a climax close to midnight last night with a rise of temperature. The fact that a large quantity of disinfectants had been taken into the sick man's apartment was regarded as an indication that bronchitis had developed into pneumonia.

The monk, Vives y Tuto, brother of the Cardinal, who has been for some time the confessor of the Pope, entered his room and remained there forty-five minutes. It is supposed that during that time he confessed the Pontiff.

An hour earlier great alarm had been caused among the Pope's attendants by a severe fit of coughing, with bloody expectoration.

All the indications were that the Pope's condition was very serious.

While not denying absolutely that the

tracheal bronchitis has developed into pneumonia, Prof Marchiafava said:

"At the present time it could not properly be called pneumonia, but with tracheal bronchitis sometimes the lungs do not function properly. Probably the resistant and robust fibre of the Holy Father may overcome this danger. Meanwhile we can make the statement, which must give rise to great hope, that the condition of albuminuria has disappeared."

In the two bulletins issued yesterday, one in the morning and one in the evening, the Pope's condition was set forth in hopeful terms, but it has been learned that the bulletins, as prepared by the attending physicians, have come under the censorship of the Papal Secretary of State.

The explanation is given that Drs. Marchiafava and Amici embody in their bulletins all the details concerning the pulse and respiration, in addition to other pathological conditions. These bulletins are submitted to Cardinal Merry del Val, and when they reach the public they lack what the Papal Secretary regards as unnecessary and undesirable for publicity.

Rested by Use of Pillows.

From midnight Saturday until 5 o'clock Sunday morning the Pope dozed quietly and appeared relieved by the rest. An hour later, however, he began to show restlessness, had several coughing fits, and found difficulty in breathing. On this account he insisted upon rising.

The attendants, although reluctant to do so, were forced to comply with his request, but he returned to bed within a few minutes, unsteadily. Pillows were piled behind him and he half sat and half reclined, that position being more favorable for easier respiration.

Prof. Marchiafava arrived at the Vatican soon after 7 o'clock, and with Dr. Amici made a thorough examination of the patient. This disclosed a congestion in the thorax, more pronounced on the left side than on the right.

After the morning examination, when Prof. Marchiafava was giving his instructions for the relief of his patient, Pope Pius suddenly remarked:

"My dear doctor, one thing your cleverness cannot possibly remove is my seventy-eight years."

The physicians issued this bulletin:

The Pope passed a tranquil night. This morning the fever had diminished to 100 degrees. The symptoms of tracheal bronchitis persisted, more pronounced on the left side. The kidneys are in good condition and the general condition is satisfactory.

The subsidence of the fever caused relief, and the only serious apprehension seemed to be in the weakness of the heart. This was counterbalanced in a measure by a decrease in the albuminuria, indicating that the kidneys were resuming their normal functions.

The bulletin was published in a special edition of the Osservatore Romano. This ordinarily does not publish on Sunday, but it was thought desirable to keep the public informed as to the progress the Pope was making.

"Don't Weep," He Tells Sisters.

The Pope's sisters and niece drove to the Vatican, and the Pope, observing unmistakable signs of weeping, said in the Venetian dialect, which seemed tenderer than pure Italian:

"Don't cry so much. It is true I am ill, but let us hope in God."

Since he had become weaker, it was remarked that the Pontiff spoke only in Venetian, even with those who were not so familiar with that dialect.

During practically all day the sisters took turns at the bedside of their brother, who said that he felt he could endure his suffering better when one of them was near him.

At noon his temperature rose slightly above 100 degrees. Several times during the day the Pope was partially overcome by the accumulations in his throat, which interfered seriously with breathing. Then he experienced a sense of suffocation, and nervous tremors shook his whole body, while perspiration gathered on his face.

The doctors exercised all their authority to prevent their patient from talking, but the Pope rather resented this prohibition, saying that it was the only comfort left him. He thought it very hard to have that rule enforced, particularly on the day fixed for the celebration of his name day. That fell this year on March 19, which was in Easter week, but it was not celebrated on that occasion because of the Pope's illness.

The papal white and yellow flags, however, were hoisted over the bronze doors of the Vatican and in the courtyard. All the military bodies wore full-dress uniform.

To meet the expected crisis in the Pope's condition, the physicians administered heart stimulants, including strophanthus and digitalis. These had the effect of not only lowering the pulse but reducing the body heat. The Pope was nourished with the yolks of eggs and milk, to which was added a little wine. These were administered in small quantities, so as to have a continuous effect.

Physician Hopeful.

Prof. Marchiafava in an interview asserted that the condition of the Pope should not be called grave, even if the fever, as was likely, should return during the evening or night hours. It could not be said that the patient was worse, as the disease was merely following its course, and the Pontiff was facing conditions with the greatest serenity.

On being asked whether the Pope would survive the present attack, Dr. Marchiafava replied, confidently:

"I firmly believe that he will recover."

The sisters and niece of the Pope were pathetic in their grief. Their simple devotion attracted the sympathy of all. One of them said:

"Our brother is better than yesterday. The doctors assure us that there is no danger, and we live in hope praying that he may recover."

Giuseppe Pallaro, who came to Rome with the Venetian pilgrimage, and was confirmed by the Pope, bearing his name, on coming out of the house of the Pope's sisters expressed the greatest indignation at the pessimistic reports.

"It is not true," he cried, "that the Pope is in danger. He was up for five hours yesterday and seven hours the day before. His sisters have just told me that he is well."

Someone said: "All Rome knows that the condition of the Pontiff is serious," to which the peasant shouted: "It is not true. You wish to kill our beloved Pontiff. We want him to live, even if it is necessary to take him back to Riese."

Kings and Emperors Inquire.

Telegrams of inquiry poured into the Vatican all day from every quarter of the world. The number was so great that individual answers were impossible. The Pope showed the keenest interest in the messages and told his Secretary, Cardinal Merry del Val, to keep them all so that he could read and answer them when his condition improved.

The messages included inquiries from Emperor William of Germany and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary, and the Kings of Spain and Saxony.

All the churches were crowded at every service. The thought that Rome might be witnessing the final days of the Pontiff imbued all the ceremonials with even keener interest than they usually command at this season, when the Holy City is at its best, sheltering pilgrims and sightseers from the entire globe.

Many thousands filled in the morning the Church of St. John Lateran for the final ceremony celebrating the Constantinian jubilee. Cardinal Vanutelli, who represented the Vatican at the Eucharistic Congresses held in London and Montreal, had been specially delegated by the Pope to celebrate pontifical mass. All the Cardinals in Rome, numbering twenty, and other dignitaries assisted him.

There was a notable assemblage of patriarchs and archbishops, officials of the Vatican staff, heads of religious orders and colleges in ecclesiastical robes, and foreign diplomats to the papal court in splendid uniforms. The ceremony was heightened by music by the famous Sistine choir.

The great pillars of St. John were hung with draperies of crimson and gold. Thousands of candles glittered in the crystal chandeliers.

The great congregation included varying elements, striking in their contrasts. Aristocratic Italian nobility brushed against bronzed and collarless peasants and old women with handkerchiefs around their heads. American tourists (Catholics, whose Mecca is Rome, and sightseers for whom St. John's is an incident of their European trip), mingled with parish priests from many countries, making the pilgrimage of their life time; monks and friars from Spain, Italy, and the Philippines, some in black, others in brown robes, their waists bound with rope and with sandaled feet; students from the seminaries of different nations, whose clerical black was brightened by distinguishing colors.

Only a few hundreds nearest the altar were able to see and follow the service. Thousands knelt throughout the vast space.

An unbroken current of visitors poured in and out of St. Peter's all day.

Motors from the embassies to the Papal Court drove up during the afternoon. The occupants made inquiries as to the Pontiff's condition and wrote their names in the visitors' book. Many carriages stopped at the entrance, seeking the latest news from the guards.

There was another alarm over the Pope late in the afternoon. This occurred at St. Peter's. A hundred Polish pilgrims, led by their Bishop, were within the basilica, when they heard the sound of many bells. Thinking that this was the announcement of the Pope's death they gathered around the Bishop and intoned prayers for the dead.

When night fell the heavy rain still continued. Save for a few lights at the palace windows there were no signs of life about the Vatican.

At 9 o'clock in the evening the Pope's physicians issued this bulletin:

The day passed off tranquilly. In the afternoon the fever rose to 101 degrees, but to-night is already decreasing. The tracheal-bronchial symptoms are unchanged. The general condition has always been satisfactory.

Dr. Amici said afterward:

"The condition of the Pope is grave but not alarming. We can overcome the present crisis. Then if he follows the doctors' advice he may live some years more.

"The present relapse was due to the reluctance of the Pontiff to submit strictly to the medical regimen. The moment he feels better he wishes to resume his ordinary occupation, which causes loss of strength and great danger."

Great alarm was occasioned about 11 o'clock when the Pope, during a strong access of coughing, emitted a quantity of blood. Those present thought that he was dying, and rushed for a doctor and Cardinal Merry del Val. The latter, reaching the bedside, restored calm, saying that probably the Pope would feel great relief, as the presence of the blood was doubtless due to the rupture of small vessels in the throat.

Extraordinary measures were taken late at night by the Vatican authorities. The entire gendarmerie was on duty, patroling both within and outside the apostolic palace. At the same time the Italian Government organized a special police service around the Vatican.

The Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVE. BUILDING,
Entrance on 24th St.
SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
4 to 9 P. M. THE Large Orchestra
"DOLLAR DINNER"

NEW COURT HOUSE LIKE THE COLISEUM

Architect Lowell's Plans for Building Follow Generally Its Classic Lines.

TO BE 500 FEET IN DIAMETER

Circular Idea to Obtain Throughout, with a View to Economy of Space as Well as Beauty.

The new County Court House is likely to be reminiscent of the Coliseum at Rome. The design which won for Guy Lowell, a second cousin of James Russell Lowell, the appointment as architect of the Court House Board was for a circular building with a 500-foot diameter and with a façade about 200 feet high. It was conceived in the classical style, with four porticos of massive pillars and a row of eighty other pillars around it about two-thirds of the way up.

What the jury of award—Robert S. Peabody, Frank Miles Day, and John Lawrence Mauran—thought of the design was expressed in their report to the Court House Board, in which they said it fulfilled to an unusual degree the exacting conditions of the programme and presented an exterior of high dignity and interest. The opinions of the Supreme Court Justices have yet to be obtained, however, and the Court House Board has the right to modify both the elevation and the internal arrangements. Judging, however, by the opinions expressed by the members of the board yesterday, in general outlines the plan as printed to-day is expected to be adopted.

Whole Inspiration from Rome.

Rome is admittedly the inspiration of Mr. Lowell's design. When he was there a year or so ago he came across a model showing the ancient buildings of the Eternal City in its prime. He found that a goodly proportion of them were circular, though of these but one remained, the Coliseum. Then when he came to study the creation of a building, not only as an ornament to the city but also to provide quarters for the busiest law courts in the world, the value of the circular idea struck him.

As he talked of it yesterday he said that the only modern circular building of architectural pretension he remembered at the moment was the Royal Albert Hall in London, which is of course not nearly so massive or elaborate. Then he said, with a smile:

"I thought of placing over my porticoes the inscription: 'A bas les Cubistes!'"

Economy, said Mr. Lowell, is one of his chief objects, economy of cost of construction, space and time for those who will frequent the new Court House. A circular wall will include a larger amount of space than one built as a rectangle, so there will be less actual marble and stone used in the new building than if it had been designed on more ordinary lines. The multitudinous court rooms and offices can be fitted more compactly into a circle than into a square, and more jurors and litigants will be able to reach the trial rooms more quickly as at present laid out than according to any other arrangement.

North, south, east, and west the portals of the Court House will be open to seekers after justice. They will pass directly through a broad lobby to the central hall. This in itself will be a building which can command attention. It will resemble the Pantheon, but will be larger than that famous structure. Its diameter of 112 feet will be ten feet greater than that of the ancient building. From all round it, will rise elevators, which will take those with business in the courts directly to the floors they seek.

It was suggested in the programme of the competition that as many as possible of the offices connected with the courts should be arranged on the ground floor, so that those who were not litigants, but had legal business might discharge it as quickly as possible and stay as short a time in the building as absolutely necessary.

Business Offices on Ground Floor.

So on the ground floor Mr. Lowell has arranged offices for the County Clerk, a counsel's lounging room, consultation rooms, a record room, the office for the Commissioner of Jurors, and public waiting and refreshment rooms. Persons who need to come to such offices as these will be able to transact their business and get away at once without crowding the corridors leading to the actual court rooms.

Five floors are to be devoted to the actual trial of cases, in one of them the City Court having its quarters and on the others the general and special terms of the Supreme Court. To these upper floors an abundance of light and air will be admitted, as above the ground floor the building will not be solid. From the summit of the central hall to the upper air will be a vacant space which will insure an abundance of ventilation and illumination, and there will be another opening between the ring of elevators and the main building.

This light well will extend around the central hall and the elevators, which, so to speak, will form the core of the Court House, and access to the court rooms will be obtained from the elevators by bridges thrown across it. The reason for this opening is that thereby Mr. Lowell hopes to solve the difficult problem of giving proper ventilatibn and light to the trial rooms without impairing their acoustic properties. Any one who has sat through a trial in New York City knows how the court is torn between the desire to have the windows open to let in air and to keep them closed to enable the witnesses to be heard, and now Mr. Lowell thinks that both can be done. Every court room will have a window on both sides of it, but the outer one toward the street will have double frames to keep out the noise of the traffic, while the inner one may be opened for ventilating purposes.

As a rule the court rooms are arranged in groups of two, and to each group are attached witness rooms, counsel rooms and other essentials. The public will come up in the elevator to the bridge which leads to one of these groups and will go straight into it, and spectators will find that a gallery has been arranged for them so that the floor of the court room will be reserved for those actually concerned in the proceedings.

Special care has been taken to provide for the comfort and seclusion of the Judges and the jurors. To-day in the County Court House the Judges have to push their way through crowds of litigants to reach the bench, and the jurymen have to be escorted through a throng of persons interested in their verdict.

To obviate the difficulties which might easily arise through such a haphazard method, private elevators and passages have been arranged for the Judges and jurors. Once the Judges have entered the Court House and gone to their chambers in the upper part of the building, they can descend to take their seats on the bench by a private way, and in the same fashion the jurors will be led from the box to their deliberating room without encountering any of the public in their path.

One Grand Chamber Planned.

It is not intended to make the ordinary court rooms elaborate. They are work rooms, and the Court House Board has almed at simplicity in treatment of all the detail. But there are causes célèbres which attract great crowds and formal occasions, on which the bench and the bar have need to come together in convention. To accommodate such needs one special hall has been designed, which will hold 1,500 persons, and on this Mr. Lowell will expend all his architectural skill to produce a dignified and splendid chamber.

On the seventh and eighth floors will be the Judges' chambers, their library, consulting room, lunch room and so on. Each of them will have ample quarters for himself and his secretary, and they will be able to work there in comfort, close to their court rooms and yet removed from any fear of disturbance. To their use will be assigned a terrace, which will run round the entire building, 200 feet above the ground. From it a fine view will be obtained of the city at their feet, and its breadth will be so great that from near the foot of the building the actual roof will not be visible at all.

In working out the detail of the building there will be plenty of opportunity for the architectural use of statuary. On either side of the broad steps, which will lead to each of the four great porticoes with their Corinthian pillars, will be groups of marble figures. Over each of the porticoes will be statues, probably of the great law-givers of the world, from Moses and Solon to Marshall and Kent. Above will be the imposing arcade of Doric pillars, and still further aloft will be other marble groups. Then almost at the summit there will be a sculptured freize.

With the axis of the Court House along the present line of Centre Street, the Loop B. R. T. subway will pass immediately beneath it. This may present some interesting engineering problems in the work of digging foundations on such low-lying ground as the site of the old Collect Pond, but it will make access to the Court House easy. Mr. Lowell has suggested that the ring of elevators run down to the subway station.

The Court House will occupy 120,000 square feet of ground. This should leave a fair amount of the ground condemned for the Court House site for park purposes and the construction of terraces and approaches. If President McAneny's plan for the taking of additional property to the southeast and southwest is carried out, there will be no buildings between the Court House and the Hall of Records and the Municipal Building. Mr. Lowell, bearing in mind that it is hoped to make the Court House only one of a group of public buildings in a civic centre, has suggested that the rectangular classical design should be adopted for its future neighbors.

In the preliminary competition, in which Mr. Lowell won the right to compete in the final, he submitted a design of much the same general idea as the present one. It provided, however, for a polygonal instead of a circular building, and its interior arrangement had to be modified considerably to meet certain changes in the requirements of the Court House Board. The design as it stands to-day, with its twenty-two drawings, is the result of six months' constant work. Toward the end, as the detail was being worked out, as many as twenty-five draughtsmen were at it night and day, and no less than 7,500 square feet of tracing paper were used to make the final drawings.

Judges' Inspection Begins To-day.

To-day and to-morrow the Supreme Court Justices will inspect the design, and on Wednesday the City Court Judges. Thursday is to be given up to the Board of Estimate. Later an exhibition may be arranged of the other designs submitted in the final competition. They belong, however, to the twenty-one competitors, and cannot be displayed without their permission.

The report of the Jury of Award to the Court House Board was:

To the Court House Board:

Gentlemen: The jury for the competition for the selection of an architect for the Court House reports as follows in the matter of the final stage of that competition:

1. Pursuant to your instructions, the jury met at the offices of your board, 115 Broadway, New York, at 10 A. M. Monday, April 7, 1913.

2. The jury has devoted to its duties the whole of four consecutive days, having held in all eight sessions.

3. The jury found twenty-two sets of drawings hung for its inspection in the offices of your board. The arrangements were such that privacy was perfectly preserved, no one being present at any time except the jury and a single attendant.

4. The jury at its earlier sessions examined each design with care, and it has repeatedly re-examined each design.

5. In arriving at its decision the jury has taken into consideration the varied requirements of the programme, and in accordance with Article 10 of the programme the jury has selected the design numbered three (3) as the most meritorious, and hereby so designates it.

6. This design fulfills to an unusual degree the exacting conditions of the programme. It presents an exterior of high dignity and interest. It gives evidence of great architectural ability on the part of its author. It promises a public monument in every way worthy of the City of New York. Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT S. PEABODY,
FRANK MILES DAY,
JOHN LAWRENCE MAURAN.

This verdict was accepted unanimously by the board. Mr. Lowell said yesterday that he thought the building could be erected within two years of the completion of the foundations. The cost of the building is likely to be $10,000,000, and of the site, $6,000,000.

ing the contractor has not protected himself by several small labor disturbances.

The first draft of prisoners arrived at this prison on Feb. 8, 1911. There are only a few more than 400 prisoners located in the cellhouse now, while there are cells for more than 600. This is another specimen of the methods used in managing the prisons of the State.

The fact that some of the cells are unoccupied is not necessarily due to mismanagement. Although no mention is made of it in Mr. Blake's report, it has been the policy of the department to keep the Great Meadow prison for prisoners who have shown good conduct and are about to be released. Col. Joseph F. Scott while Prison Superintendent applied the policy approved by penologists of not crowding old offenders in with prisoners of whose reformation there was some hope.

The report is fortified with affidavits made by two contractors. T. E. Burney swears that he has found the grounds on which the buildings are being erected wholly unsuitable. J. P. Francisco of Rome, who examined the material used and the quality of construction, affirms:

"I find that neither material nor workmanship comes up to the specifications demanded. My opinion is that this is the worst job I ever saw, and no honest Inspector, understanding his business, should have passed the work."

Mr. Ware Will Answer Later.

Franklin B. Ware, who was State architect when the work at Great Meadow was started, said last night at his home, 300 West End Avenue, that he did not care to make any comment on Mr. Blake's statements until he had had an opportunity to study the report and refresh his memory on the work done during his administration.

Franklin B. Ware of New York City was State architect from October, 1907, until April, 1912, when he was succeeded by H. W. Hoefer, a selection of Gov. Dix. Hoefer was removed from office by Gov. Sulzer last month.

Cornelius V. Collins of Troy was Superintendent of Prisons from 1898 to 1911, when he gave way to Dix's selection, Col. Joseph F. Scott. The latter was removed from his office last month by Gov. Sulzer.

The first appearance in the State Controller's report of expenditures for work in connection with the Great Meadow Prison was in the annual report for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1909. This stated that $63,088 had been spent for "services and expenses" in erection of building.

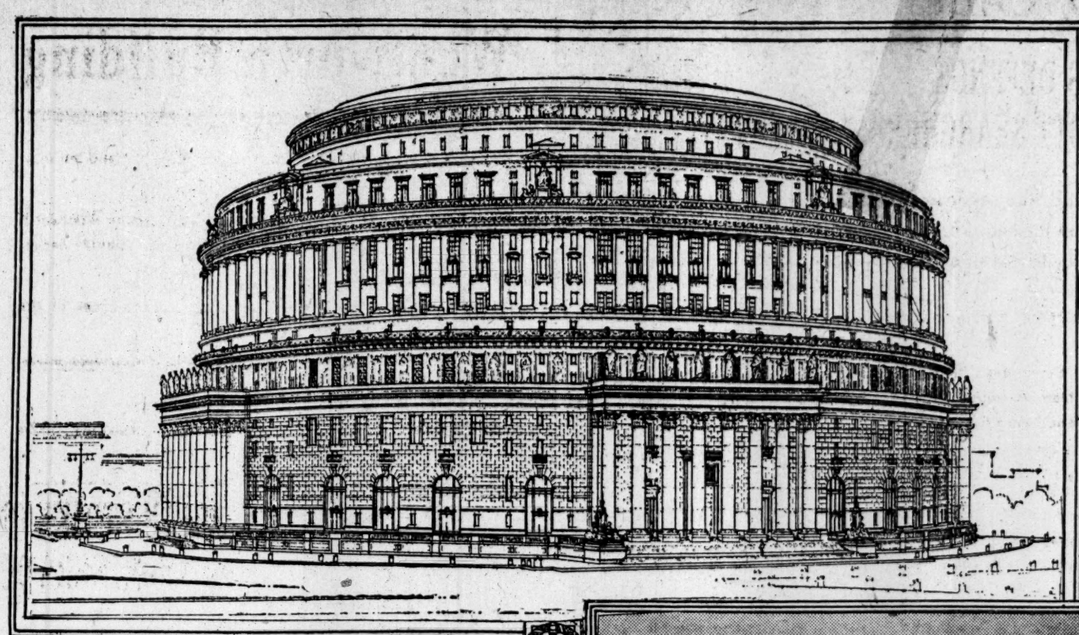
The report for 1911 showed that $399,818 had been spent during the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1910. Of this, $286,911 had been spent for "completing and furnishing buildings."

During the following fiscal year the total expenditures, as recorded in the Controller's report for 1912, were $346,014. Of this, $303,015 were spent for "completing and furnishing buildings."

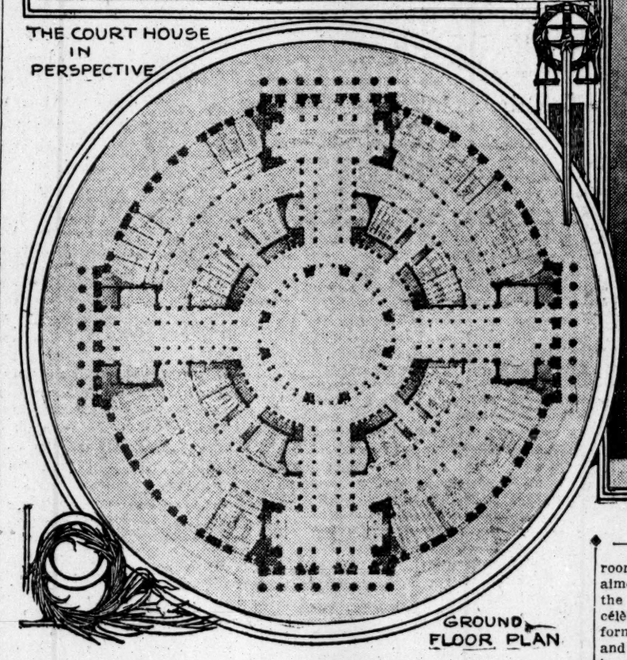
The 1913 report of the Controller records that during the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 last there was expended at Great Meadow $253,331, of which $75,477 was for "completing and furnishing buildings," while $91,296 was spent on maintenance.

The entire expenditures on the prison up to Sept. 30, 1912, were, therefore, $1,041,000. On that date there was a balance left from appropriations of $910,344, $450,000 being for "south extension to cell hall," and $409,831 for "completing and furnishing buildings."

New Court House in Roman Style as Planned by Guy Lowell.

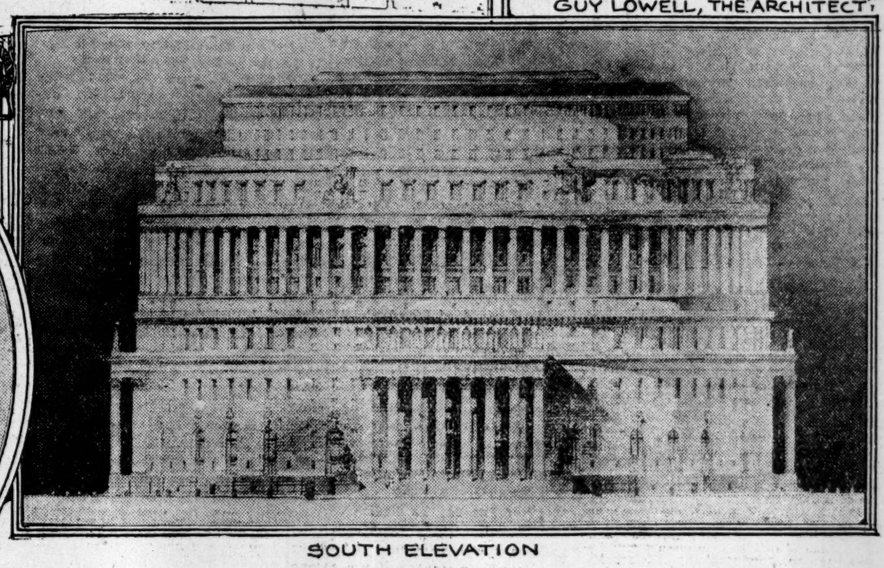


GUY LOWELL, THE ARCHITECT.



THE COURT HOUSE IN PERSPECTIVE

GROUND FLOOR PLAN



SOUTH ELEVATION

PROMOTER ACCUSED OF CUBAN FRAUDS

Carbonneau Faces Actions in London; Is Arrested in France.

PROSPECTUS WAS ALLURING

But Investors Say They Can't Find the Plantations Described in It.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 13.—According to papers filed in the English High Court of Justice, a remarkable story of alleged fraudulent misrepresentation and conspiracy in connection with a $1,000,000 Mexican plantation company is revealed. The company, which is concerned with Cuban and Mexican plantations, is supposed to have been registered in September, 1907, under the laws of South Dakota.

Actions have been brought against Charles Eugene Carbonneau, a French-American company promoter, and others by plaintiffs in three separate suits—James Waddell, G. Kennear, and T. Goote.

Behind the formal charges lies a strange story. Waddell alleges that Carbonneau pretended to convey to the Cuban Land and Plantation Company certain tobacco and other plantations in Cuba which he bought as agent for the Mexican and Cuban Estates Company. The consideration was $800,000, payable to himself, which was to be satisfied, as to $100,000, by the issue of 6 per cent. bonds. The balance was in payment for shares.

In October, 1907, Carbonneau procured the issue by the Plantation Company of $300,000 6 per cent. bonds. In order to induce the public to purchase the bonds, the defendant issued prospectuses saying that Manuel Sobrado, then Minister of the Interior for Cuba, was a trustee for the bondholders and a Director of the Plantation Company. He also said that Lord Suffield and Sir Norman Pringle were Directors. Carbonneau inserted advertisements in London papers for men to work on the plantations. Waddell says he answered one of the advertisements, and as a condition of his employment was required to purchase bonds in the company, through Carbonneau, to the extent of several hundred dollars.

Waddell says that on his arrival in Cuba he, with dozens of others similarly engaged, ascertained that the company really had no business and possessed no property. Waddell and others were stranded, penniless and unprotected, in Cuba.

The plaintiff in the charges before the court says that Carbonneau asserted that 8,500 acres freehold land had been conveyed to Manuel Sobrado as trustee to secure the $300,000. Carbonneau did not say, however, that there was a mortgage on the land, and kept secret from the plaintiff and other investors the public repudiation by Sobrado of any responsibilities and of the statement that he was a Director. The company never had any legal existence whatever, was never registered in Cuba, or incorporated in South Dakota.

The copy of the company's prospectus filed with the court is an elaborate and artistic production. It contains many photographs purporting to represent wonderful scenes on the Cuban plantations, which were supposed to be located at Los Arroyos, in the Province of Pinar del Rio. In large type are printed copies of what are declared to be letters relating to the plantations from Manuel Sobrado, Juesto Garcia Velez, Cuban Secretary of State, and Carlos Fuste, chief accountant of the Treasury.

The actions will be heard this week. Revelations are promised concerning the recent revolutions in Mexico. Last week Carbonneau's counsel applied for a postponement to allow the defendant to go to Mexico. Counsel said that Gustavo Madero, the brother of the late President, had taken possession of some $300,000 for which the defendant was liable to a Mexican company, and that Madero and other persons interested had been killed in the recent revolution. The Judge refused to allow a postponement.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Monday, April 14.—The French police arrested Charles Eugene Carbonneau at Boulogne after he had left a Channel boat and was getting into an elegant automobile, accompanied by a fifteen-year-old English girl, whom they sent back to London.

Carbonneau is wanted by the French police in connection with an alleged swindle in the construction of a railway line in Ecuador. Among the papers seized by the police were many referring to the Central Mexican Railway scheme launched by Rochette and Carboneau, five years ago. Shares of this company amounting to $1,800,000 were disposed of in France.

The Belgian and American police are also said to have charges against Carbonneau.

DR. BLUE PUTS BAR ON VACCINE SALE

Tells Friedmann He Must Reveal His Secret and Permit Official Tests.

PITTSBURGH CASE A FAILURE

Taken to Show That Hopes of Quick Recovery Under the Treatment Are Groundless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Dr. Friedmann, the German physician who has a vaccine which he says will cure tuberculosis, had an interview to-day with Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service. Dr. Friedmann was anxious to ascertain what steps he should take to enable him to send his vaccine into inter-State commerce with the consent of the United States Government. He learned that the necessary permission could not be obtained until he had given complete information as to the character of the vaccine to the Public Health Service and tests of the vaccine had been made by officers of the service.

After his talk with Dr. Friedmann, this formal statement was issued by the Public Health Service:

"Dr. Friedmann and his secretary called upon Surgeon General Blue today and discussed the tuberculosis cases that have been tested by him in New York. Dr. Friedmann also consulted Dr. Blue in regard to the steps that will be necessary under the law in order to obtain a license for the sale of his product in inter-State commerce. It was explained to him that until the exact nature of the remedy and the method of its preparation had been revealed and the claims that had been made for it had been substantiated by official tests and investigation a license for its sale in inter-State commerce could not be issued.

"Dr. Blue was much interested in Dr. Friedmann's report regarding the cases treated by him in New York. Dr. Friedmann stated that several of the cases that he had treated were in the third stage of tuberculosis at the time of beginning the treatment, and he did not consider them as the best type of cases for the demonstration of the efficiency of a treatment. He suggested to the surgeon general that more cases in their first stage be provided, and made the claim that the patients in the early stages had responded readily to his treatment."

Why Dr. Friedmann has not given the Public Health Service the necessary information as to how his cultures are obtained is a mystery to Government officials. There was some comment in official circles to-day over this failure on Dr. Friedmann's part.

Dr. Friedmann will remain in Washington until to-morrow. He said today that he had no intention of placing his cure on the market. Dr. Friedmann expressed a willingness to treat tuberculosis cases in Washington, but said that he would await the receipt of a request from some hospital.

PITTSBURGH, April 13.—Dr. David S. McCann, the first American subject of Dr. Friedmann, writes from Berlin that after eleven weeks' treatment with the turtle vaccine he despairs of recovery. Dr. McCann was described by Pittsburgh specialists as "a typical pulmonary consumptive."

The expenses of Dr. McCann's trip are paid by The Press, owned by O. S. Hershman, who to-day said:

"The test, although incomplete, has demonstrated that the spreading broadcast of the impression that pulmonary tuberculosis could be completely eradicated in from four to six weeks' treatment by Dr. Friedmann's methods is unwarranted, unjustified, and misleading.

"Hopes of consumptives for a quick cure by the Friedmann treatment are groundless, and inroads upon the patients' money and vitality to take the treatment are unwarranted. McCann's condition shows improvement, but whether this improvement was caused by the serum injections has not yet been established.

"There is as yet no conclusive evidence whatever that the Friedmann treatment is worth a penny to any pulmonary consumptive who is seeking an absolute and positive cure.

"The world still hopes that Dr. Friedmann has conquered the White Plague, but at this stage of the investigation, one thing stands out in bold relief, and it is that Dr. McCann, after eleven weeks of the far-famed treatment, and the most scrupulous care, is still a consumptive."

CUBA ROBBED OF $500,000.

Five Customs Men Arrested for Collusion in Undervaluation Frauds.

HAVANA, April 13.—Five customs employes have been arrested on charges of collusion with various firms of Spanish importers for the undervaluation of goods, principally silks and buttons, whereby the Cuban Government has been defrauded of upwards of $100,000 in duties.

An investigation has been going on in connection with the alleged frauds. It is believed that the defalcations will reach at least $500,000.

HALF MILLION GRAFT IN MEADOW PRISON

Continued from Page 1.

this work to continue makes it appear likely that their object was to place the buildings in a location where they could not possibly last in order to graft from the money that would be constantly needed in repairs and then finally to enrich themselves anew by doing the work over.

If the construction of the new wing was stopped now, and there is absolutely no need for it, the present wing and dormitory would cost the people of the State at least $50,000 a year to keep in repair. The State would save money if the present buildings were discarded and the work began all over again under the control of honest and competent officials. This may seem like a drastic suggestion, but the cost of keeping the present prison buildings in repair would pay the interest on a much larger amount than it would take to duplicate them on another site.

In order to discover just how this work has been done, and what the total theft has amounted to, it would be necessary to prove up each item of the work in detail. I believe this should be done, and in the meantime all work on the new wing should be abandoned; that safe and decent quarters should be provided for the guards and that a rigid investigation should be made into the circumstances surrounding the granting of the contracts and the supervision of the work.

There has been no apparent sign of any intelligent action in connection with the work at the prison. Forty thousand dollars was spent to have water piped into the prison. Then it was found that the water was unfit to use, and was likely to breed disease. Water was unexpectedly struck during the excavation work right in the rear of the prison, and this problem was solved.

The poor installation of plumbing, pipe fitting, brick work, and general construction show inferior material and workmanship, and under the standard set by the specifications should not have been passed or paid for. It does not require the services of an expert to see this. Any prison official could have discovered it by the most casual reading of the specifications and by the merest glance at the work.

And yet I procured the services of two experts, one of whom is an expert builder, who, under the impression that less than $750,000 had been spent in the construction of the building, declared that there had been an overcharge of $75,000. As a matter of fact, more than $1,000,000 has been spent, which would increase the overcharge to about $325,000.

The work now going on was let in two sections and the contractor appears to be the absolute boss of the situation. One contract should have been completed two months ago. It is still uncompleted. The other contract calls for completion Nov. 1 of this year; it has just been started. The penalty fixed for delay is only $10 a day. Therefore, it appears that no difficulty would be had in canceling this contract if the State finally concludes this ought to be done, provid-

NOBODY CLAIMS AUTO.

Left Standing for a Day and Owner Can't Be Found.

When Patrolman Bruno of the Lenox Avenue Station was called to the home of Robert Bennett, 19 West 121st Street, at 10 o'clock last night and informed by Mr. Bennett that an automobile in front of the house had been standing there since early Saturday evening, the patrolman took the number of the machine and notified the police station.

The number of the automobile, 28,065 N. Y., was found in the record of automobile licenses, and showed that the machine belonged to Morris Ferentz of 2,082 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx. The Bronx police were then notified, and after an investigation they reported that they were unable to find any such person as Ferentz at the address given. The Manhattan police are at a loss to account for the presence of the machine in front of Mr. Bennett's home. The automobile is described as a twenty-horse power Hudson runabout with a black body.

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THE TIMES'S WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

DRAG THE THAMES FOR MARTIN'S BODY

London Police Believe Rich American Was Murdered and Thrown from Bridge.

POCKETBOOK RIPPED OPEN

Suggest Robbery as the Motive—Some Puzzling Elements In the Case.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 13.—The mystery surrounding Joseph Wilberforce Martin is still unsolved. The workman, George Barnes, who found Mr. Martin's pocketbook and opera hat on the morning of April 4 on the Belvedere Road, a poor-class thoroughfare running parallel with the Thames on the south side of the river, when interviewed, said his attention was called to the pocketbook by noticing a slip of paper on the pavement. It was a receipt from a safe deposit company.

"Looking around," Barnes says, "I saw the letter case and opera hat behind the railings. The opera hat was closed. The letter case, which was open, had three compartments. One was fastened with a button. This compartment was ripped open, as though it had been torn asunder hurriedly, and was empty. The other compartments contained documents, which I handed over to the police.

"Seeing that the letter case contained no valuables, I did not trouble to go to the police. I cannot read, so I failed to realize the importance of the discovery. Later my brother read in various papers of the disappearance of Martin, and he and others advised me to go to the police."

Barnes left the opera hat where he found it, and it was gone when the police searched for it on Saturday.

The fact that the purse section of the wallet was ripped open suggests robbery, and lends color to the theory of foul play. Martin was believed to have been in possession of a considerable sum of paper money. The presumption is that he kept these money orders and credit notes in the part of the wallet designed for holding such things, and which had been ripped open.

Barnes discovered the opera hat and wallet behind the railings of a brick and cement works close to one of the arches of the Southeastern & Chatham Railway bridge, which spans the Belvedere Road. The nearest access to the river is by a private street adjoining a brewery, which possesses a wharf, but throughout the night the gates at either end of the private street are locked. There is a footbridge about twenty-five yards from where the pocket-case was found. Nearly 100 yards of the footbridge have to be traversed before the river is reached. Except at high tide, which was at 1:28 A. M., April 4, the rail of the footbridge, which is about four feet high, has a drop to the river of about thirty feet.

A policeman has a beat along the Belvedere Road, including the footbridge, from 10 o'clock at night until morning. The river police to-day made a thorough search of the river near the wharves off the Belvedere Road. If Martin was killed at the spot where Barnes found his pocket-case and opera hat, it is obvious that the task of throwing the body into the river, when the nature of the locality is taken into consideration, would be one of extreme difficulty. On the other hand, if he was attacked on the bridge and the body thrown over, it seems strange that the attackers should carry his hat to a place 125 yards away, where the rifled pocket-book was discovered.

Lockhart Anderson and Capt. Prior, two friends of Mr. Martin, had a long interview to-day with the chiefs of Scotland Yard. All the efforts of the police and the missing man's friends, however, so far fail to find any satisfactory reason for his continued absence.

BROTHER TO JOIN SEARCH.

Hill Martin Sails from Here To-morrow—Offer $2,500 Reward.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 13.—Hill Martin, brother of Joseph W. Martin, who mysteriously disappeared in London several days ago, will leave Memphis to-night for New York, whence he will sail on Tuesday to investigate the disappearance of his relative in London. Yesterday the family authorized a reward of $2,500 for information leading to his brother's whereabouts.

The missing man is a member of an old and prominent Southern family. In earlier years he had been engaged in handling cotton, but later became interested in real estate. His business in London was to dispose of options on 60,000 acres of Arkansas land, valued at about $1,000,000. Three months ago he left Memphis on that mission, and is understood to have successfully completed the negotiations.

On a previous trip to England Martin had engaged passage home on the Titanic, but because he was averse to traveling on new ships canceled his reservation at the last moment.

Martin is about 40 years of age and a bachelor.

Chinese Parties Can't Agree.

PEKING, April 13.—Although anxious to obtain recognition of the new Chinese Republic by the United States the political parties have as yet been unable to sink their differences and agree upon parliamentary officers. Therefore there has been no meeting of Parliament since the opening on April 8.

Synagogue Dedicated at Colon.

COLON, April 13.—What is claimed to be the only synagogue in Central and South America, with the exception of those in Argentina and Brazil, was dedicated here to-day. Rabbi Dobrin of Jamaica officiated. President Porras and many prominent Americans and Panamans attended the services.

POWERS ANSWER ALLIES.

Satisfied with One Proposed Boundary—Silent as to Indemnity.

SOFIA, April 13.—The representatives of the powers to-day handed to Premier Güchoff their reply to the last note of the allies regarding the proposals for mediation in the war with Turkey. M. Güchoff promised to confer with the representatives of the allies and obtain their views on the note. The reply of the powers is as follows:

"The powers note with satisfaction the disposition of the allies in favor of peace, and make reply in the following manner to the points raised by the allies' note. To the first point, Bulgaria's demand regarding the Turko-Bulgarian frontier, no objections are raised. On the second point the powers point out that, the fate of the Aegean Islands having been reserved for the consideration of the powers, this point can only be admitted subject to decisions arrived at regarding certain of the Islands.

"On the third point the powers inform the allies that they are ready to communicate to them at once the north and northeastern frontier of Albania, and that the southeastern and south frontier will be communicated to them as soon as it is determined. On the fourth point the powers state that the solution of all questions of a financial character, having been reserved for a technical commission in Paris, in which delegates of the belligerents shall take part, they do not see any reason for giving their views at present on the question of indemnity."

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 13.—Djavid Pasha, formerly Turkish commander at Uskub, continues to be a thorn in the side of the Servian Army in Macedonia. He is now reported to have captured Avlona, imprisoned the members of the Albanian Provisional Committee, and hoisted the Turkish flag.

LEGACY TO GREEK KING.

His Murdered Father Bequeaths Love for Mother and Country.

ATHENS, April 13.—In his political will, which has just been made public, the late King George, after giving directions for the disposition of his belongings, urges his children to remain united.

Addressing himself to the new King, Constantine, King George says:

"Love your dear little country. Serve her and your dear people, and have confidence in them, and may your brothers follow the same example."

The will urges King Constantine to be courageous and patient, "for you are reigning over a Southern people whose temper and irritability take fire rapidly and who at any moment may say and do things which it is probable will be forgotten the following day. It is preferable that the King should suffer, even morally, rather than his people and his country. The interests of the people of the country must always be placed before all other interests."

In conclusion King George declares his love for Queen Olga and urges his son to love and protect her.

EVANS DEFENDS SCOTT SEARCHERS

Says That Had Atkinson and Keohane Pushed On, They, Too, Would Have Perished.

SCOTT DIARY KEPT SECRET

But Lady Scott Read to Him Extracts from It—Sure Seaman Evans Wasn't Crazy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PORT SAID, April 13.—Commander Evans of the Scott South Pole expedition was interviewed here on his arrival aboard the steamship Otranto. He said that it was natural that the members of the expedition should reserve the stories of their experiences in view of the forthcoming publication of an illustrated account of the expedition, which Capt. Scott had arranged to give to The Strand Magazine, and the expedition book by Smith, Elder & Co., the details of which would be soon arranged between Reginald Smith, K. C., and himself.

The members of the expedition, he said, had not had access to the diaries of their five lost companions, but Dr. Atkinson, who was in charge of the search party, read that part of Scott's diary concerned with the fate of the southern party, and Lady Scott read to Commander Evans extracts from her husband's diary.

The Commander reiterated his denial of reported friction between Seaman Evans and other members of the party which reached the pole. He said that the rumor that Evans became insane should be contradicted. He did not believe it for a moment. Evans was not carried on a sledge except on the day he died.

To the question whether it would have made any difference in respect to the ultimate tragedy if the second relief expedition, Surgeon Atkinson and Keohane, had gone on instead of coming back, Commander Evans answered:

"Had they pushed further south, we should have lost seven men instead of five."

To the question whether it was true that Capt. Scott and the others left farewell letters, the Comamnder replied:

"Yes, Capt. Scott addresed his diary to his wife. He and the others all wrote farewell letters to their relatives."

With regard to the question of recovering and bringing back the bodies he said:

"We in the expedition who had known these gallant men so intimately are unanimous in expressing the opinion that the bodies should be undisturbed. I know that Lady Scott and Mrs. Wilson entirely support this view."

COMMISSION FOR SUNDAY.

Rabbi Schulman Urges One to Form Observance Laws.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman delivered a lecture yesterday morning at the Temple Beth-El on "The Many-Sided Question of Sunday Observance" to a congregation that filled the temple beyond its seating capacity.

"The significance," he said, "of providing a universal day of rest for every person in the Nation on one particular day in the week is that it has the greatest influence on behalf of democracy that one can conceive of. It is a splendid thing to realize that on one day of the week the richest man in the Nation could not buy the toil of the humblest man in the Nation.

"Now if our city with its 4,000,000 people were of a homogeneous population like a little village in England it would be the easiest thing in the world to frame legislation for Sunday observance, but as the metropolis is made up of people of different creeds, of different personal habits, of different modes of thinking, it becomes a highly complicated and many-sided question as to just how a Sunday should be observed in a city like ours.

"The fundamental principle of our State and National life in this country is the absolute separation of Church and State. This is an axiom. The State has not the right to impose, on religious grounds, any universal day of rest upon the people, either the Jewish Sabbath or the Lord's Day, and as soon as we recognize this principle it throws an immense flood of light upon the whole question of what amusements and recreations shall be allowed on Sunday. In the first place it is not the State's business to compel church-going indirectly by cutting off entertainment and amusement in every way. When the State Legislature discusses the question of a week-day observance it can only do so from the standpoint of social welfare and not at all from the standpoint of religion.

"The State regulates the hours of labor, it regulates the condition of labor, it regulates the age of labor, in some places the request is made for its regulating the wages of labor; it can, therefore, very well regulate the periodic day of rest. The Sabbath should be a day upon which opportunities are given for mental and moral culture, social reunion, true worship. We must, above all, look out for the interests of the laboring man—of the masses of the people—that he get his day of rest, his recreation and entertainment, which perform a moral and spiritual function.

"I therefore ask and demand that, for a great city like ours, intelligent, rational, logical steps be taken to formulate, by means of a commission, a Sunday observance law which will do no injustice to American interests and will safeguard the splendid ideals of the English-speaking heritage by observing one day out of seven."

ALL MADE TARIFF THE ISSUE.

Three Candidates Out for Congress to Succeed Weeks.

BOSTON, April 13.—As the tariff has been the dominant note of the campaign which will close in the Thirteenth Congressional District to-morrow the result of Tuesday's special election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John W. Weeks to enter the Senate is regarded with special interest.

Each of the three candidates, Alfred L. Cutting, Republican, of Weston; John J. Mitchell, Democrat, of Marlboro, and Norman H. White, Progressive, of Brookline, has discussed the tariff constantly at many rallies. All three express confidence of election, Cutting saying that he will have a plurality of 1,500, Mitchell saying his winning margin will be 5,000 votes, and White placing his lead at 4,000. Weeks had a plurality of 2,358 in November last, but the Republican candidates for President and Governor carried the district by smaller margins.

Included in the district are three cities—Marlboro, Newton, and Waltham, twenty-two towns, one of which is Brookline, and a Boston ward known as Brighton. There are large manufactories of shoes and watches in the district.

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BELGIAN STRIKE ON; 100,000 MINERS QUIT

Continued from Page 1.

izers and determined Socialists, who frankly regard this as a step toward the revolution which is to sweep capital away. The workers generally are apathetic. They are watching one another, and would not be sorry to find an excuse for going back on the vote in favor of striking.

"The attitude of the chocolate makers of Antwerp is typical. They decided to stop work for three days, and then they will see whether other chocolate makers are out. If others are not they will at once go back. That is how the great majority feel about the strike. They will come out if 'others' do, but rather hope that at the eleventh hour the others will not. Some employers are astutely taking advantage of this state of mind and offering to pay half wages for half a week if the men will then resume work.

"That is characteristic of the attitude of employers almost everywhere. They are naturally annoyed and anxious, but do not blame the Government for not preventing the strike. Even those who reproach their men do so in a tone more in sorrow than in anger." Describing a mass meeting at Mons this afternoon, which he attended, M. Fyfe says:

"Between 20,000 and 30,000 miners filled the Grand Place after marching with twenty bands and innumerable red flags in a procession which took half an hour to pass. What struck me chiefly was the absence of anyting like excitement or enthusiasm. Vandervalde, the Socialist leader, strove to rouse them. Destress, his second in command, rose to heights of poetic eloquence, but in vain. The miners were like a well-disciplined army, not like troops eager for fighting.

"Another remarkable feature of the meeting was the smallnes of the police force. I saw not more than half a dozen policemen the whole afternoon. Unless these phlegmatic Borain, as the inhabitants of this part of the province of Hainault are called, are provoked by military displays, there is no likelihood of trouble there.

"So far the soldiers are not much in evidence. As I traveled to Mons I noticed a tunnel being guarded, and to-night patrols are seen at frequent intervals in the streets of the capital, but one has a feeling that troops under arms are always close at hand."

BRUSSELS, April 13.—Both sides in the labor dispute to-night are awaiting the actual commencement to-morrow of the general strike to force the Government to grant manhood suffrage, the progress of which will be watched by the whole of Europe with the greatest interest.

The respective forces have prepared in every way possible for the strike. The Government has massed soldiers at all strategic points in the kingdom, but is keeping them out of sight as much as possible, and altogether is displaying a striking desire to avoid anything that could be regarded as provocative.

The Socialist leaders have arranged to entertain the strikers and assist them with food when needed. Ghent already has been divided into four districts, in each of which soup and bread will be distributed. Among other Socialist devices to raise funds for the strikers is to be a sale of books of prose and poetry, to which contributions of stories and verse have been made by distinguished authors, including Anatole France, Maeterlinck and others.

Socialist demonstrations were held in many cities of Belgium to-day. No less than nine were conducted in Antwerp. All of them passed off without untoward incident.

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Announce a Sale of

"ONYX" HOSE

For Men and Women

For Three Days

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
April 14th, 15th and 16th

At the Following Reductions:

"Onyx" Pure Silk Hose for Men, black and 7 plain colors; regular 50 cent quality; special, 3 pairs for $1.

"Onyx" Pure Silk, Accordion Ribbed, 7 color combinations; 50 cent quality; special, 3 pairs for $1.

"Onyx" Silk Lisle Hose for Men; black only, regular 50 cent quality; special, 3 pairs for $1.

"Onyx" Pure Silk Hose for Women; black only; regular $1.50 quality; special at $1 a pair.

The manufacturers have set aside these three days every year, during which they permit their agents to sell, at reduced prices, these special styles of "Onyx" Hosiery which are never sold below regular prices at any other time.

Eleven Stores

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1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortland 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 150 Nassau, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th & B'way, 42nd & 5th Ave.

FIND POLICE RECORDS MOSTLY FRAUDULENT

Continued from Page 1.

At the outset it was found that during the year 1912 there occurred in this city thirty-five homicide cases of which the police had no record whatever, although these cases were all on file in the Coroner's office and in the District Attorney's office. In some of these cases of which the police had no record persons had been indicted and convicted.

The investigators found that, as a rule, detectives were not persistent in their efforts to track the guilty in homicide cases, and that a murderer was fairly sure of escape unless he was arrested immediately. The report finds fault with the eagerness of detectives to put their cases out of hand with nothing accomplished. It says:

"It is apparent that the detectives consider their work completed when an arrest has been made, even though the prisoner is immediately discharged by the Coroner or Coroner's jury. The records would indicate that in only one case were arrests made after the prisoner originally arrested had been discharged."

"There were forty-one cases in which convictions were not obtained, in spite of the fact that the prisoners were identified at the time of the murder, which would indicate inability of the officers in successfully presenting evidence or ineffectiveness in obtaining it for presentation to the courts."

The report concludes with this paragraph:

"To summarize the results of our investigation into the system of case reports from the precincts to Headquarters: Having already come to the conclusion that the consolidated reports were not merely inaccurate, but misleading, our further investigation into the so-called efficiency records of detectives into reports and supplementary reports upon individual complaints—and particularly our analysis of the records concerning the work of the bureau in homicide cases—convinced us that the reports are carelessly and perfunctorily made; contain too little information to be of real value; are seldom, if ever, made use of; are never checked up at Headquarters; are poorly classified; are very far from being complete; and in the case of homicide, at least, the records disclose not merely a lack of information and of accurate records of detective work, but very little effective detective work upon which report could be made."

EXPECTS INDICTMENT TO-DAY.

Whitman Will Then Hurry the Trial of Inspectors.

The Grand Jury probably will return an indictment to-day against ex-Inspectors Sweeney, Thompson, Murtha, and Hussey, charging them with conspiring to bribe George A. Sipp, the Harlem hote. man, when he was wanted as a witness.

Edward J. Newell, the lawyer who paid the bribe to Sipp, told his story of the conspiracy to the Grand Jury on Friday. He may be called again to-day. Capt. Walsh, George A. Sipp and his son, Howard, have testified on the conspiracy charge to the Grand Jury. Howard Sipp may be called before that body again to-day.

District Attorney Whitman intends to move for the joint trial of all four Inspectors immediately after the indictment is returned. If the motion for the trial is made to-morrow, it may begin on April 21. Policeman Robinson, charged with accepting bribes from Harlem resort keepers, is the only man to go to trial before the four Inspectors.

Mr. Whitman will produce at the trial witnesses who have never been named in connection with the Sipp bribery. It believes that the evidence against the Inspectors is quite as strong as that which convicted Hartigan, and stronger than that which got a confession from Capt. Walsh.

District Attorney Whitman, in the last three weeks, has received about the usual number of threats. He has been warned of attempts upon his life by steel and poison, bombs, cords, and suffocation. Other writers have told Mr. Whitman that his life would be forfeit if he set foot upon certain streets. One unsigned communication warned him not to let his child venture upon the streets without an escort of policemen. Considering the strained relations between himself and Police Headquarters, this last letter amused Mr. Whitman.

None of the threats or warnings he has received has been looked upon as worthy of notice. Many have been laughable in their vague, but dire menaces. Mr. Whitman has not thought it necessary to take any precautions either on his own or his child's account.

ANARCHIST SHOT AT KING ALFONSO

Continued from Page 1.

"Gentlemen, the affair is all over, and it has been nothing."

The King was out riding again in the afternoon. The public gave him a tremendous ovation, shouting, "Death to Anarchism! Long live our brave King!"

Surrounded by thonsands of persons who acclaimed him, his Majesty rode off to the Casa de Campo.

The name of the King's assailant is Rafael Sancho Alegre. He is a native of Barcelona, a carpenter by trade, and arrived in Madrid about six weeks ago.

In Revenge for Ferrer's Death.

When he was first asked how he came to make the attempt upon the King's life, he refused to answer. He was urged to speak, and began: "You see—" but did not finish the sentence. Finally he said: "I don't know; I can't say."

He expressed himself as very glad when told that the King was unhurt.

To another inquirer he is said to have declared that his idea was to avenge Ferrer's death.

Allegre has not the repulsive appearance of the ordinary criminal; on the contrary, his face is pleasant and intelligent. He is of medium height, with a delicate skin, wears a black mustache, and is well groomed. In appearance he is more like a clerk than a manual laborer. All that is known of his antecedents confirms the suspicion that he is an Anarchist, that his attempt was premeditated, and that he had only awaited the occasion for carrying out his design.

The police are making house-to-house searches, hoping to detain another well-known Anarchist. Allegre says he had no accomplices.

MADRID, April 13.—King Alfonso owed his life to his own courage, quickness, and skilled horsemanship. Accompanied by his staff, he was riding along the Calle de Alcala on the way back from the ceremony of swearing in the recruits, when a man sprang from the sidewalk and seized the bridle of the King's horse with one hand, presenting a revolver point-blank with the other.

Bullet Wounds the King's Horse.

The King took in the situation at a glance. With lightning rapidity he dug his spurs into his horse, which reared violently. His quickness saved his life. The bullet, instead of burying itself in the King's breast, struck the horse on the neck, but so close was it that the King's left-hand glove was blackened by the powder discharge.

Before the assailant was able to pull the trigger again a Secret Service man sprang upon him. The two men fell to the ground locked in each others arms, struggling furiously. The assassin managed to free his revolver arm and fired two more shots in rapid succession, but the officer knocked his arm aside, and the bullets went wild.

At the sound of the first shot the King's staff forced their horses on the sidewalk and made a ring around the assassin, who fought long and fiercely in the grip of four policemen before he was overpowered and handcuffed.

King Alfonso, as soon as he saw that the man had been secured, raised himself in the stirrups, turned to the crowd, gave a military salute, and shouted in a ringing voice: "Long live Spain!"

He then dismounted and reassured his staff, saying: "It is nothing, gentlemen."

Then uprose a mighty roar from the wildly enthusiastic populace, which rolled along in great waves of sound, all the way to the palace, as the King rode along, cool, collected, and smiling.

A spectator, a pensioned royal halberdier, pushed forward so impetuously to offer his congratulations to the monarch that he was mistaken for another assassin and arrested. He was released, however, as soon as the mistake was discovered. A young Frenchman who was standing beside Allegro was also arrested, but it does not appear that he was in any way connected with him.

Crowds Try to Lynch the Assassin.

The crowds made a determined attempt to lynch Allegre, who was hurriedly taken into a house and kept there until an automobile ambulance, escorted by mounted police, transferred him to Police Headquarters.

The police investigations have established that Allegro was recently expelled from France as an Anarchist. Then he went to Barcelona. He came to Madrid a month ago and obtained employment in a carpenter shop. He worked there until Friday, when he was paid off.

King Alfonso was first to tell Queen Victoria and his mother of what he lightly called "the incident which caused delay."

He had hardly been back ten minutes when an immense clamor arose. The two squares on which the palace looks were black with people of all classes desirous of showing their joy at the King's safety and their admiration for his display of bravery. The King went to the balcony and acknowledged the cheers, and then brought the Queen out, and the two stood bowing to the throngs for several minutes.

Allegre Expelled from France.

It is said that during the course of his first examination Allegre asserted that on seeing the King pass he was seized with a sudden evil impulse, and, having a revolver in his pocket, drew it out. Driven on by an irresistible force, he sprang forward and fired.

A woman said to have been associated with Allegre was placed under arrest to-night.

A curious coincidence is found in the fact that the Spanish Premier, Count Romanones, last night declared to be absolutely without foundation alarming rumors which had been circulated in Madrid regarding the possibility of an attempt against the King's life to-day on the occasion of the swearing in of the recruits, and relative to the presence in Madrid of several dangerous Anarchists.

The King's Own Story.

King Alfonso thus describes the attempt against his life:

"I had reached the corner of the Calle de Alcala, opposite the house of the Marquis de Cuba, when I saw a man come out of the crowd with his hand inside his coat. He attempted to seize the bridle of my horse, and, while I failed to follow exactly what happened, he fired two revolver shots in my direction.

"At the second shot my horse reared on his hind legs, and, backing hastily, upset my assailant. Immediately two of my private policemen jumped on the man, who yet managed to fire a third shot, wounding a policeman. I then dismounted and found that my horse was only slightly hurt. A bullet had grazed him over the saddle girth. I remounted and returned to the palace."

ALFONSO OFTEN A TARGET.

Yesterday's Was the Eighth Attempt to Assassinate the Young King.

The Spanish people may well be fearful, when they recall the many attempts that have been made upon the life of their young King, Alfonso XIII., that he is destined to die by the hand of an assassin.

Since the assassination of José Canalejas, the Prime Minister of Spain, on Nov. 12, 1912, however, extraordinary precautions have been taken to frustrate any attack that might be made imperiling the life of the King. The shots fired by Allegre yesterday constituted the most violent attempt to kill Alfonso since May 31, 1906, when a bomb was hurled at his carriage while he and the Queen were returning to the palace at Madrid from the church where they had just been married. Eleven persons and two of the horses drawing the King's carriage were killed.

The bomb was concealed in a bouquet and was thrown at the carriage from an upper window of a private house. It struck the ground and exploded to the right of the royal carriage, at a point between the hindmost pair of horses and the front wheels. It would have struck the carriage and undoubtedly have killed the King and Queen had it not been deflected by an electric wire. The carriage was unmanaged except by splinters. The King and the trembling Queen were escorted to another carriage and were driven swiftly to the palace.

Mateo Moral, the man who threw the bomb, escaped justice by committing suicide. He was said to have been protected by Francisco Ferrer, director of a well-known Anarchist school, but Ferrer was acquitted of this charge, the verdict being "Not proven." Ferrer was later implicated in the Barcelona rebellion and was condemned to death. Great pressure was brought to bear upon the King to pardon him, and his refusal to do so more than ever embittered the Anarchists against him.

Exactly one year before a bomb was thrown at King Alfonso in Paris. The King, accompanied by President Loubet, was driving away from a gala performance at the opera an Anarchist threw a bomb at the royal carriage. It struck a trooper of the cuirassier escort on the shoulder and exploded without injuring the King or President, who continued their drive. Several soldiers of the escort were thrown from their horses and injured, while fragments of the bomb struck a number of persons in the crowd.

The King, noticing confusion among the members of the escort, said: "Calm yourselves, gentlemen. This is nothing." Then, turning to the frightened crowd, he called out: "Reassure yourselves, gentlemen. This is nothing."

Five men were arrested on suspicion of being connected with the outrage, but they were all acquitted.

The most recent previous attempt upon the King's life occurred on Jan. 5, 1911, at Malaga. He was en route from Madrid to Melilla, Morocco, and was accompanied by Premier Canalejas, the man assassinated last year, and two other Cabinet Ministers. They were met at the railway station by a great crowd, which followed the carriage as it was driven toward the palace of the Governor General. As the King entered the palace there was an explosion in the crowd, injuring two persons. An official account of the incident was that a man had dropped "a pistol inclosed in a box," but most people believed that another attempt had been made to kill the King.

A lunatic fired a shot at him on June 18, 1903, as he was returning from church with his mother. In January, 1904, a bomb was found under a bench outside the palace, and in November, 1905, cartridges were exploded in the Church of San Pedro, Madrid, while he was attending service there. In 1908 a bomb was thrown at him in Barcelona.

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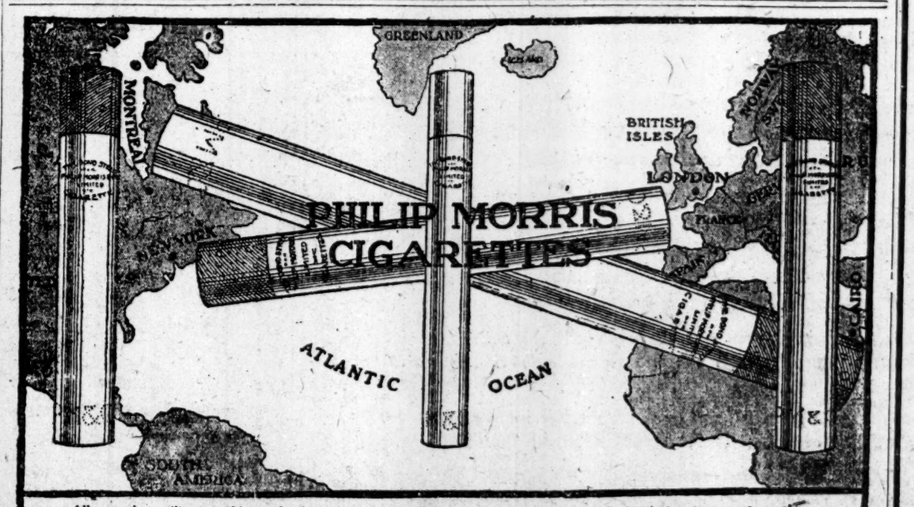

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Men's $6 LOW SHOES in an English Model *today $3.85*

Duplicates of an English model at a price which has no duplicate

¶ We were so taken with this English model that we advised our shoemaker that we would like to popularize it provided he could make it worth our while and yours. His response was an offer to produce a six dollar shoe at a price to enable us to offer it at $3.85, in a limited number only. And you may take it from us, it is a beautiful shoe, and just as stylish as it is different from the conventional models with which you are both familiar and tired.

¶ **Made of tan and black Russia calf,** with low broad heels and wide square shanks. Blind eyelets and low receding toes. Splendid in workmanship, and a shoe you will like more the longer you wear it. See it at any rate, for we are satisfied that if you see it, you will not readily forego such a price-and-style opportunity in Summer footwear.

Annual Three-Day Sale of Men's 50c "ONYX" Hosiery at 35c or 3 pairs for $1

¶ We are going to say a word or two about "Onyx" hosiery simply because it is an axiom in advertising that one must never take anything for granted with the public.

Permit us therefore to give you a glimpse into the obvious!

¶ "Onyx" is simply "Satisfaction" reduced to two syllables. It is so thoroughly dependable at any price that the great buying public of this continent have put "Onyx" on its feet as a hose proposition of national importance. Such is the reputation of "Onyx" at regular prices. And such is the hose offered in this sale today at reduced prices. It includes "Onyx" silk hose, in black, tan, navy, gray and maroon; and "Onyx" silk lisle hose, in black only.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street.

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When your building is finished under the Hoggson Single Contract Building Method, you look both ways with complete satisfaction.

You recall with pleasure the smoothness, the promptness and the economy of the operation. You anticipate the use of a building exactly suited to your needs.

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GERMAN GYMNASTS DELIGHT THE MAYOR

Gaynor Attends the Jubilee of the Turnerbund and Calls It Wonderful.

CIVIL WAR VETERANS ACT

While Hundreds of Little Boys and Girls Give Dances and Drills to Music.

The New York District of the Nordamerikanische Turnerbund, (North American Gymnastic Union,) a body numbering in its memberships thousands of the German-American citizens of New York and including practically all of the German gymnastic and athletic organizations of New York, began the celebration of the golden jubilee of its organization with an elaborate programme of gymnastics and music in the Hippodrome last night. Mayor Gaynor, who was one of many men well known in public life of the city present, said from the stage that last night's celebration was a spectacle never surpassed on the Hippodrome stage, and added that he could wish nothing better for the men, women, and children of this country, of other than German ancestry, than that they follow the example of the German-Americans of the Gymnastic Union and establish similar organizations from one end of the Nation to the other.

The programme which was long and entertaining and inspiring in proportion, was participated in by 1,200 gymnasts ranging in age from 5 to 70 years. Among the older men were a number of civil war veterans who fought under Sigel and Schurz, and who, despite their years are still able to skip with the grace and agility of men a score or more years their juniors.

It would not only be a difficult matter, but one of possible injustice to give to any one number on the long programme the credit of having been better than any other. The celebration began with a rendition of the Coronation March by Otto Thomas's orchestra, and was followed by the tableau "Homage to Father Jahn," a spectacle in which all of the 1,200 gymnasts took part. Then followed calistenhics and pole climbing by 200 little boys, and that in turn by a beautiful exhibition of dancing by as many little girls.

Three hundred boys, ranging in age from 8 to 15 years, next gave a great exhibition of dumbell exercises, keeping time to inspiring march music, after which 300 girls of about the same age created enthusiasm with a graceful and artistic dance called "The Dance of the Song Birds." This dance was rendered under changing lights of all colors, while from all parts of the stage came the music of the mocking bird's song, played by musicians hidden in the wings.

The first part of the programme with the exception of the tableau, was one in which only the juvenile members of the union appeared. The second part was that of the older members, and their performances were no less interesting. The men did the giant swing, a dozen swinging rigid around the horizontal bars at the same time. They gave an exhibition of wand exercises, followed that with Indian club work, and ended their part of the show with a series of pyramid formations that few professionals could excell. As for the young women, they did Indian club work that was on a par with that of the men, while the "Aesthetic Dance," in which more than 300 of them appeared in sailor waists and knickerbockers, came as near as any of the acts to being the hit of the evening.

Mayor Gaynor made his speech immediately after the applause that followed "The Dance of the Song Birds" ceased. He was escorted to the stage by Herman Ridder and Heinrich Abeles, the latter the head of the New York District of the North American Gymnastic Union.

"After seeing what I have seen tonight," said Mayor Gaynor, "I must say that I am prouder than ever before of being the father of the city. I can imagine how proud are the fathers and mothers of the boys and girls who have taken part in this wonderful exhibition, and, proud as they must be, they are no prouder than I am of being the father of all you put together.

"This vast hall has seen many great spectacles, but I venture to say that this one to-night is the greatest ever witnessed on the stage. When I came here I had no idea I was going to see what I have seen. I was not prepared to see the magnificent tableau that began the celebration, the wonderful work of the boys and the splendid charm of the little girls. I never saw anything more wonderful in my life.

"The object of this organization is, as I understand it, to give that peculiar exercise to boys and girls that will give them healthy bodies, and in the end make of them good citizens, good men and good women. Its object is both moral and physical. I hope that the lesson you teach is one that will be copied by all of our people from one end of our land to the other."

Besides Mayor Gaynor, who was accompanied by Mrs. Gaynor, others present last night were: Borough President McAneny and Mrs. McAneny, Borough President Miller of the Bronx; Dr. Abraham Jacobi, and Herman Ridder, Jr.

BRYAN'S HORSE ARRIVES.

Secretary Plans Canters in Capital —Vardaman Conspicuous Mounted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Rex, Col. William Jennings Bryan's favorite riding horse, has arrived here from Lincoln, and the Secretary of State intends to take canters in and around Washington whenever time and weather will permit.

Senator James K. Vardaman of Mississippi, who entered the Senate on March 4, has also brought a fine horse to Washington, and has begun to indulge in horseback rides. In his short black coat and white riding trousers, and with his long black hair falling down his back from beneath a broad-brimmed black slouch hat, the Mississippi Senator presented a striking figure one day last week as he cantered his mount up Pennsylvania Avenue and past the President's offices and back. Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, less strikingly attired, rode with him.

Rain Keeps Wilson at Home.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—It rained heavily in Washington this morning and most of the afternoon, and President Wilson decided to remain at home and take what was described as a Princetonian day of rest. Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson attended services at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

MONEY FOR CRIPPLE BUT NO WORK YET

H. M. Graves Has Sent Money Back, and Is Still Begging for a Job He Can Fill.

WILL NOT ACCEPT CHARITY

Capable of Doing Clerical Work—Errand Boy's Place and Manual Labor He Had to Decline.

Although two weeks have passed since Harry M. Graves made his appeal through the press to the public for employment such as a man who uses crutches could accept, he said yesterday in his furnished room at 247 West 123d Street that no reasonable opportunity had been offered to him. He added that what he considered the necessity of suicide was pressing him.

"Suicide is abhorrent to me," he said, and his young wife bowed her head as he talked. "I want to make it clear to the public that I will fight against self-destruction until I am driven to it by the refusal of any one or every one to grant me the chance of earning a living, which I am capable of doing, and eager to do."

The room in which the couple have lived since they came to this city nine months ago from Chicago, where Graves earned $22.50 a week as an advertising writer, is on the top floor front. He has not been able to find work since arriving in New York, and he says his money is almost gone.

"And when it is gone—" Graves began. He did not finish the sentence.

Two offers of work came to him last week, but he said he was not physically able to accept either. One was from the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A., where he was asked to serve as hat boy and run errands from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. for $8 a week. The other called for heavy work in a printing office. During the week he received $18 in letters, inclosing respectively six $1 bills, one $2 bill and one $10 bill. In every case where the writer gave an address Graves returned the money with the explanation that he would not accept charity. He was unable to return $3 of the proffered sums because no addresses were given.

Would Work for $10 a Week.

"I will be glad to get a place at $10 a week if some one will have me," Graves said yesterday. "Although I have successfully filled positions that required the exercise of business judgment, tact, initiative, and executive ability, I am now willing to do work that is as humble even as directing envelopes. I have had experience in bookkeeping, ad-writing, mail-order work, correspondence work, press-agency work for a college, and general office work. My crutches have never been the slightest handicap to me during the nine years of my office experience. In my former letter to the papers I said: 'In this glorious country that stands at the front of the procession of civilization and Christianity I cannot believe that all doors to opportunity are to be permanently closed to a man who is not physically perfect irrespective of such a man's ability.' Is it possible that this belief, based upon theories inculcated in me since early childhood, is founded only on specious platitudes?

"I ask for little, only a ten-dollar-a-week job to preclude the necessity of self-destruction of myself and frail wife. I asked only for a crust of bread; I received a stone, in the form of advice that it is cowardly to commit suicide. If, in a Christian Nation of 100,000,000, there cannot be found a mere expense-yielding position for a man of my efficiency, then the only cowardice I am conscious of is the natural fear to enter the great unknown. I think the shame to which I am subjecting myself by this kind of publicity is sufficient proof of that fact.

Not Seeking Publicity.

"But bless the hearts of my well-intended advisers! I don't want to commit suicide. As I said, that is why I am submitting to the mortification of putting my distress before New York. Some people enjoy notoriety. To a man of my sensibilities the kind of publicity I have received is fraught with shame and humiliation. The story of our situation has been sent to the homes of my wife and myself in Wisconsin. Can I ever again look into the faces of any of my former schoolmates or college acquaintances? Could my wife endure the stares of old-time friends? And the most regretable fact of all is that after all the mortification of this objectionable publicity, we haven't even the consolation of its having brought me a job.

"I am making this second appeal that the public may determine whether or not it is possible for a deformed man, having no friends or no pull in New York, to get employment at a salary that is less than one-half his present earning capacity. If it isn't possible, that fact ought to be good pabulum for preachers, philosophers, sociologists, and Socialists, yes, and for politicians who expound beautiful theories about social justice."

Graves said that his wife did not have sufficient strength to undertake employment outside her home, although while they lived in Chicago she earned a little by sewing a few hours each day.

Mrs. Graves is about 25 years old and prepossessing in appearance. The couple were married two years ago. While a TIMES reporter was talking with the couple a young man called and questioned Graves about his qualifications. At the conclusion of the interview the caller, who declined to give his name, told Graves he felt sure he could find employment for him, but gave no information concerning the nature of the work.

NEW TRAIN DELAY BUREAU.

New Haven to Supply Information Promptly to the Public.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has established a special information bureau in Room 3,624 at the Grand Central Station, where full details about train delays will be promptly furnished to the public. Under the new rules when anything happens to delay a train more than thirty minutes, the cause of the delay will be transmitted at once to the terminal point and there put on a special blank form for the inspection of the public. When a train is more than one hour late it will be noted on the large bulletin board in the concourse with the additional information that all details may be obtained at the special bureau. When trains from other roads miss connections the facts will be immediately supplied. The purpose of the company is to obtain at the earliest moment by wire all information about its service for the convenience of the public.

In case of injuries to travelers on its lines the rules of the company now require that all information regarding them, together with their names, if they can be obtained, be sent at once to the passenger trainmaster. He will make the information public. For the present the new information bureaus will also be opened at New Haven, Providence, Boston, Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester.

MRS. SCOTT ANGERED; DEMAND 'INSULTING'

Resents Insinuation That D. A. R. Election Is Not to be Conducted Fairly.

SHOCKED AT MRS. STORY

Says That Attorneys for Conservative Asked Her to Observe Rules of Common Honesty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Interest in the annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which opens here to-morrow, is already at high pitch. A new President General is to be elected in place of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott of Illinois, who retires.

Intense bitterness has been engendered by a campaign letter sent by the Executive Committee of the Conservative Party, headed by Mrs. William C. Story, a candidate for the President Generalship, to Mrs. Scott.

This letter said that the membership of the society was restive under a fear that the high ideals upon which the society was founded were being, to some extent, set aside for the lesser consideration of political advantages, and urged that steps be taken to insure fair treatment to each candidate for President General.

It criticised members of the Credentials Committee for making an advance poll and for signing a circular advocating the election of Mrs. John Miller Horton of Buffalo, popularly regarded as the administration candidate, submitting that this committee should not be permitted to pass upon delegates' credentials, and asked that a fair representation be given to each candidate on the Credentials Committee; that no delegates be allowed to vote out of order; that prompt recognition on the floor be given to conservative leaders; that a copy of the financial reports be given to each delegate before the election; that the voting machine be examined before the names of candidates were placed in it, and that each candidate be permitted to have a representative witness to the operation of the machine; that a report be ordered on losses involved in the operation of the society's magazine; that members of the Credentials Committee be barred from the tellers' room, and that the room be kept open at all times.

Mrs. Scott Is Amazed.

Mrs. Scott said to-night: "I was amazed and shocked beyond words when I was confronted to-day by two attorneys sent by Mrs. Story to demand that I observe the most elementary rules of common honesty and fairness in conducting the forthcoming election."

Mrs. Scott characterized Mrs. Story's attitude as a last flagrant breach of good taste. "The direct implication of this demand," she said, "that minorities have not had, or are not likely to have fair play in elections conducted during this administration, is gratuitously offensive, insulting, without a shadow of foundation, in fact, and a reflection upon the fair-mindedness and sense of justice of the entire membership of our splendid organization.

"Mrs. Story will have this year, as she had two years ago, a 'square deal' from start to finish. The forthcoming election will be conducted with absolute fairness to all the candidates.

Besides Mrs. Story and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Charles B. Bryan is a prominent candidate for election as President General.

The congress will be called to order in the morning at Continental Memorial Hall. President Wilson will deliver an address of welcome at the afternoon session. Secretary of State Bryan also will make a speech. The first regular business will be to receive the report of the Credentials Committee, when it is expected that the storm will break.

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MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

There are still some New Yorkers who have their clothes made in London.

They haven't seen the suits we make, softly tailored, natural shoulders, rolling lapels and graceful body lines.

These suits form an important part of our stocks, and many are made of imported materials.

American cutting and tailoring are acknowledged the best in the world, and at the prices we ask our suits offer as much value as the best London suits, less the import.

Every desirable style is now ready for your careful inspection, no matter how conservative or progressive your tastes.

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SUBWAY AT THE DOOR—ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY

J. M. Gidding & Co.
New York Paris

ANNOUNCE, BEGINNING THIS DAY

Especially Attractive Values

Carefully selected from the largest display of fashionable Outer-dress assembled in this country—values possessing *more real merit* than can be found in most offerings advertised as "sales".

Fifth Avenue, 46th & 47th Streets

W. & J. SLOANE

An Extraordinary Display of
ORIENTAL RUGS

Every requirement for genuine Oriental Rugs can be met with the utmost satisfaction by our immense stock of Persian, Chinese, Turkish and India weaves.

In this diversified assortment the collector of rare Rugs will find specimens which in antiquity and beauty are not equalled by any others on sale in this country, while the extensive variety of moderate-priced Rugs provides for all regular requirements.

We guarantee the authentic character of every piece in the collection, throughout which an unusually high average of quality and beauty of colorings exists.

Very exceptional values in genuine hand-made Oriental Rugs of various small sizes are offered at $12, $15, $18, $25, $33 and $40.

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Parity. Carstairs' standards were fixed when food adulteration was unknown.

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Carstairs Rye

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Send for beautifully illustrated booklet, "One Hundred Golden Hours at Sea," and other illustrated literature.

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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

PERIOD FURNISHINGS
FOR THE SUMMER HOME

Our present exhibit of Summer styles covers every important Period adapted to the furnishing of the country home.

Particularly charming are the Louis XV and XVI Enameled Suites in French gray, while even more delicate in elaborate grace of design are hand-painted pieces fashioned after the classic school of Adam, Sheraton and Hepplewhite.

Aside from artistic considerations, prices in every department will, upon comparison, be found exceptionally low.

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DREICER & Co
Jewels
FIFTH AVENUE, AT FORTY-SIXTH
NEW YORK

RARE and beautiful Jewels in DREICER settings of platinum —designs that are new and absolutely unique.

B. Altman & Co.

are showing a number of new models in Women's High-class Gowns and Tailor-made Suits of superior workmanship and representing the latest fashionable materials and colors, at the following prices:

Afternoon Gowns
$50.00, $65.00, $85.00 to $150.00

Evening Gowns
$50.00, $68.00, $95.00 to $165.00

Tailor-made Suits
$58.00, $75.00, $95.00 to $145.00

Three-piece Costumes
$65.00, $85.00, $110.00 to $145.00

Special Sales will be held this day (Monday) of Women's Trimmed Leghorn Hats, Mousquetaire Gloves and Cretonne Articles.

B. Altman & Co.

are prepared to furnish, at short notice, Seamless Rugs of Hand-made Oriental Carpet, in plain colors and in any size up to 20x40 feet; also Seamless Rugs of American Chenille fabric, in plain colors, 12 feet wide and in any desired length.

Special attention is given to the Making to Order of Rugs of desirable textures, dyed in colors to harmonize or contrast with individual schemes of interior decoration.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

TO-NIGHT at 8:30
and To-morrow (Tuesday) at the same hour
Unrestricted Public Sale
In the Grand Ball Room of The Plaza
Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street
(Admission by card to be had free of the managers)

Valuable Paintings
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DISTINGUISHED MASTERS
Of the Barbizon, Modern Dutch, German, Contemporaneous French, Early English, and French, American and Ancient Schools.

The Original Portrait of Genl. Knox by Gilbert Stuart, a Portrait of Marquis de Launay By Chardin.

Several Important Barye Bronzes

A Number of Etched Portraits and Autograph Letters of the Barbizon Masters and Other Celebrities.

To be disposed of without reserve by order of Estates and Private Owners.

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The Sales will be conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of
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Quality Never Varies

For a clear skin

No amount of cosmetics equals the regular use of

RESINOL SOAP FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION

THIS pure toilet soap, to which have been added the soothing, antiseptic Resinol balsams, prevent annoying skin irritations, clear the complexion, and keep the hair rich and lustrous.

25 cents a cake, wherever toilet goods are sold. For a trial cake, guest-room size, write to Resinol, Dept. 4—F, Baltimore, Md.

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In buying a Refrigerator there are three things you should insist upon getting,—absolute Sanitation, Efficiency and Economy.

Our lines possess all these features with linings of glass, metal or vitrified steel, and perfect circulation of dry, cold air.

We shall be glad to help you select the refrigerator best suited to your particular needs.

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Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, Chamois Skins and every preparation and material for cleansing and renewing Furniture, Metal, and Glass. Carpet Sweepers, Vacuum Cleaners, etc.

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You cannot keep foods fresh, wholesome and pure in a cheaply constructed ice box. You need a **refrigerator** that is always dry, with

No Inaccessible Crevices,

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Booklet upon request.

WHITE ENAMEL REF. CO. OF N.Y.

59 West 42nd St. N.Y.

DEAD OF THE TITANIC HONORED IN CHURCH

Pastor of St. Thomas's Says Lessons Their Heroism Taught Prove They Did Not Die in Vain.

MANY SURVIVORS PRESENT

Mrs. Ryerson, Who Lost Her Husband, and Miss Hays, Who Saved "Titanic Waifs," Among Them.

More than 500 men and women, many of them survivors of the Titanic disaster or relatives of those who perished when the great ship sank, attended a memorial service at St. Thomas's Church, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, preached, and the music was supplied by the vested choir of the church. "Nearer, My God, to Thee," was one of the hymns.

Among those at the church was Mrs. Arthur Ryerson of Boston, who was on her way to this country on the Titanic to attend the funeral of her son. Her husband was lost with the ship. Another worshipper was Miss Margaret Hays, who rescued the two little French children who became widely known as the "Titanic waifs." Vincent Astor, whose father died when the liner sank, has a pew in the church, but none of his family was present. All those present who were bereaved by the disaster were in deep mourning, and, while no part of the church was reserved for the survivors and relatives of that dead, it was not difficult to pick them out.

The service opened with the hymn "Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah," sung by the vested choir, and the musical programme included the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis. The anthems sung by Reed Miller, the tenor soloist of the church, were: "Until the Day Breaks," by Gounod, and "Crossing the Bar," by Bridge.

Dr. Stires selected for his text this quotation from Matthew: "And Peter said: 'Lord, bid me come unto Thee upon the waters.' And He said 'Come.'" The lights in the church were turned low while he was speaking. Dr. Stires dwelt on the lessons, moral and practical, which resulted from the disaster.

"One year ago to-day a great ship was crossing the ocean from the Old World to this land," the preacher said. "It represented the climax of skill and luxury. There was every comfort and every protection. The officers were selected from among the ablest. The ship was 'unsinkable.' Then came the warnings, the warnings were ignored. In the night the great ship was struck, and there occurred the greatest tragedy recorded in the marine annals of the world. It meant much to me personally. On that ship were ten men that I knew and loved, and not one reached this shore. There were a dozen women I knew. All came home safe."

Dr. Stires then told of the scene when the Carpathia arrived at her pier, bringing thirty-two widows and others who were bereaved.

"And let no lesson taught by that tragedy be unheeded," he continued. "The unsinkable ship has not been made. They can be made safer, and the lessons we learned were immediately put into effect. Apparently there was insufficient room for life boats a year ago, but we have found room for twice as many as before. The more southerly course has been taken, and the ocean lanes patroled. Two men are now constantly in the wireless stations so that no cry for help may be neglected.

"And, moreover, all calls are being obeyed to-day. No Captain could hold a license to-day who acted as some did a year ago. The most pathetic figure in the world to-day is the Captain of the ship California. A great lesson has been learned, and human life is protected better all over the world.

"That is a part of the legacy of courage and sacrifice. And there were certain moral lessons, too. The first is the value of character in the face of a great crisis. Nothing in my lifetime has happened which made me thank God so much for nobility of character. I think to-day, therefore, of the smiling courage of those who died.

"There are many in the church to-day who went through that sad tragedy. And they have been so brave, so strong, so full of faith. I cannot recall a single word of criticism or lack of faith in God. This should be a memorial both to those who died and to the divine courage of those who survived and those whose character has stood the test of the last year.

"Our life in New York City is in a large degree marked by that same luxury which resulted in the loss of the Titanic. There are many warnings, but they are unheeded. This is no far-fetched comparison. You may not see the shipwrecks of humanity, but the physicians see them and the clergymen see them. Men and women are allowing themselves to be carried along by unseen currents in our complex life in this greatest city of the world. I say the dangers are here.

"We ill imperil our lives to prevent physical suicide, but look on too often unmoved by moral suicide. But a great help and inspiration has come to us. And I suggest to you that, conscious of the dangers of our city, conscious of the unheeded warnings, conscious of the fact that the shipwrecks are among our friends, that we go out among the perils and show that our confidence in God is complete. Don't wait. Go forth and bear witness to the truth. The lessons that those brave men and women taught by their sacrifice are the legacy they have left us. Will our characters meet the test? Or will they behold our disloyalty with the waters of luxury whirling around us?"

The Titanic, then the largest ship in the world, sailed from Southampton, England, on April 10 on her first trip to this country. She struck an iceberg on the night of Sunday, April 14. Among the more prominent persons lost on the ship were Col. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, Major Archibald Butt, William T. Stead, F. D. Millet, G. B. Widener, Jacques Futrelle, and Henry B. Harris.

URGES OCEAN SAFETY BILL.

President of Seamen's Union Eager for Action by Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union, who has been in Washington most of the last year, urging Congress to enact the Seamen's Reform bill, called attention to-night to the fact that to-morrow, April 14, would be the first anniversary of the loss of the White Star liner Titanic and that a year had elapsed without remedial legislation by Congress.

"The Titanic was lost April 14 of last year," said Mr. Furuseth. "It took down about 1,600 persons. There were not boats enough to provide for a third of the passengers and crew. There were not enough men aboard who knew anything about it to supply one skilled man for handling every boat. As a result, a great many persons were drowned who might have been saved.

"New rules have been provided under which we have more boats, but not enough boats for everybody aboard. Nothing has been done through Federal legislation to improve the personnel so as to handle properly the lifeboats we do have. The Seamen's bill passed by the last Congress failed to become a law through President Taft's veto.

"In the form in which it passed the House, which was the proper shape, that bill has been reintroduced in this Congress by Senator La Follette. In the form in which the bill passed the Senate, and in which it was accepted reluctantly by the House, it has been reintroduced by Senator Nelson of Minnesota. Now it is a question of getting Congress to act, for the sake of the traveling public as well as in the interest of the seamen."

TAFT PRAISES MAJOR BUTT.

"An Example for Future Generations," He Tells New Haven Hearers

NEW HAVEN, April 13.—At a Titanic memorial service to-night at the Calvary Baptist Church the pastor, the Rev. J. W. Hoag, read an appreciation by ex-President Taft of Major Archibald Butt, his personal aid, who went down with the ship. Mr. Taft, after paying a high personal tribute to Major Butt, said:

"I very much doubt whether I have ever known a man who had so much self-abnegation, so much self-sacrifice, so much ability to put himself in the place of another and suffer and enjoy with that other as Archie Butt had.

"He left with us the sweet flavor of his unselfish life, and while we mourn for him, we felicitate him on the way he went. His heroism will stand as an example for future generations."

In Aid of Holiday House.

In aid of the Holiday House for Working Girls, run by the pupils of Miss Dow's School, under the auspices of the New York Briarcliff Society, the pupils will present "The Countess Kathleen," by Yeats, on the afternoon of April 26 at the Plaza. Tickets may be obtained from Miss Dorothy Andrews, 21 West Fifty-third Street.

COMMISSION PLAN HOBOKEN'S ISSUE

Special Eection on Tuesday to Decides on the Form of Government.

REPUBLICANS FOR A CHANGE

Democrats and Socialists Are United in Support of the Present System.

The city of Hoboken will hold a special election on Tesday to decide whether the present form of governing that municipality shall be changed. The city is governed under a charter granted some twoscore years ago, which calls for the management of its affairs by a body of ten Councilmen, two from each of the five wards, a Mayor and different subordinate boards, whose members look after the water, street, revenue, police, and fire departments. The commission government plan proposes a body of five men to handle the city's business, the Mayor to be chosen at the first meeting of the Commissioners, and to be known as Commissioner of Affairs. The other four Commissioners will assume the direction of finance, public safety, public grounds and buildings, and parks.

The Hoboken Board of Trade first advocated the adoption of government by commission two years ago. At that time the different political bodies of the city, Democratic, Republican, and Socialist, opposed the adoption of this form of Government, and with their perfect organization easily defeated the plan. This year the Republican Party, under William P. Verdon, Chairman of the Republican City Committee, has aligned itself with the advocates of commission government, the members of the Elective Commission Government League, composed of business men and prominent citizens of the city, for the adoption of the Walsh act, progenitor of this new form of municipal administration. However, still arrayed against it, as two years ago, are the organizations of the Democratic and Socialist parties. Patrick R. Griffin, Chairman of the Democratic City Committee, who is Street Commissioner at a salary of $3,000 a year, is working in unison with the members of the Socialist Party to defeat the aims of the commission government advocates.

If the citizens of Hoboken favorably consider the change in government, which will mean the supplanting of the ten members of the Board of Common Council, the Mayor and the different heads of the subordinate bodies, by a body of five Commissioners, it will mean the wholesale removal of a score or more heads and employes of those boards, all members of the Democratic Party. The followers of the Democratic machine, are, therefore, working earnestly for the defeat of the Walsh act, passed in the Legislature of the State in the session of 1911, with the backing of Gov. Wilson.

The annual salary list of the officials of the city, including the Mayor, Board of Council, and executive heads of the Departments of City Treasurer, Collector of Revenue, Water Registrar, five members of the Board of Assessors, Street Commissioner, Parks and Health Departments, approximates $35,000 to $40,000.

The present Mayor of Hoboken is Martin Cooke, Democrat. The Board of Council is made up of nine Democrats and one Republican.

Moving On May First?

Owing to the rush of removal orders received during April and May, it is requested that subscribers desiring to make any changes in telephone equipment, notify our nearest Commercial Office, in writing, as far in advance as possible.

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115 West 88th Street	Murray Hill 12000	232 Havemeyer St.	Williamsburg 12014
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FAR ROCKAWAY—Birdsall & Central Aves.		Far Rockaway 12014	
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Table Damasks

Hand-loom Double Damasks of the finest quality, woven by cottage weavers and bleached by sun and moisture alone.

The durability of these linens and their lasting richness of appearance make them a very satisfactory investment for housewives who value a correctly appointed table.

The designs are unique and exclusive, viz.: Broad diagonal stripe, Sheraton, Adams, Egyptian, Bayeux Tapestry, Louis Quatorze, Aquatic, Birds & Fish, Game Birds and Foliage, Celtic. The prices are moderate, being sold direct from our own looms.

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R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Men's BLUE Serge SUITS Very Special and Thoroughly Dependable, at **$14.75**

WE have not yet seen, and do not expect to see during the season, better Blue Serge Suits than these at anywhere near the $15.00 mark—and we have taken considerable pains to convince ourselves that there is nothing in New York today quite as good, for the money.

You can pay $25.00 elsewhere for a Blue Serge Suit, and still be uncertain whether it will shrink, or fade, or lose its shape—or all three.

Therefore, when we say that these Suits at *$14.75* are sun-fast, that the fabric is all-wool and pre-shrunk, and that they are so well tailored that they are notably shape-retaining—why, we *must* be sure that such is actually the case, because we have to stand back of our statement.

The material of these Suits is a finely woven fabric loomed from long-fibred worsted yarns. It is soft and pliable. The color is a dark navy blue.

The tailoring is exceptional, and every Suit is lined with alpaca. There are three new models, and a complete range of sizes from 33 to 46.

We also have in stock Men's Fancy Sack Suits from $14.75 to $32.50, and Men's blue and black Suits from $14.75 to $29.75.

Fifth Floor, B'way.

No Beer But This for My Table at Home! This Is The Decision of Most Good Judges For

Imperial Gold Label Beer

Bottled only by the Brewers, Beadleston & Woerz, New York. Order from any dealer

Imperial Beer Is Thoroughly Wholesome as Well as Refreshing!

Despite Two Days of Rain

The number of orders taken in the Hackett-Carhart stores for made-to-measure clothes will stand as a record for many years to come.

On Thursday night we announced a special offering as follows: $35 and $40 Silk-lined Spring Suits and Overcoats, MADE TO MEASURE, at $19.50.

We limited this offering to 952 garments—this being the extent of special value fabrics we had secured.

The response on Friday and Saturday was tremendous. Three times during these days we doubled the force of expert cutters who were taking measures.

Saturday saw Friday's demand multiplied. It seems the first day buyers had told all their friends of our wonderful offering.

So we went to extremes to secure 200 extra suit lengths—all of them regular $40 values.

$35 & $40 Hackett-Carhart Silk-Lined Spring Suits and Spring Overcoats

Made-to-Measure at

$19.50

Today we announce with great pleasure that we have succeeded in securing another 200 of these short lengths from New York's finest woollen distributors. Each length allowing of one to three suits or overcoats.

So that altogether, since Friday morning, we have been fortunate in securing fabrics for nearly 500 additional garments. AND ALL ARE OF EQUAL VALUE, AND EVEN BETTER THAN THOSE IN THE ORIGINAL OFFERING.

It is scarcely necessary to say that this offering will be short lived. It may not last longer than another day—or two, at the most.

That you may be sure of our sincerity in this offering—and of the rare confidence we have in the value, the tailoring, and the fit of these garments—**we do not ask for a deposit with your order.** *And if the finished garments fail to meet your expectations, in even a single detail, you are privileged to leave them on our hands.*

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

265 Broadway	841 Broadway	119 West 42d St.	154 East 125th St.
Near Chambers St.	at 13th St.	Near Broadway	Near 3d Ave.
Opposite City Hall.	Near Union Square.	Open Evenings.	Open Evenings.

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If you are going to buy real estate, consult us before you sign the contract - we will protect you from the artful phrases intended to entrap the unwary, and from clumsy wording that breeds trouble out of ignorance.

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CAPITAL & SURPLUS 9,500,000

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1354 Broadway, Brooklyn - 367 Fulton St., Jamaica,
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SOROSIS

3 Pairs—85 Dollars.

A wealthy and discriminating woman living in Paris, but on a visit to New York, bought 3 pairs of SOROSIS Shoes the other day and paid $85 for them. This looks like a high price for 3 pairs of shoes, but they were worth all the woman paid for them.

The shoes themselves were out of the stock we are selling every day to everybody, and at our usual price, but the ornaments cost her $70. That a very fastidious woman should pay $70 to ornament 3 pairs of SOROSIS Shoes means that so ornamented she felt them equal in style to the most expensive shoes she could buy. A $3.50 pair of SOROSIS Shoes have just this character even without expensive ornaments. They have a subtle smartness of style that appeals to the taste of a discriminating woman.

Overland Limited

is making history. It gives a maximum of extra comforts for a minimum extra fare, $10. Business men enroute can keep in close touch with important happenings of the world as well as their individual business. This train

Saves a Business Day

between Chicago and San Francisco. It's a business man's train, with all the comforts and conveniences of one's own club. The schedule is 64 hours and 30 minutes. Leaves Chicago daily at 7 p.m. from the new Passenger Terminal, Madison and Canal Streets, arrives San Francisco 9:30 a.m. third day.

It is the only exclusively first-class train, Chicago to San Francisco. The only daily extra fare train, Chicago to California. It is a new train of new all steel cars, with roomy berths, spacious drawing-rooms and compartments, barber shop, baths, stenographer, valet, ladies' maid, and excellent dining-car service.

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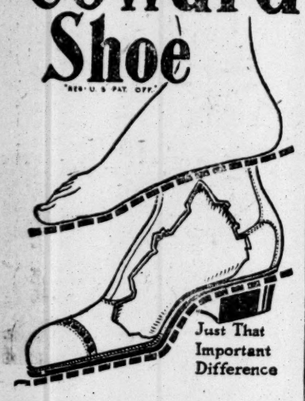

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The Arch of the Foot

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Notwithstanding Your Digestion May Seem Beyond Repair, try eating anything you like rationally and in moderation, same as when well, and while taking food sip
MAN-A-CEA WATER
It rarely, if ever, fails to immediately restore good digestion.
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you a circular letter so strenuous it will HAVE to bring you business. For particulars, PROSPERITY, P. O. Box 1647, N. Y.

Easing the Way.

To insure insertion in The New York Times general advertisements should be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to publication. Pressure on the space of The Times renders this regulation necessary and advertisers are requested to help enforce its operation.

THIEVES TEAR HOLE IN PAWNSHOP WALL

Alarm Brings Police Just in Time to Stop Raid on Simpson's Bowery Place.

WORK DONE IN THE REAR

Opening Big Enough to Admit a Man, and Tools Inside Found—Four Arrests Made.

An attempt to rob, but one which the police say involved only misdirected effort, was discovered yesterday morning. Some time during the night burglars had attempted to break through the rear wall of the pawnshop of John E. Simpson, 164 Bowery. Something evidently had frightened the men away, for the police found a hole torn through the wall large enough to admit a man. Following the discovery of the attempt Capt. Kinsler of the Mulberry Street Station had the reserves surround the block. Then began a house-to-house search, which resulted in the arrest of four men. The prisoners gave their names as Joseph Massere of 217 Forsyth Street, Petro Lagattuta of 96 East Houston Street, Salvatore Ruffino of 215 North Sixth Street, Brooklyn, and Giuseppe Ruffino, brother of Salvatore, of 237 North Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

Through a "police source" word reached Patrolman Reilly, on post, that an attempt was being made to break into the Simpson pawnshop. Investigation showed that the information was correct. Hanging from the rear of the Simpson Place and on a level with the ground floor the police found a swinging scaffold. Opposite the scaffolding they found the hole cut in the wall. On the scaffolding was a basket containing a brace and bit, a saw, two small crowbars, several jimmies, and a number of plasterers' hammers. Inside the building were a number of similar tools.

Safe Place to Work.

The rear of the Simpson place was remarkably safe for such work as had been done. The buildings on each side of 164 extended back further than that building, and directly in the rear is a house in the rear of 148 Elizabeth Street. The rear wall of this building touches on both sides the extensions of the houses on the Bowery. These walls form a well or court in the rear of Simpson's pawnshop about twenty feet long and five feet wide. The only windows looking into this well are those in the pawnshop.

Those who planned the unsuccessful burglary planned it well, the police say. Using a ladder, the men mounted the roof of the one-story extension of 162 Bowery. Then they drew up the scaffold. Crossing the roof they rigged one hook attached to a block and fall to the edge of the extension roof on one side and fastened the other to the extension on the other.

The scaffolding was necessary because the wall goes to the basement of the Simpson building. In order to avoid the possibility of burglar alarms it was necessary to break through the wall on the level with the first or street floor. The burglars were evidently afraid to enter through the rear door and mount the stairs. Having got the scaffold in position they simply got upon it, lowered it to the required level and then set to work.

The police are confident that the men had some knowledge of the "layout" of the interior of the pawnshop. Ranged along the rear wall in the pawnshop are two big steam radiators. The men chose a spot for boring directly between these radiators. They broke through only to find that they had made the cut at a point where the pipe carrying electric wires ran through. This, the police believe, necessitated enlarging the hole. This work probably took them until early in the morning.

A Two Nights' Job.

The fact that some of the tools were found inside the building leads to the police theory that the thieves intended to return last night and continue their work.

If the men entered the place the police do not report the loss of any articles. It is believed that they were making a survey when some "lookout" told that the attempt had been discovered. Dropping their tools they fled. If the burglars intended to enter the vault, which contained everything of value about the place, they had, Capt. Kinsler says, a hopeless task before them. The vault, 30 by 18 feet, is of solid masonry, and is built up from the foundations of the building. There is an outer wall two feet thick, a space eight inches wide, and then another wall of the same thickness. Inside the inner wall is a lining of thick tinfoil connected up with a network of wires. If this lining is punctured ever so slightly in any place the electric alarm is set off.

Massere and the Ruffino brothers were stopped as they were leaving 150 Elizabeth Street. They were unable, the police say, to explain satisfactorily their presence in the house. Lagattatua was arrested in a three-room flat in the rear of 150 Elizabeth Street, almost in the rear of the Simpson building. In the flat the police found a loaded revolver. Neighbors say that the flat was engaged three weeks ago, and that the occupants placed a blanket over the back window. Massere, the police say, has a record, having been arrested once for burglary, and another time upon suspicion of extortion.

AUNT STOPS IMMIGRANT.

Irish Girl Held at Ellis Island at Relative's Request.

Abbie Gregg, 18 years old, who arrived yesterday from Ireland on the Cunard liner Campania, was sent to Ellis Island because the aunt she expected to meet at the pier had sent word that she did not want her niece to land. When asked what money she had, Miss Gregg replied $15 was all. She said her aunt had asked her to come to New York, but that on the day she was leaving her native town, Boyle, in Roscommon County, for Queenstown, a letter came advising her to stay at home.

"What is your ultimate destination?" asked the Immigration Inspector.

"Heaven, I hope," replied the girl, and added that her occupation in Ireland was that of a clerk. She will stay at Ellis Island while inquiries are made about some relatives the girl says live in Rye, N. Y.

On the same steamer was Alfred G. Sturt of Cardiff, Wales, the 5-year-old son of Mrs. Vera Sturt, an actress, who lives at 273 West 115th Street. He came alone, in charge of the stewardess, and was met at the pier by his mother, who had been away from her son so long that he did not recognize her at first.

DRESSED AS WOMAN, FINED.

Joke Youth Planned to Play on Another Costs Him $5.

Detectives Repetti and Johnsmeyer of the Tremont Station, while they were watching for a man near Seabury Avenue and 172d Street, the Bronx, on Saturday night, saw four young men run on tiptoe along the fence of a vacant lot. The detectives gave chase, but the four fled and made their escape by vaulting over other fences.

The detectives' attention was then attracted by what appeared to be a woman huddled close to the fence in one corner of the lot. When the detectives approached they were greeted pleasantly, as if their coming had been expected. When they explained that they were detectives, a veil and hat came off and a masculine voice said:

"This is all a joke. I dressed in woman's clothes because we were going to play a joke on a fellow."

The detectives, however, took the young man to the Tremont Station, where he described himself at Lawrence Condon, 16 years old, of 807 Jennings Street, the Bronx. Yesterday he was taken before Magistrate Corrigan. The boy had witnesses to show that no harm was intended. The Magistrate, however, fined him $5.

DROPS DEAD AFTER DANCE.

Real Estate Dealer Suffers Heart Attack at Gathering.

While 150 Italians were gathering last evening at 216 East 120th Street for the meeting of the Slazio Divia, a sick benefit society, the President, Favero Persico, a prosperous real estate dealer and the owner of half a dozen tenements in Harlem's Little Italy, amused his friends by showing them the steps of a new dance he had learned. The exertion brought on a heart attack, and he dropped dead.

Persico was 60 years old, and lived at 342 East 112th Street.

LUSTIG HELD AS CIGAR STORE THIEF

Man Convicted of Wife Murder, but Released After Appeal, Suspected of Hold-ups.

CAUGHT IN PHILADELPHIA

Detectives Hasten There to Inspect Evidence—Reward of $1,000 Out for Bandits.

Detectives from Police Headquarters started post-haste for Philadelphia yesterday on the receipt of a message reporting the arrest in that city of a man suspected of important membership in the company of bandits that have been holding up one after another of the United Cigar Stores. The New York police were especially interested because of the report that the man was Maurice M. Lustig, who for two years sat in the death house at Sing Sing under conviction of having murdered his wife, Rhoda Irene Lustig.

Lustig was found guilty in the Spring of 1910 before Judge Foster in General Sessions, and it was not until the early Summer of 1912 that the Court of Appeals set aside the verdict and ordered a new trial. Meanwhile witnesses had scattered and the District Attorney was obliged to approve Lustig's release, since the chances for a conviction on a second trial were so slender. After giving out some interviews, in which he described his years in the death house and how much he liked the singing and praying of the missionaries, Lustig reasserted his innocence and went his way.

It is understood here that it was the report of his having disposed of many thousands of cigar store premium coupons which led to suspicion being fastened upon him by the Philadelphia police. According to dispatches from that city, a search of his rooms brought to light large quantities of jewelry and pawn tickets. He was taken into custody and held at the Night Court in $2,000 for a further hearing.

The list of cigar store robberies lengthened so amazingly with every week this last Winter that the company offered a $1,000 reward for evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of any of the hold-up men, and this stimulated Second Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty to the greatest watchfulness. Detectives were stationed in front of many of the stores, and even then one store was held up by a group of men who first stood with the clerk discussing the wisdom of offering such a reward.

On one occasion the men successfully entered two stores in one avenue in the space of a half hour. In each case their method was to cover the clerk with a revolver, back him into the stockroom, tie him up and then rifle the store, posing as clerks whenever the entrance of customers made some disguise necessary. There have been more than a dozen such robberies in the last few months.

Rhoda Irene Lustig died in a convulsion at their home, 14 East 116th Street, in the early hours of Thursday, Oct. 28, 1909, having been suffering for nearly four days with racking spasms that puzzled Dr. Phillips, who was summoned to her bedside on Tuesday morning. He gave a death certificate for tubercular meningitis, and a few days later the body was sent to Milroy, Penn., where it was buried in the family plot near her girlhood home.

It was an anonymous letter to the Coroner intimating that there had been foul play, followed by a second letter and certain disquieting rumors, which ended six weeks later in th eexhuming of the body by order of District Attorney Jerome.

Dr. Ernest Ellsworth Smith, the toxicologist, from the Faculty of Fordham University, found no trace of meningitis in the brain or spinal cord, but he did find strychnine in considerable quantities, and later traces of arsenic.

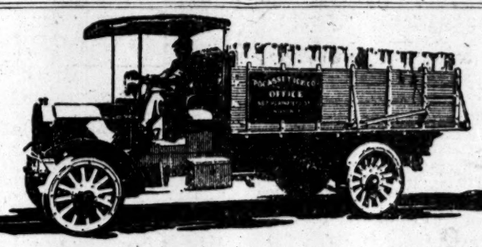
It was on Saturday, May 14, 1910, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, that the jury retired to deliberate upon the Lustig case, and it did not deliver its verdict until 9:45 o'clock the next morning. It was the first time in the history of the courts of this county that a murder verdict had been brought in on Sunday.

1,000 CONVICTS AT FEAST.

Jeffersonville Shows Appreciation of Their Work in Flood.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 13.—One thousand convicts in the State Reformatory here were feasted to-day by the citizens of Jeffersonville, in appreciation of the services performed by the prisoners during the flood. The convicts worked night and day on the Pennsylvania Railroad embankment, which protects this city from the Ohio River, and they prevented its breaking.

The prisoners showed their appreciation at the close of the banquet by handing to Supt. D. C. Peyton a resolution, signed by 996 inmates, thanking him for the courtesy extended to them and saying that each of them would do his best to maintain discipline.



PEERLESS TRUCKS
For Continuous Service

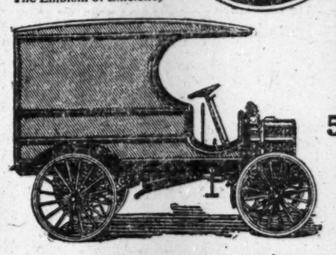
SIXTEEN hours a day without intermission the Pocasset Ice Company operates each of its Peerless Trucks in Providence, R. I The first 4ton Peerless was bought for the summer of 1911; the second for 1912; the third will be delivered for 1913.

The ability of the Peerless to make long hauls not practical with horses; to handle all kinds of loads on all kinds of grades, and to give consistent daily service, is the basis for these repeat orders

Peerless
All that the name implies

Peerless Motor Car Company of N. Y.
1760 Broadway, at Fifty-seventh Street
37 William Street, Newark

CHASE
The Emblem of Efficiency — Builder of Sound Motor Trucks



Model M
Panel Top
500 lbs. Capacity
$600
(F. O. B. Syracuse)

WE don't prove the merits of our motor trucks by running them up celebrated hills. We prefer to prove them by long time performance.

An army of level-headed American merchants will supply you with the proof, for we sell more trucks to them than any other manufacturer in the country. You can afford a Chase Truck.

Six Efficient Models. Capacities 500 to 4000 lbs. Every Style of Body

Complete Sales and Service Facilities
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142 West 50th Street — New York

EQUIP NOW FOR SPRING AND SUMMER USE

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TAKE ALL THE SHOCKS OF ROUGH ROADS,
giving an EASE, SOFTNESS and COMFORT that is marvellous. Universally used in Europe.
SILENT and EFFECTIVE. Require no adjustment. Ask your dealer, write for catalog or let us show you.

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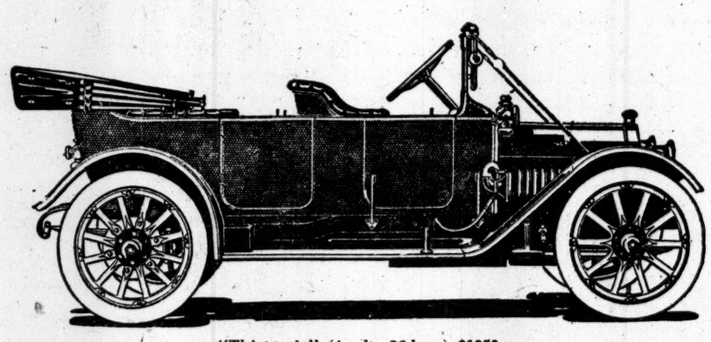


"Thirty-six" (4 cyl.; 36 h.p.) $1950

"First Class"

That's How You Travel When You Ride in a Chalmers Car

Thousands and thousands of people every day pay extra money to travel "first class" on ships and trains. "First class" means that you have the roomiest and most comfortable berth, or that you ride in the strongest and smoothest running train. A "first class" ticket also means that every precaution has been taken for your safe delivery at your destination.

You travel "first class" when you ride in your Chalmers.

You can buy a cheaper car than the Chalmers. But it won't have the features of comfort, beauty, convenience, and mechanical excellence which make the Chalmers "first class."

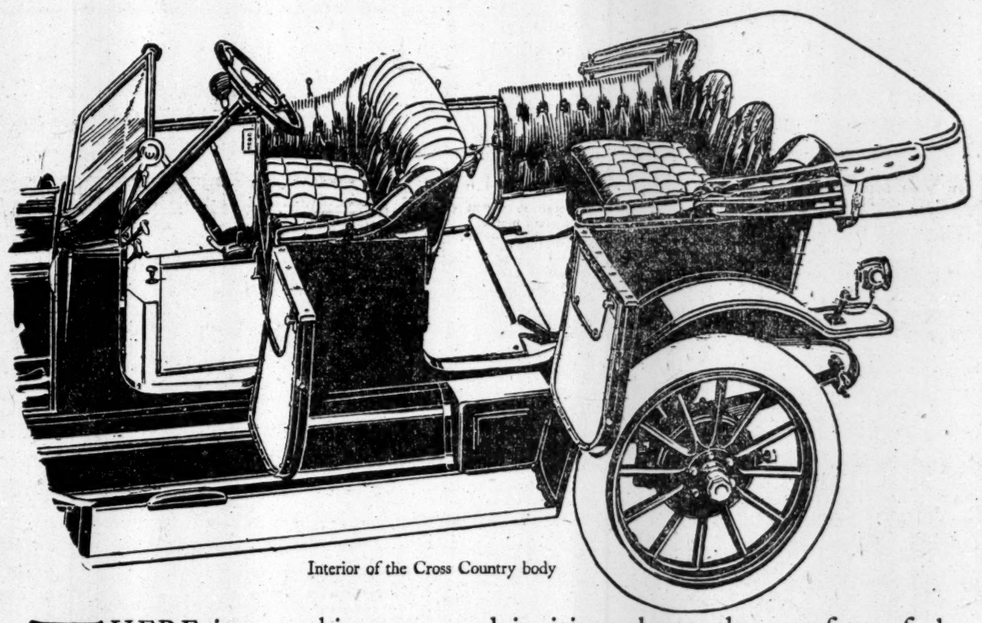
The "first class" Chalmers has big, roomy bodies with Turkish cushions and 11-inch upholstery. It has extra large wheels and tires. It has a smooth running, powerful, long stroke motor. It has a four-forward speed transmission with ground gears of the finest steel. It has long, flexible springs. It has axles of nickel steel, and brakes twenty-five times as large in proportion to weight as those of a locomotive. It has all controls centered on the cowl dash. It is fully equipped.

These are the things you cannot get below the Chalmers price. These are the features which make the Chalmers "first class." You may "save" $300 to $500 on the original purchase price of your car, but you will loose many times that amount by missing the satisfactory service, the comfort, the convenience, the pride of ownership, which you get in a Chalmers.

It is a genuine quality car at a medium price. It costs less to travel in the "first class" Chalmers than in any other car approaching it in quality.

Carl H. Page & Company, Broadway, at 50th St.
Brooklyn: Carl H. Page & Company, Bedford Ave. and Fulton St.

Step into This Car and you will know Real Comfort

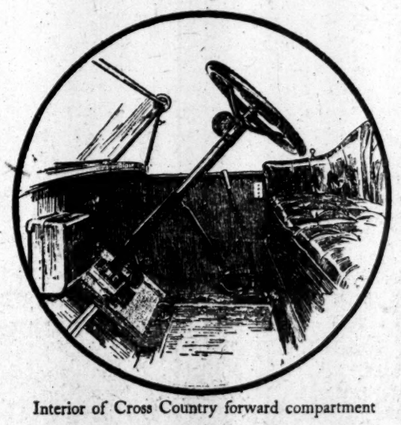


Interior of the Cross Country body

THERE is something rare and inviting about the comfort of the Cross Country that once it is experienced you will never quite forget. You enter through wide doors—20½ inches—that open fully, stepping easily from a running board that is clear.

The broad, carpet-covered foot rest in the tonneau is in just the right position for thorough relaxation. You sink down into the deep upholstery and lean back to find the pitch just right for perfect ease. The steady, deliberate action of the springs gives to one that pleasurable sense of modulated motion undisturbed by any jar. The forward seats are just the right height and the steering pillar may be adjusted at any angle to suit the comfort of the operator.

The hands rest comfortably on the steering wheel and the foot accelerator is so conveniently located and shaped that pressure may be applied with any part of the foot, always avoiding a cramped position.



Interior of Cross Country forward compartment

You must experience the feel of the Cross Country wheel. It's a delight. It turns without a single vibrating jar. Your arms don't tire, your legs don't cramp.

To drive this car is exhilarating. Press the button with your foot. With hardly an audible sound the motor starts. A single movement of the lever—you touch the throttle and it's away.

Drive the car for ten minutes and you will grin in spite of yourself through rare delight.

A beautiful four-color reproduction of the Cross Country, from an oil painting by R. Philip Brainard, is ready for mailing. See the Cross Country by all means, at any Jeffery branch or dealer's display room, but send for the picture anyway.

Rambler Motor Cars

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company
Main Office and Works, Kenosha, Wisconsin
Branches: Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco
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BASEBALL---HARLEM'S BIG ROAD RUN---BOXING---SOCCER---SHOOTING---GOLF---OTHER SPORTS

WARM WELCOME IN STORE FOR CHANCE

Peerless Leader Will Make His Local Debut Against Washington on Thursday.

New York will have another baseball opening, with all the frills and decorations, on Thursday, when the Yankees will make their first home appearance at the Polo Grounds against Washington. This will be a big occasion, for it will be New York's official welcoming of Frank Leroy Chance as manager of the New York Americans.

All that is needed to make the day one of the most notable in the history of the American League in this city is fair weather. Chance's acquisition by President Farrell was one of the big baseball events of recent years, and every American League rooter in the city has confidence that the Peerless Leader will be heard from in the league race this year, and before many years the new manager is expected to bring a pennant here.

Chance will be no new figure at the Polo Grounds, for he has made his presence felt there in past seasons, when he was at the head of the Cubs. He was New York's enemy then, and now he is the city's friend and a fellow-townsman.

The tickets for the game will go on sale this morning at the offices of the New York American League Club at 320 Fifth Avenue.

There will be plenty of music, and all the usual ceremonies will attend the opening. Manager Chance has a large following here, and it is expected that Mr. Chance will get a substantial testimonial of their good-will.

The new Yankee manager did not begin the season under the most favorable of circumstances. After getting himself and his players in fairly good shape in Bermuda, he encountered hard luck before the season opened. In an exhibition game in Brooklyn, Manager Chance was disabled when one of the muscles in his right leg contracted. This injury has kept him out of the game, and he has not yet been able to take his place at first base. It is expected that he will be able to play on Thursday.

Derrick, his most promising candidate for shortstop, was badly spiked in the hand in the same game, and will be out of the game for at least a few weeks longer. Warhop tried to pitch in cold weather, and is still suffering from a lame arm.

But Chance has surmounted greater obstacles than these during his eventful baseball career, and he is sure to come out of the present campaign with flying colors. The first game in Washington, although a defeat, showed that the Yankees have an admirable fighting spirit, which will be a big asset before the season is very far under way.

The gentle rain of Springtime has put a serious crimp in the major league baseball schedules, which means that later on baseball fans will have all the double-headers they can comfortably stand. The opening week in the two leagues was very disastrous both in the treatment of the leading teams and also in the treatment from the weather.

In the National League of the thirteen games scheduled only five were played, which leaves eight double-headers in June. In the American League out of twelve games scheduled seven were played and five postponed.

The first week finds the league standing turned upside down. The Giants in the National League are at the foot of the ladder because of their defeat in the one game played with Boston, while the world's champion Red Sox of the American League are in last place, having been twice defeated by the Athletics.

The Giants went over to Jersey City yesterday for a session with the Skeeters, but the teams had just started to practice at West Side Park when it began to rain and spoiled all chances of a game. A crowd of over 5,000 would have witnessed the game. The Athletics were scheduled to play the Indians in Newark, but rain also put a stop to this game.

If the sun decides to come out to-day the Giants and the Brooklyns will play at the Polo Grounds, beginning a three days' engagement.

WHITE SOX DEFEAT BROWNS.

Lange Blows Up In Ninth, but Ed Walsh Comes to Rescue.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Chicago took the first game of the series with St. Louis here this afternoon, 7 to 2. Lange was effective in all but two innings, the fourth and seventh, in which the locals scored their runs. In the ninth inning, with none out, Lange walked three players in succession, and was relieved by Walsh, who retired the side on strikes.

In the second inning, the visitors scored three runs. Mattick walked and scored in front of Weaver, who drove the ball over the right field fence for a three run. Then Schalk walked, moved up a base on an error, and scored when Rath hit safely to centre. St. Louis scored its first run in the fourth inning on Weaver's wide throw and Stovall's double.

A base on balls, an error, Schalk's triple, and a sacrifice fly in the sixth inning gave Chicago three more runs. Collins's single and Bodie's two bagger in the next inning gave the visitors another tally. Two singles and an error in the seventh inning gave St. Louis its last run. The line-up:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath, 2b.	3	0	1	1	3	Shot'n, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Lord, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1	J'nson, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Col'ns, rf.	5	1	2	1	0	Wams, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Bodie, cf.	4	0	1	0	1	Pratt, 2b.	3	1	1	3	5
Brt'n, 1b.	1	1	0	13	1	Stov'l, 1b.	3	1	2	9	3
Mat'k, lf.	2	1	0	0	0	Austin, 3b.	3	0	1	3	1
W'ver, ss.	3	2	2	4	2	D.W'lsh, ss.	2	0	1	4	2
Schalk, c.	2	2	2	7	1	Balenti, ss.	1	0	0	1	1
Lange, p.	3	0	0	0	5	Agnew, c.	2	0	0	4	3
E.W'lsh, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Al'x'd'r, c.	1	0	0	1	1
						Lev'r'z, p.	2	0	0	0	4
						Ellis*, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Stone, p.	0	0	0	1	2
						*Compton.	1	0	1	0	0
						†Walker	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Bonnin	1	0	0	0	0
						§Brief	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	27	7	8	27	14	Total.	31	2	9	27	23

*Batted for D. Walsh in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Agnew in the seventh inning.
‡Batted for Allison in the seventh inning.
§Batted for Stone in the ninth inning.

Errors—Weaver, Johnston, Pratt, D. Walsh.

Chicago	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Stovall, Johnston, Bodie. Three-base hit—Schalk. Home run—Weaver. Sacrifice fly—Lange. Sacrifice hits—Lord, Johnston, Schalk, Mattick. Double plays—Rath and Weaver; Lange, Weaver, and Borton; Borton and Weaver. Passed ball—Schalk. Bases on balls—Off Leverenz, 6; off Allison, 1; off Stone, 1; off Lange, 4. Struck out—By Leverenz, 2; by Lange, 4; by Walsh, 3; by Stone, 1. Hits—Off Leverenze, 4 in six innings; off Allison, 2 in one inning; off Stone, 2 in two innings; off Lange, 9 in eight innings; off Walsh, 0 in one inning, (none out in ninth.) Left on bases—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 7. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

Haverhill Club Goes to Fall River.

BOSTON, April 13.—The Directors of the New England aBseball League last night awarded the Haverhill franchise to Stephen H. Marshall and Daniel J. Clohecy of that city, and gave them permission to transfer it to Fall River. The franchise formerly owned in the latter city is now in Portland, Me. By their action the Directors officially recognized one of the two contending factions in the Haverhill Club. The other faction has threatened to bring the matter into the courts should the league decision go against it.

Southern League.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 7; Mobile, 9.
Mobile, 5; New Orleans, 1.
At Memphis—Memphis, 4; Montgomery, 0.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 8; Toledo, 2.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 6; Louisville, 1.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 4; Columbus, 2.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 4; Indianapolis, 2.

Results of Other Games.

At New Haven.—Montreal, 8; New Haven, 4.

The U. S. League Is Busy, Too.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—The owners of the Philadelphia Club of the United States Baseball League announced to-night that they have signed Joseph P. O'Neill as manager. He formerly pitched and managed several minor league teams, including the Jacksonville team of the Southern League. He is signing players to report April 25.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 4.
St. Louis at Cincinnati—Rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 2.
Detroit at Cleveland—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

National League.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	1	0	1,000
St. Louis	1	0	1,000
Brooklyn	1	1	.500
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Chicago	1	1	.500
New York	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	1	.000

American League.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	2	0	1,000
Washington	1	0	1,000
Chicago	2	1	.667
St. Louis	2	1	.667
Cleveland	1	1	.500
New York	0	1	.000
Detroit	0	2	.000
Boston	0	2	.000

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at New York.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Detroit at Cleveland.

CHICAGO DOWNS PIRATES.

Pittsburgh Loses When Cubs Drive Hendrix from the Box.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Chicago won the first game of the series with Pittsburgh here to-day 7 to 4. Pitcher Hendrix of the visitors had two bad innings, in which the Cubs batted him all over the field and caused his retirement. Cooper, his successor, had little trouble holding Chicago safe for the remainder of the game.

Bunched hits coupled with an error by Manager Evers resulted in three runs for the Pirates, and a double and a single netted another.

Cheney, although a little wild at the outset, kept the hits of the visitors well scattered.

The crowd was so large that it overflowed into the field and ground rules were made, making a hit into this mass good for two bases.

Miller's batting, sensational running catches by Vlox, Zimmerman, and Wilson, and Cymer's throw to the plate from deep centrefield, catching the runner, were the features. The line-up:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Clym'r, cf.	4	2	2	3	1	Carey, lf.	4	1	0	4	0
Schulte, rf.	5	2	2	3	0	H'fman, cf.	5	1	0	0	0
Mitch'l, lf.	4	0	1	5	0	Hyms, 1b.	4	1	1	11	1
Zim'n, 3b.	5	1	1	2	4	Vlox, ss.	4	0	1	1	0
Arch'r, 1b.	4	0	1	7	1	Miller, 1b.	4	0	3	7	0
Evers, 2b.	4	1	1	2	1	Wils'n, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
B'dw'l, ss.	3	1	2	0	4	Butler, 2b.	4	1	2	2	2
Bres'h'n, c.	3	0	1	3	1	Gibson, c.	2	0	0	5	0
Cheney, p.	4	0	1	0	2	Kelly, c.	1	0	0	3	0
						Hend'x, p.	1	0	0	1	3
						Cooper, p.	1	0	1	0	0
						*Menzor	1	0	0	0	0
						Boes	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	36	7	12	27	14	Total.	36	4	9	24	6

*Batted for Gibson in the sixth inning.
†Batted for Hendrix in the sixth inning.

Errors—Evers, Bridwell, Bresnahan.

Pittsburgh	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	—7

Two-base hits—Cheney, Miller, Vlox, Butler. Hits—Off Hendrix, 10 in five innings; off Cooper, 2 in three innings. Sacrifice hit—Mitchell. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on balls—Off Cheney, 4; off Hendrix, 2; off Cooper, 1. Struck out—By Hendrix, 4; by Cheney, 4; by Cooper, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Guthrie.

GOLFING AT LAKEWOOD.

New Jersey Resort Will Inaugurate First Tournament of Season.

Lakewood will be the centre of attraction for golfers this week, for on Thursday the first tournament of the local season will get under way over the links of the Country Club of Lakewood, an eighteen-hole qualifying round being carded for the first day, followed by match play on Friday and Saturday. The final round will be at eighteen holes on Saturday afternoon.

On the last day a medal play handicap for eighteen holes is an added attraction, while the competition for the John F. Shanley Memorial Cup, postponed on account of the weather last Saturday, will also be run off. Nearly always the Lakewood meeting is the first of the tournament season, and as a rule this club also closes the golf year with a competition, so that in starting first this year it is no exception.

Walter J. Travis of Garden City won the chief trophies at both the Spring and Fall meetings last year, beating C. H. Gardner in the first and Fred Herreshoff in the last. Travis won the medal in the Spring with 79, but in November Percy Platt was the medalist with an 88, made in a driving snowstorm. Many golfers returning from the South will stop off at the Pines to compete.

The Forest Hill Field Club will introduce an innovation to mark the formal opening of its competitive schedule on May 3. The club will entertain its members at dinner that day. There will also be a medal play handicap, the first event on the season's list.

Hard Week for Fordham Team.

The Fordham baseball players are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the severe test, which they will undergo this week in playing four games with colleges of well-known baseball strength. Yale, Dartmouth, University of Vermont, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute are the games scheduled for this week. Fordham has a clean slate of victories so far this season. Walsh, the Maroon's best pitcher, will be reserved for the annual Yale game at the New Haven on Wednesday, and Capt. Kehoe will twirl against Dartmouth to-morrow at Fordham Field. Keelen, Wilkinson, and Murphy will probably be used in the Vermont and Rensselaer games on Friday and Saturday to enable Coach Coffey to determine the third pitcher to accompany the Maroon team on its trips.

Results of Soccer Games.

Premier honors in the Metropolitan League go to the Fulton F. C., and with it goes the pennant for the championship of the season. The Fultons, who were only organized this season, had the enviable record of twelve victories, one defeat, and one drawn game. In the first part of the season the Fultons won eight straight games, and in these contests were not scored upon. During the season they ran up twenty-two goals, and had but eight scored against them, five coming in one conflict. The Albions were the runners up in the league series, and finished one point behind the champions.

Winding up their schedule at Columbia Oval yesterday afternoon in a second division championship game of the New York State League, the German F. C. and the Clan McDuffs played a drawn game of one goal each. The Germans did not lose a game on their grounds all season. A. Van der Weghe tallied the lone point for the Germans.

The St. George F. C. climbed another step on the ladder leading toward the championship of the first division of the New York State League, when it took the Critchley F. C. into camp yesterday afternoon by 1 goal to 0.

The Greenpoint F. C. and the Columbia eleven played ninety minutes to a tie of two goals each at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Both teams had finished their league schedule with 38 points, and a playoff was necessary for the championship. Both teams played their hardest yesterday, and despite the fact that the playing field was soggy, an excellent exhibition of soccer was given by both teams. Another game will be necessary to decide the championship.

KELLY WINS BIG MORNINGSIDE RUN

Long Island A. C. Harrier Captures Event from a Record-Breaking Field.

A. R. Kelly of the Long Island Athletic Club won the five mile invitation race yesterday of the Morningside Athletic Club. Kelly received a handicap of 4 minutes and 30 seconds, and covered the distance in 30 minutes and 9 seconds. The event attracted the biggest field that ever started in a five-mile race in the metropolitan district. Philadelphia sent a score of runners, representing four clubs, while other cities made an excellent showing in numbers, although outside athletes did not succeed in securing any of the many prizes.

The winner succeeded in capturing the novice prize in addition to the premier award. He finished sixty yards ahead of J. O'Meara, unattached, who started from the same mark as Kelly. J. Blatley of St. Anselm's A. C. won the special prize for the first member of the Catholic Athletic League to finish. J. J. McNamara of the Irish-American A. C. caputred the fast time prize, finishing in 28 minutes 43 seconds. He was virtually scratch man with forty seconds allowance. Harry Smith, who was placed on the back mark declined the issue, owing to a hard race in Battery D games on Saturday night. A. Roth of the Mohawk A. C., with a handicap of 1 minute received the second fast time prize, his actual time being 28 minutes and 47 seconds, or three seconds slower than McNamara.

Two point prizes were awarded. In the competition among the clubs of the metropolitan district, the Mohawk A. C. finished first with 80 points, the Long Island A. C. second with 118 points. The time prize for outside clubs went to the Junior A. C. of Philadelphia, with a total of 495 points. The T. Starr Club of the same city was second in the out-of-town clubs.

The course was laid out from the clubhouse, 126th Street and Convent Avenue, east to St. Nicholas Avenue, to 124th Street and Broadway, and return by the same route. The course was over asphalt streets and the rain did not materially affect the speed of the runners.

There was considerable hustling and crowding at the start, but after travelling about half a mile the field was strung out over a distance of a couple of hundred yards. Kelly began to forge to the front shortly after passing the mile mark, with J. O'Meara and A. Morris of the Smart Set A. C. in close attendance. One mile and a quarter from the start Kelly secured the lead, and from this point was never headed. About 250 yards from home O'Meara made a spurt in an attempt to head off the leader, but failing to do so contented himself with watching Morris, who was close up throughout the second half of the journey.

At no stage of the contest did an athlete from an outside club figure as a contender. F. Doyle of the Junior A. C. of Philadelphia was the first of the visitors to finish. He received a handicap of 3 minutes and 45 seconds and finished in twentieth place in 39 minutes and 40 seconds. The second of the out-of-town athletes finished fifty-fourth. The summaries:

No.	Name and club.	Handi-cap.	Actual Time
82	R. Kelly, L. I. A. C.	4:30	30:09
11	J. O'Meara, unattached	4:30	30:18
112	A. Morris, Smart Set A. C.	4:00	30:36
19	A. Rosofsky, West Harlem	4:30	30:39
108	J. Flatley, St. A. A. C.	4:00	30:11
146	A. Rossiter, Morningside	3:30	29:42
88	H. Maltay, Mohawk A. C.	4:30	30:32
150	H. Nye, Mohawk A. C.	3:30	30:03
147	G. Soons, Morningside A. C.	3:30	30:07
17	F. Fliche, Holy Trinity L.	4:30	31:11
128	P. Hulsebach, Paulist A. C.	3:45	30:28
74	M. Collins, N. S. A. C.	4:30	31:13
100	C. Erickson, Pastime A. C.	4:00	30:45
80	M. Leslie, Long Island A. C.	4:30	31:23
22	W. McGuire, Ozanam A. C.	4:30	31:24
107	J. Ott, Mohawk A. C.	4:00	30:55
154	C. Davis, Trinity Club	3:30	30:28
118	L. H. Gordon, Hollywood L.	3:45	30:43
184	H. Carroll, L. I. A. C.	3:15	30:13
117	F. Doyle, J. A. C., Phila.	3:45	30:44
87	R. Malfory, Mohawk A. C.; 20, C. Metzger, Harlem A. C.; 44, O. Mazzuca, Glencoe A. C.; 142, C. Pores, Sheridan A. C.; 121, R. W. Nickerson, Yonkers A. C.; 187, R. Viriritsar, Greek-American A. C.; 139, J. McGill, Putnam A. C.; 151, B. Masterson, Mohawk A. C.; 149, B. Mann, Glencoe A. C.; 3, A. Schneider, B. E. H. S.; 148, R. Schmidt, M. H. A. C.; 62, F. Taussig, Pastime A. C.; 43, C. Stein, Morris A. C.; 184, J. Brooks, Mohawk A. C.; 156, W. Schmilax, Trinity Club; 124, J. A. Woods, Bronx Church House; 176, M. Taub, unattached; 163, T. Carroll, L. I. A. C.; 203, M. Hughes, New York A. C.; 48, W. Cleary, Glencoe A. C.; 109, P. Donnelly, Melrose A. C.; 30, A. Foley, Xavier A. A.; 196, H. Monahan, New York A. C.; 133, H. L. Ward, Irish-American A. C.; 239, P. Murray, Presentation A. C.; 101, G. Messler, L. I. A. C.; 61, C. Cormack, Xavier A. A.; 204, O. Gibbons, New York A. C.; 143, C. Greer, Mohawk A. C.; 247, D. O'Toole, Mohawk A. C.; 130, R. Brand, St. Anselm's A. C.; 75, H. Darby, St. Anselm's A. C.; 218, R. Rigby, Putnam A. C.		

TEAM SCORES.

Mohawk A. C.	7	8	16	21	28—80
Long Island A. C.	1	14	19	38	46—118
Morningside A. C.	9	13	33	55	67—170
Glenbe A. C.	23	29	50	72	77—241
Trinity Club	17	35	62	64	71—249
Irish-American	44	60	70	96	97—367

TEAM SCORES OF CLUBS OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK.

Jr. A. C. of Phil.	20	54	86	105	170—495
T. Starr Club, Phil.	92	99	109	128	143—571
St. Patrick's Phil.	76	122	124	138	140—600
Marq'te C. C., Phil.	89	134	146	150	152—671
Shan'n A. C., Phil.	79	100	101	..	.. ..

Abrams Wins Reliance Run.

I. Abrams of the Trojan Athletic Club won the three-mile invitation run of the Reliance Athletic Club yesterday afternoon, holding the lead from the end of the first mile to the finish line. He led M. Greenberg of the Reliance A. C. home by about 125 yards. The real battle was between W. Senker of the Union Settlement A. C. and Greenberg for second place, the latter winning by a few yards. Abrams's time was 19:36. The first ten to finish crossed the line in the following order: I. Abrams, Trojan A. C.; M. Greenberg, Reliance A. C.; W. Senker, Union Settlement A. C.; J. Kassover, Reliance A. C.; M. Klein, Reliance A. C.; H. Brown, unattached; I. Rosenthal, Yumo A. C.; G. Shantzer, Oakland A. C.; R. Levy, Acme A. C., and D. Grad, unattached.

Vermont to Open in Brooklyn.

The official schedule of the University of Vermont's baseball team was issued recently. The season opens with a game played in Brooklyn on April 19, when they cross bats with t. John's Colelge. On April 18 they play Fordham in New York. The schedule follows:

April 17, St. John's College at Brooklyn; 18, Fordham at New York; 19, Yale at New Haven; 26, Middlebury at Burlington; 30, Brown at Providence.

May 1, Harvard at Cambridge; 2, Tufts at Medford; 3, Trinity at Burlington; 17, Syracuse, at Burlington; 22, Dartmouth at Hanover; 24, St. Anselm's College at Burlington; 26, Notre Dame at Burlington; 30, Tufts at Burlington.

June 6, Holy Cross at Worcester; 7, Amherst at Amherst; 13, Cornell at Burlington; 19, Chinese University of Hawaii at Burlington; 21, Dartmouth at Burlington; 23, Williams at Williamstown; 24, Alumni at Burlington.

Chess Prizes Awarded.

In the final round of the annual championship tournament contested yesterday at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club, the destination of all the five prizes was determined, the first, of course, having already been decided in favor of Magnus Smith, club champion. The second prize went to Dr. George F. Adair, with a score of 7½ to 2½. Harry Rosenbaum, with a final score of 7 to 3, against L. Lichtenberg, had to be content with third prize. Rosenbaum, who was the only one to win from Champion Smith, lost altogether two games, to Field and Lichtenberg, respectively, and drew against G. E. Northrup and Liebling. Dr. Adair, on the other hand, lost to M. Smith and Rosenbaum, and drew with Northrup. The fourth prize fell to G. E. Northrup, 6½ to 3½, and the fifth to Otis W. Field, 5½ to 4½.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M., GIANTS vs. BROOKLYN.—Adv.

GUESS WHO'S HIGH GUN?

Why, None Other Than R. L. Spotts—Spotts, Jr., Wins, Too.

After a most successful season of twenty-three weeks the trapshooters of the Larchmont Yacht Club held their final shoot yesterday for the regular weekly and season prizes. Next Saturday the club will hold an invitation shoot for the interclub and universities individual trapshooting championship, also for a leg on the Larchmont Trophy presented by Commodore Richards.

Despite the fact that yesterday's shooting was done in a driving rainstorm, nineteen men faced the traps in the nine contests decided, and full scores were returned in all but one of them. Nine men tied with full scores in the shoot for the Visitors Trophy. They were J. H. Whiting, W. E. Ferguson, E. L. C. Robins, Dr. L. Culver, A. L. Burns, E. Gross, A. J. McManus, A. W. Fitzgerald, and Dr A. Sauer. In the shoot-off A. L. Burns won, but the cup finally went to D. F. McMahon, who had already won two legs for it during the season. In the final shoot-off he won it with a straight break of 25 "birds." He also proved the winner of the special trophy for the season, with a straight break.

Ralph L. Spotts captured the high-gun prize for the day, which gives him nineteen bars for the season. His score was 136 out of the possible 150. His son, R. K. Spotts is the winner of the Non-Winners Cup, and W. B. Short is the winner of the Accumulation Cup outright, with a straight break of 25. The Take Home Trophy went to A. J. McManus, and the 100-target handicap prize to A. L. Burns. The Monthly Cup was won outright by A. W. Fitzgerald. The ten-target scratch contest was won by R. L. Spotts, and the fifteen-bird scratch shoot went to A. W. Church.

PENN'S RELAY RACES.

Western Universities Will Be Well Represented at Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania's relay races will bring together the East and the West more aggressively this year than ever before. Practically every Western athlete east of the Rocky Mountains will be at the relays to make trial of strength or speed with the pick of the Eastern men. Michigan will be the most prominent of the Western colleges, though Illinois, Missouri, and Notre Dame will also have some very good athletes on hand. Ohio State, Brigham Young University of Utah, Ohio, Wesleyan, Chicago, and Northwestern are the other colleges whose star men will be seen here a week from next Saturday. As time passes Michigan looms up more prominently as a probable contender for first honors at the intercollegiate championships, and their work here on relay day will give a very good line on what may be expectcd later on.

Michigan will have teams in the one and the two-mile college relay championships and in the freshman relay championship. In all three the Wolverines have sterling teams. They are especially enthusiastic over their one-mile team, as they consider Haff, Craig, Baier, and Plummer a quartet better than any that has ever represented the West. Last year both Craig and Haff beat 50 seconds in their relays, and it is said that Baier is pushing both of them hard. Plummer is also a good man, so there is reason for their confidence. Haimbaugh, Carver, Brown, and Jansen are the two-mile men, and Michigan advices state that it will take 8 minutes or better to beat them.

Though Michigan will show up most prominently for the West, Illinois, Chicago, Missouri, and Northwestern are all counting on being in the running. Illinois is the favorite for the one-mile relay championship, though it is hard to find much to choose over either the Michigan or the Pennsylvania quartet. On last year's form, however, Illinois deserves to be favorite. They then finished a close second to Syracuse in one of the best one-mile races ever run at Pennsylvania's famous sports. They have not lost a man from this team, and in Henderson have another quarter-miler who is said to be a fifty-second man.

Chicago will as usual be represented in the one-mile championship. The West will be represented by two four-mile teams this year from Ohio State and Northwestern respectively. The latter team is said to be fast, as in Thorsen and Osborn they have two men who can beat 4 minutes and 30 seconds. Their real ability will not be known until they are tried here against Pennsylvania, Princeton, and the other teams in the race.

Tie In Manhattan Handicap.

Hal A. Coleman, holder of the National amateur Class B billiard championship, and C. B. Terry, the National Class C champion, are tied for first place in the Manhattan 18.2 handicap tournament, now in progress at the Morningside Billiard Academy. Each has won three games and lost none. Mark Muldaur is also on the undefeated list, but he has played in but two games. All the contestants, except Terry, the Class C champion, are playing at 250 points and he is listed at 200 points. Coleman has the high-run record to date, with 47, and the high average for the first nine games—7 26-32. Clarke and Gerschel are scheduled to play to-night, and there will be a match every night during the week. The standing:

	W.	L.	High Run.	High Average.	P. C.
H. A. Coleman	3	0	47	7 26-32	1.000
C. B. Terry	3	0	32	5 20-34	1.000
M. Muldaur	2	0	44	6 16-39	1.000
L. Blake	1	3	41	7 5-35	.250
G. P. B. Clarke	0	3	40	5 19-33	.000
W. Gerschel	0	3	27	6 7-32	.000

Maryland Racing Starts Friday.

Edward Burke, General Manager of the Harford County Racing Association, announces that the new track at Havre de Grace, Md., which opens for a twelve-days meeting Friday, has been made fast and that the stake programme has proven so attractive that many horsemen unable to secure stable room have turned away. The speculation as usual will be conducted by layers of odds under the control of John G. Cavanagh of this city. The meeting will continue until May 1. Friday's feature is the Harford Handicap for the three-year-olds and upward, five and one-half furlongs.

Hartley Thomas Signs to Ride.

New York's motor racing fans will see one of last year's favorites, Hartley Thomas of Philadelphia, in the coming season's feature events at the Stadium-Motordrome, at Brighton Beach. The Quaker signed his 1913 contract yesterday and promises to be in the running from the opening day, May 30, to the last of the series of international championship battles. With the Philadelphia rider signed the Brighton course has landed the best of the foreign talent that was seen in action at the course last season. Thomas rode one of the most sensational battles of the year against the late Johnny Albright, getting the decision after three miles of the worst tussling that was seen on the course. Four years' work at the speed game has seasoned him to a point where he is a dangerous contender for any ride. In the coming series of championship tilts he can be looked for at the top round in the middle of August, when the winners are being picked, and when the course opens on the night of the 30th he will be in condition for a flying start.

BRITTON-BALDWIN BOUT HEADS CARD

Plenty of Notables Scheduled to Box at Local Clubs This Week.

With three ten-round bouts featuring the majority of the boxing shows arranged for the present week at local clubs, followers of boxing will be treated to plenty of the fistic art during the next few days. The card has nothing to attract popular interest like the Cross-Rivers bout of last week, but on the aggregate it is a much better balanced programme than that arranged at the clubs last week. There will be plenty of boxing every night during the week, starting with three shows tonight and closing up with a carnival of boxing at nine clubs on Saturday night.

What is unquestionably the headliner of the week, since it brings together the most notable collection of boxers, is the show arranged for to-morrow night at the St. Nicholas A. C. Three ten-round bouts are on the bill, the feature number bringing together Jack Britton of Chicago and Matty Baldwin of Boston. Britton has ranked for several months as the most consistent winner in the lightweight division, his run of successes being halted but once, and then by Packey McFarland at Madison Square Garden. Since that time Britton has figured in one local bout and three in other cities, winning all of these contests. In Baldwin Britton will face one of the real veterans of the lightweight division and a boxer who combines considerable cleverness with great ruggedness. Baldwin holds a decision over Willie Ritchie, and he is credited with a draw with Ad Wolgast. For years he has been a contender for lightweight honors.

The other ten-round bouts arranged for this show will bring together One-Round Hogan, the California lightweight, who is making another effort to get among the topnotchers, and Willie Beecher of the east side; also George Knockout Brown of Chicago, and Jack-McCarron of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday night the Atlantic Garden A. C. will put on its usual weekly show, also featuring three ten-round bouts. Eddie Smith of Yorkville and Jimmy Flynn of Long Island City will do the honors in the main event, while the other long bouts will show Young O'Leary against Eddie Sherman, and Pinky Burns against Johnny Keyes. The same club will put on a similar show on Saturday night, with Willie Beecher and Danny Ridge, two east side lightweights in the star bout. The other bouts will bring together Mel Coogan of Brooklyn and Fred Halsband of England, and Silent Martin of the east side and the Zulu Kid of Brooklyn.

The Olympic A. C. of Harlem at Manhattan Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, will be busy as usual to-night with another of the all-star cards. Young Otto and Paddy Sullivan are scheduled to do the honors in the main event, with the other bouts showing Kid Black against Kid Ghetto, and Battling Hurley of Passaic against Young Evans.

The Sharkey A. C., at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, which has been staging only Saturday night shows for the last several months, has changed to Monday for its regular show night and will start to-night with three ten-round bouts. Al Shulbert, who recently came here from Boston, and Eddie Sherman of Harlem are slated to go ten rounds in the main events. The other long bouts will show Harry Cutch and Young Radow, and Scotty Welsh and Lew Stinger.

Charlie Goldman of Brooklyn and Dutch Brandt, an East New York bantamweight, will feature the card arranged for to-night at the East New York A. C.

At the Brooklyn Beach A. C. of South Brooklyn to-morrow night Special Delivery Hirsch and Ollie Kirke, the St. Louis featherweight, who was recently defeated by Abe Attell, will come together in the star bout. Mike Farrell and Red Ames are scheduled for the semi-final of ten rounds, and Kid Murphy of New Haven will oppose Charlie Barry in another ten-round event.

At the New Polo A. A., 129th Street and Park Avenue, the regular weekly show will be put on Friday night. Antoine Pollet, the French Canadian heavyweight who has won two successive bouts at this club, will be seen in the main bout with Marty Farrell, a Western light-heavyweight, who is a protégé of Mike Gibbons. A six-round bout and several four-round contests will precede the star bout.

The Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club will be busy as usual on Thursday night, but the entire card has not been arranged. The full list of bouts will be announced to-day.

On Saturday night the St. Nicholas A. C. will put on three ten-round bouts, bringing together Tommy Houck vs. Young Driscoll, Mike Rosen vs. Joe Mooney, and Johnny Kelly vs. Eddie Gallagher. The usual week-end shows will also be put on at the Fairmont A. C., the Gowanus, National, and Irving Clubs of Brooklyn, the Liberal A. C. of Staten Island, and the Queensboro A. C. of Long Island City.

Football Practice at Amherst.

AMHERST, Mass., April 13.—The Amherst College football squad will start Spring practice to-morrow in charge of "Heine" Hobbs, the former Yale tackle. Hobbs will have fourteen "A" men on the squad and five promising freshmen, besides a score of good second-string men. The schedule shows a substitution of Wesleyan for Harvard. Another change is the coming of Dartmouth to play at Amherst. The schedule follows:

Sept. 27, Rhode Island, at Amherst; Oct. 11, Colgate, at Hamilton, N. Y.; 18, Y. M. C. A. College, at Amherst; 25, Wesleyan, at Middletown, Conn.; Nov. 1, Dartmouth, at Amherst; 8, Worcester Poly. Tech., at Amherst; 15, Williams, at Williamstown.

N. Y. A. C. Swimmers Victorious.

REVERE, Mass., April 13.—The New York Athletic Club swimming team defeated the Brookline Swimming Club's team in a dual meet here last night by a score of 31 points to 22. Nicholas Nerich of the New York Club was the individual star, winning both the 100

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THE STATE'S SINKING FUNDS.

The sinking funds of the State are safeguarded by constitutional provisions, and yet they are being dealt with in a free and easy manner which throws doubt as well upon the principles at stake as on their administration. Since the Constitution may be amended within the life of a fifty-year sinking fund, it is obvious that the Constitution itself does not perfectly protect the fund it establishes. And the practice under the Constitution, apart from the question of the alteration of the Constitution, is anything but consistent or even sound. When "erroneous practices with reference to calculations" of the sinking fund actually produce $18,000,000 of surplus the burden on the taxpayers is obvious, and the protection of the State's creditors is dubious. For there may be errors of calculation which would produce a deficit as well as a surplus, and the existence of a surplus is a temptation to raid it.

At the moment the discussion is how this raid shall be conducted. The Governor proposes to use the sinking fund surplus to pay the interest on the State debt this year, and thus avert the necessity for a direct tax for that purpose. But the Governor's critics, speaking through Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, object that the depreciation of the sinking fund investments would cause a loss of $650,000 by sale at market prices. No distinctions can be drawn between the present investments and the investments hereafter to be made to amortize $105,970,660 of outstanding bonds and $124,778,000 of authorized bonds. Within a decade the State's entire indebtedness has been less than the present sinking fund, and already the depreciation in that fund's investment is embarrassing.

The questions thus raised are important enough to deserve more attention than they are receiving. The credit of the State is higher than that of the city, and it ought to be kept as high as possible. Those who hold the obligations of the State are not likely to be reassured by the disclosure that the constitutional prohibition of repeal of statutes affecting the State's credit means so little. The sinking funds have been managed by a subordinate clerk upon the advice of legislators to whom he deferred. It is not doubted intentions were of the best, but the management of a quarter of a billion dollars ought to rest on firmer ground than that disclosed. Public finance has no relation to a balance sheet, and therefore it is managed as though mistakes did not matter.

Doubtless every bond that bears New York on its face will pay its obligation to the letter. In that sense the credit of both State and city is impregnable. But mistakes do matter to the taxpayer if not to the bondholder. And the mistakes for which the taxpayer must foot the bill are becoming too numerous. Why should not the public finances be managed with attention to some of the lessons learned by those who are forced to learn by the tyranny of the profit and loss footing on the balance sheet? Why should the State tax itself to pay interest on investments kept alive for fifty years compulsorily? Why should maturities be arranged for inconvenient aggregates, at dates fixed in ignorance of the conditions at the dates named? Why should not the option of redemption be reserved at least as to some portion of the issues? Both State and city are now borrowing huge sums under conditions which will be burdensome for longer than a generation, with no option for refunding when rates relax.

Some public borrowers are dispensing with sinking funds by beginning redemption forthwith, taking into the current budget one-twentieth or one-fiftieth of the total loan, according to whether it runs for twenty or for fifty years. There are still outstanding public bonds paying 6 per cent. or 7 per cent. because that was the going rate when the bonds were floated. In the meantime there have been periods when they could have been retired for rates lower by a half. So the prospect is that a generation hence New York State and City will be paying interest on b[illegible] put out under the conditions of to-day, unless they manage otherwise.

The proposal to sacrifice sinking fund investments in relief of taxes is not well considered. Why not let the sinking fund alone, and simply not collect the taxes which the realized investments have made unnecessary? The sinking fund surplus was caused in part by not taking into account the income from investments, and the Governor's commission found that the income is not necessary for purposes of amortization of the debt at its maturity, and that, therefore, the income is not properly part of the sinking fund. This discussion was started to lessen taxes, which were becoming so burdensome as to attract an undesirable amount of public attention. It will serve a broader and better purpose if it results in overhauling the entire sinking fund practice.

THE COURT HOUSE DESIGN.

The first impression one receives from the design, published this morning, which secured to Mr. GUY LOWELL his appointment as architect of the new law courts, is inevitably somewhat confusing. The circular building is so unlike any hitherto prevailing idea of what a Court House should look like that it is not until some reasonably close application of the mind to the details of the plans that the beauty and dignity of the building become apparent; one grasps first the idea of its utility, of its vast inner spaces, and the possibilities it affords of light and air. There should be no complaint either of bad ventilation or of crowding, through all the future years, in a building thus modeled.

Even then it is somewhat difficult to imagine how it will look as the central object in a large space devoted to public buildings, or to decide whether the idea of making the architecture of the lesser but still important edifices of the Federal Government and the State conform in architectural lines with Mr. LOWELL's coliseum-like Court House can easily be carried out. The mind retains no picture of any other civic centre in the world that resembles the one now in contemplation. While the Roman circular form cannot be exactly followed by the designers of the neighboring buildings on smaller plots, the contour of the façades of those buildings can and undoubtedly will be harmonized with the splendid lines of the law courts.

Mr. LOWELL's design is not put forward as an exact picture of what the Court House will be when it is completed. Every detail of it is now to be considered by the Judges and by others whose duty and privilege it is to satisfy themselves that this building, which is to be a permanent ornament of New York, shall also answer every smallest requirement of the practical purposes to which it is to be devoted. It will be, probably, the largest Court House in the world; it must also be the most convenient, the best appointed. This is the design which secured to Mr. LOWELL his appointment, and it is, of course, subject to modifications. From a hasty study of the interior plans it seems likely that these will be slight, while the simple but massive exterior, with its porticos and balconies, may in time be accepted as an architectural achievement second to none in New York.

We must get used to a coliseum, however, before we can know whether we are to prefer that form to others we have been in the habit of approving. The Royal Albert Hall in London has never been greatly admired. But we may be assured that Mr. LOWELL's Court House, when it is builded, will not resemble Royal Albert Hall except in its shape. There will be a tendency at first to compare the design unfavorably with the Pennsylvania and New York Central Stations, the Public Library, and the new uptown Post Office, but the ready answer to such comparisons must be that Mr. LOWELL was not called upon to design a library, railroad station, or Post Office. The frivolous retort that he was not designing a hippodrome either will pass unheeded. We are confident that the new Court House will not resemble a circus when it takes shape. It is novel and we must get used to it.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE.

Mr. PRICE COLLIER, in the current number of Scribner's Magazine, addresses one of what have been unkindly called his "bread and butter letters" to the administrators of the army of Germany. He announces that he has become a complete convert to the system of compulsory military service. He finds it morally, physically, intellectually an almost unmixed good, and, though he admits that it is costly, he regards it as worth all that it costs and more.

Most of what he says in support of his thesis can be accepted as sound, though he is hardly justified in the sneering tone he adopts toward all outsiders who venture to criticise the sacred institution of Germany. There are patriotic men in Germany who regard the absorption of the German people in things military with regret and apprehension, and its moral and material cost as excessive and liable to be, in the long run, disastrous. It is not to be ignored that the largest single party in Germany is distinctly opposed to the proposed increase of the army and of military preparation, and this party includes the majority of the working class. Mr. COLLIER believes that the military policy of Germany is justified for defensive purposes, and that it has been for forty years the most powerful instrumentality in keeping the general peace of Europe. That may be true, but it would be hard to prove it. If Germany, by keeping her army stronger than any other, has been able to compel peace, she has set a pace that other countries have felt forced to follow. Had she done only half as much, the effect might have been the same so far as peace goes, and the general burden would not have been so overwhelming.

Mr. COLLIER would like to see the German system followed in the United States. It would, on anything like the German scale, be useless, wasteful, and mischievous. But it is quite reasonable to infer that we might have universal training, of the general character of the admirable system devised by the Swiss, which would give us very great advantages—quite adequate National defense and a valuable share of physical and moral discipline. The presentation of Germany as an absolute ideal is likely to hinder rather than help the military reform that undoubtedly we sadly need.

A WIRE-PULLING TEACHER.

Miss GRACE C. STRACHAN is an ambitious woman. Miss STRACHAN aspires to be City Superintendent of Schools, but she possesses neither of the qualifications essential for that office. She is not a graduate of any college or university, or holder of a Principal's certificate for any borough of this city. But her limitations do not deter her. THE TIMES is informed that she has written to influential leaders of the Senate and Assembly at Albany, who have caused to be inserted in the McKee-Blauvelt bill, numbered 970 and 1,275 in the Senate, an amendment declaring that nothing in the act shall prevent the election of any Superintendent in office at the time of its passage "to the office of city, district, or associate Superintendent."

Miss STRACHAN is now a District Superintendent, one of the "holdovers" in the school system from the régime prior to consolidation of Greater New York. Under the rules in force since consolidation she would fail to qualify for the place she now holds. During the routine of her career Miss STRACHAN has never distinguished herself nor shown special interest in any educational question; instead, her life has been full of engagements with politicians. But she considers herself, it seems, quite capable of administering the vast educational system of this city, comprising over 700,000 pupils and thousands of teachers, Principals, and Superintendents.

The amendment by which Miss STRACHAN would become "qualified" has passed the Assembly and is on the order of third reading in the Senate. It is a fair sample of all the McKee bills, designed for mischief and the general bedevilment of the school system of this city. The best educational experts of the country have expressly condemned these bills. The educational chapter of the City Charter should be revised by a competent commission, proceeding systematically in the light of facts obtained during the recent investigation of the schools. But the interests of hundreds of thousands of school children should not be sacrificed to the selfish influences now being exerted at Albany.

THE BIRDS' GREAT YEAR.

It is very evident that the American people and their lawmakers have at last made up their minds that the birds of the world must and shall be preserved. The action of the Ways and Means Committee of the House in adopting and placing in the new Tariff bill the drastic proposal framed and urged by the New York Zoological Society will promote the success of the movement to protect and bring back the birds. The new Tariff bill proposes to prohibit absolutely the importation of all plumes, skins, or feathers of wild birds other than ostriches that are intended for sale or for use in millinery. This action has been taken on the broad ground that the American people have no right to assist in exterminating scores of species of the world's most beautiful and curious birds.

For years the bird-lovers of England have been fighting the feather trade, but thus far in vain. A few months ago Australia enacted the prohibitory principle that our Tariff bill now proposes. The success of the campaign that has been made before Mr. UNDERWOOD's committee by the Zoological and Audubon Societies and Federations of Women's Clubs has been both gratifying and unexpected. To this success Congressman FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON has contributed much.

This is indeed a banner year for the birds, and if the American people finally take the lead of the great nations in protecting the birds of the world from the feather trade, they will then be in a position to insist that England, France, Germany, and Holland shall take similar action.

A COMEDY OF LEGISLATION.

It was acclaimed as a famous victory for the people when the public prosecutor secured a judgment forbidding the Oil Trust to do business in Missouri, according to the statutes enacted by the friends of the people and foes of monopoly. But the judgment had hardly been entered before wails arose from those suffering from excess of efficiency on the part of the foes of the money power. Two hundred and ten leading business men petitioned the Supreme Court for a stay of execution, alleging that public schools, hospitals, factories, merchants, and consumers of oil generally would be prejudiced if the ouster were enforced. Accordingly a rehearing has been ordered. The Legislature, always ready to do a kind deed, passed a special statute renewing the permission for the trust, on terms, to remain in business in the State, because otherwise those dependent on the industry would suffer more than the consumers of oil. But the Governor vetoed the bill upon the remonstrance of the competitors of the trust. They alleged that if the trust were allowed to remain in business in the same State with them they would not be able to survive in the struggle for popular custom. Is it not clear how the exclusion of the trust preserves competition among the independents, and transfers the monopoly of competition—so to speak—to them? Cheap oil was the object of the legislation and prosecution, and it is made doubly sure by forbidding the sellers of cheap oil to sell in competition with the sellers of dear oil.

It must not be thought that this is a unique experience. At the present time there is ripening another comedy of legislation of the same sort in the same State. The Legislature of Missouri in its wisdom enacted that insurance companies could not agree with each other regarding the method in which they would do business. But there was one thing the Legislature could not forbid them to agree about, and they have agreed that they will not do business at all if they cannot do business in their own way. Last week the leading companies met outside of Missouri, and in the most independent manner possible resolved each for itself to cease doing business in Missouri "until 'some safe "and practicable method shall be de"vised." Old policies may stand, but no new ones shall be issued after the middle of May. If this conspiracy of restraint of trade shall be realized, whether or not it is justified by the assertion that it is impossible to trade on the terms of the law, it may be supposed that the usual consequences will ensue. That is, banks will not loan on commodities not insured, and mortgages cannot be had on premises liable to destruction without compensation. It will then be in order to petition the courts to declare the law unreasonable, and the Legislature to repeal the obnoxious statute. Then the courts can be denounced as the enemies of the people, and the Legislature can pass more laws for the courts to amend or repeal because of the intolerable burdens enacted.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Generosity Would Be Economy.

In the twelve years since the New York State Reformatory for Women, or "Bedford," as it is commonly called, was founded, it has so thoroughly proved its right to the name oftener worn than earned by public institutions that it is now not less well known in Europe than in America as a magnificent example of what can be done for and with the weak and erring by the application to them of advanced scientific methods.

This international reputation is shared by Bedford's Superintendent, Dr. KATHERINE BEMENT DAVIS, for her remarkable competence in handling her often difficult charges is fully recognized by all familiar with and inspired by the principles of the new penology—the penology that would and does turn prisons from places of punishment and schools of crime into hospitals where patients suffering from moral lesions or lacks can be cured, relieved, or at least stopped from spreading their psychic infections.

The only present criticism of Bedford is that its facilities are overstrained by the number of inmates, and that in consequence the City Magistrates are daily obliged to send to the workhouse, or set free to walk the streets, girls and women whose one chance of escaping from a life that leads straight and fast to the Morgue and Potter's Field lies in commitment to Dr. DAVIS's intelligent and sympathetic care. A bill now before the Legislature provides the $500,000 required for the necessary enlargement of the reformatory, but its friends fear that this amount may be cut down in the interests of an economy than which none could be more illusory or in the end extravagant.

Every dollar invested at Bedford is well invested, not less from the directly practical than from the philanthropic or charitable point of view, for it saves the State from other and much greater expenditures.

And Bedford is not only a hospital, with a brilliant record of achievement, as such; it is also a psychological laboratory where eager students are making the best possible use, incidentally, of the inmates as clinical material, just as medical school Faculties use the inmates of other hospitals to the advancement of knowledge and the gaining of skill in both cure and prevention of disease. To withhold money needed by this institution would be a hideous mistake, explicable only by an ignorance unpardonable in any legislator or in any State official of power or influence.

Not Only as Good, but Better.

To say of oleomargarine that, as a food, it equals butter, being composed of substances practically the same, though from a different source, is to mention only one of the reasons why the restriction by a heavy tax of its use in the one largely salable form is utterly without justification. As a matter of fact, not only does oleomargarine supply at half the cost a nutritive equivalent of the best butter, but, owing to the method of its manufacture from meat and vegetable oils, it is better because safer from the hygienic standpoint than is the far greater part of real butter found in the markets.

A recent investigation of creameries by the Department of Agriculture has revealed that though almost everywhere, nowadays, at least a little care is exercised to prevent the sale of unhealthful milk, no such supervision is made of butter as regards its origin. Of over 5,000 lots of cream examined, 60 per cent. were found to be unclean, decomposed or sour, and much of it was entirely unfit for food. Only 27 per cent. of the creameries practiced pasteurization, and only 6 per cent. of them met all the requirements of reasonable sanitation.

The New York Medical Journal, in commenting on these facts, says that butter made from cream impure, decomposed or infected with pathogenic germs is a dangerous menace to health, and while the infant population is not much affected, the possibilities of harm to adults is great.

The dairymen defend the high taxing of colored oleomargarine by saying that the uncolored is just as good, does not compete unfairly with their product, and those who buy it pay a duty so small that its removal would not help the consumer at all. All that is true, in a way, but people simply will not buy either real or artificial butter unless it is yellow, and the dairymen themselves make only a little butter that is not colored with the same harmless dye that would make vast quantities of oleomargarine a cheap and acceptable substitute.

As for the "unfairness" of the rivalry which would result from taking off the tax, that is a mere matter of pocket opinion, and it is not appreciable outside of dairying circles.

A Blunder Truly Unfortunate.

Typographical errors come only too frequently from even the best regulated newspaper presses. They are always humiliating, often a cause of anger, and occasionally dangerous, but now and then they are distinctly amusing. This latter quality they are most apt to have when they are made in the office of a journalistic neighbor, a fact that probably explains why we can read with smiling composure an elaborate editorial apology which appears in The Hartford Courant.

Its able political commentator tried, the other day, to say that "unfortunately for Connecticut," EBENEZER J. HILL is no longer a member of Congress. Printer and proofreader combined to deprive the adverb of its negative particle! At least the able political commentator so declares, and we wouldn't question his veracity for the world, but sorrowful experience has taught most of us that it's safer to get that sort of editorial disclaimer of responsibility into print before looking up the copy, and perhaps—just perhaps—the world-enlightener who "knows" that he wrote "unfortunate," because that is what he intended to write, didn't rashly chance the discovery of his own guilt before he convicted the composing room of it.

Be that as it may, the meaning of the sentence was cruelly changed, and a friend was grieved or offended. Not so long ago, a more astonishing error than this one crept into a book review of ours—a very solemn and scientific review of a solemn and scientific book. It consisted of the substitution of the word "caribou" for the word "carbon," in a paragraph dealing with the chemical composition of the stars. In that case the writer's fierce self-exculpation is at least highly plausible, as it seems hardly possible that he wrote "caribou" when he intended to write "carbon," but even he was cautious enough to make no deep inquiry into the matter.

"STABLE DOLLAR'S" CRITICS

Prof. Fisher Reminds Them That His Plan Is International.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the letter from Moreton Frewen, published in a recent issue of THE TIMES, in which he criticises the plan for standardizing the dollar. He has the incorrect impression that I have advocated the adoption of any such standardization plan for the United States alone, or for any other country alone. I quite realize what Mr. Frewen points out, that to do so would disturb the exchanges and international trade. A plan for standardizing monetary units should be a matter of international concern and include enough of the commercial nations of the world to lead in all probability to the adoption of the plan by other nations.

I have in various publications distinctly disclaimed this idea of any nation "going it alone" in this matter. Mr. Frewen's mistake in thinking that I advocated the adoption of such a plan for one nation alone was doubtless due to the fact that in answering those objectors who claim that the plan "would not work" unless every mint in the world adopted it, I showed that it *could* be made to work even if one nation only adopted it.

Mr. Frewen also misunderstands the plan in another respect. He speaks of it as a plan by which the gold producer would be "mulcted" of the difference between the weight of the gold which he takes to the mint and the gold coin which he carries away. The truth is that this difference would virtually be a deposit to his credit, and that he (or his assigns) could receive it back at any time he chose. In fact, if the tendency of prices to rise should continue, the gold miner who deposits gold, instead of having some of it taken from him, would be in a position to claim an increasingly larger amount than at present. Thus, if he could to-day deposit at the rate of 25.8 grains of gold nine-tenths fine for each dollar of gold certificates, (or gold coin,) and if, later, the weight of the bullion for which a dollar could be redeemed should become 30 grains, he (or his assigns) could by surrendering the certificates receive 4.2 grains more than was originally deposited.

Mr. Frewen is another case of the many who with an imperfect knowledge of the plan have condemned it in toto. The most encouraging fact to me is that those who have carefully studied it are almost unanimously favorable, and this includes many who at first condemned it just as does Mr. Frewen.

As it would be impossible to go into the detail of the plan in a brief letter, I would like to refer the readers of this article to my paper in the Quarterly Journal of Economics, February, 1913, and to offer to send to any reader of THE TIMES who may desire a partial list of the hundreds of prominent people who, after careful consideration, have indorsed the plan, such as President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University, John Hays Hammond, the mining engineer; John V. Farwell of Chicago, President of the Citizens' League for the promotion of a sound banking system; Paul Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Sir David Barbour, the man most responsible for the introduction of the gold exchange standard into India twenty years ago; Robert Luce, Chairman of the recent Massachusetts Commission on the cost of living; Roger W. Babson, banker and statistician, and many other editors, business men, economists, and financiers.

IRVING FISHER.
New Haven, Conn., April 7, 1913.

FAULTS IN THE TARIFF BILL.

Section 3 Intensifies Instead of Correcting Present Abuses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial this morning you say:

It is quite natural that the German experts should be afraid of the way in which our lower tariff rates may be levied. A very large part of the oppression and robbery wrought by the protective tariff has been through the manipulation of the details of the law and modes of classification. The law has been willfully made obscure, and its obscurities have as a rule so been construed as to give the benefit of every doubt to the home manufacturer.

That statement, I believe, cannot be successfully controverted. But you go on to say: "It is a fair inference, however that under the new law and under the administration of President Wilson this state of things will be amended."

I believe that is a fair inference as to the intention of President Wilson and the Democratic leaders in Congress, but a careful perusal of Section 3 of the Underwood bill convinces me that it goes backward, instead of forward, in these administrative provisions. The inference that I draw is that the new provisions in Section 3 were advised by holdover Republican officers, and under the guise of more effective means of detecting and preventing fraud they give more opportunity than the present laws to oppress the innocent at the whim of a special agent, appraiser, or collector. The most gigantic frauds that have been discovered were not chargeable alone to importers, but also to Government officers in collusion with them. What has occurred may occur again, and the law should protect the honest importer not only against prosecutions and forfeiture of his goods, but against excessive valuations and rates of duty, particularly when they operate unequally as between one importer and another.

Space will not permit a detailed discussion of these matters, but I may mention that the innocent-looking provision at the end of Paragraph B of Section 3 appears quite different when read in connection with Paragraphs G and H of the same section. The object is to punish by fine or imprisonment an innocent merchant in the United States because some shipper consigns merchandise to him on a fraudulent invoice, and notwithstanding the merchant here refuses to make entry or be a party to the transaction. The further purpose of securing the forfeiture of the goods in such cases is not criticisable, as the goods are the property of the shipper who was guilty of the fraud.

In Paragraph L authority is given to the Secretary of the Treasury to determine the existence or non-existence of a foreign market. This is properly a matter for the Appraiser. In the nature of things, the Secretary can only pass upon occasional cases, and is not in a position to personally investigate those, and the attempt will certainly be made to exert political influence upon the Secretary, which cannot be done with Appraisers.

Paragraph P authorizes the Collector to summarily impose a penalty of $20 to $500 upon any person who shall refuse to answer any question he may ask. This is giving a mere customs officer more power than any Judge or court in the United States ever had.

These provisions are not in harmony with the purpose of the bill to reduce duties, and will partly nullify the reductions in rates.

In the entire section there is not one provision that helps to protect the honest importer from the gross injustices to which he has been subjected at times under present laws.

Instead of correcting existing abuses, it is more drastic. In endeavoring to give the customs officers more effective means of detecting and punishing frauds the bill authorizes the punishment of the innocent with the guilty.

I sincerely hope that Congress and the President will eliminate Section 3 from the present bill and give the subject the amount of investigation it deserves before enacting legislation.

WILLIAM J. GIBSON.
New York, April 12, 1913.

BAND MUSIC PREFERRED.

Superior to Orchestras for Open Air Concerts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Any one who has gone to Central Park in recent years has felt how inadequate to its purpose the orchestra is. Further, only those fortunate few who happen to get places immediately in front of the band stand can hear the music as it should be heard; those at a little distance hear either nothing or at best the brass and woodwind. The ensemble is lost, and the instruments are not heard in their proper values. For park concerts we ought to have band music, such as we had in the old days of Cappa and Wiegand.

The contention frequently made that there is no adequate band in or around New York seems unfounded, and, if true, is a reproach to the city, and is attributable, in part at least, to the fact that band music is not encouraged. Orchestras have an ample field for their activities, but they are not suitable for park purposes.

On the score of economy, too, (which should be of weight,) better results can be obtained by a small number of brass instruments than can be obtained by a far greater number of violins. We all want good music, the best that can be obtained, but good music presupposes that it be adapted to the ends it is required to serve.

MUSIC LOVER.
New York, April 8, 1913.

IMPECUNIOUS GREENWICH

Appeals to New York for Funds to Banish Mosquitos.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I make a little appeal on behalf of the town of Greenwich, Conn.? At first sight there appears to be no reason why one should appeal to New York for help, but when one considers that that is where most of our poor little rich millionaires make and take their money, the reason becomes more obvious. The Summer will soon be here, and, as usual, malaria will be rife. This the Greenwich doctors will deny; they always do—it is their business.

Now, the Greenwich authorities are too poor to grant the $5,000 necessary to rid the place of mosquitos, and last year, when an appeal for funds was made to our wealthy residents, the generous total of $200 was the result. So here and now is a chance for the public-spirited to have the honor of enrolling themselves as subscribers to the Fund for the Prevention of Malaria among the Luxurious Poor of Greenwich, Conn.

While on this subject, I should like to mention that the "City Fathers" of Greenwich cannot afford to remove the garbage; will not the Boy Scouts of New York help?

BIS DAT MOSQUITO DAT.
Greenwich, Conn., April 7, 1913.

Admission to Restaurants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a number of uptown cabaret restaurants a gentleman cannot enter without some sort of a "lady," and in others a lady cannot enter without some sort of a "gentleman."

Are there any agencies in the city where a stranger can hire these "human pass-in checks" to get a meal, and is not a public restaurant keeper obliged by law to serve food and drink, at stated hours, to all orderly persons having the price?

And why does the band of Hungarian alleged musicians blast forth "The Land of the Free" just as we are turned away?

BLASTED BRITON.
New York, April 8, 1913.

UPBRAIDS SUFFRAGISTS

Since They Condone Outrages, Mrs. White Refuses Cash.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just written the following letter on a subject on which I feel very strongly.

After writing it, I felt that I would prefer to put it in the form of an open letter. HELEN MAGILL WHITE,
(Mrs. Andrew D. White.)
Ithaca, N. Y., April 11, 1913.

To the Treasurer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association:

Dear Madam: I have received your appeal for contributions to the funds of the association.

I was brought up in the camp of woman suffrage. I am a member of the Society of Friends, and so naturally believe in equal opportunity for the sexes in every direction. The Friends, with great advantage to their women, and no less to their men, have preached and practiced this from the time of George Fox, who, three centuries ago, dismissed the matter in a few words, as a simple axiom. Although in later years I have come to doubt the present expediency of political enfranchisement for my whole sex for exactly the same reasons that I doubt that of universal suffrage in the form in which we have it—I have been inclined to think that, having gone so far, we might as safely, perhaps even more safely, make the experiment complete.

I have not failed to reflect upon the foolishness of my sex, as displayed in their shoes, in their hats, in their want of pockets, in the daily increasing absurdity of their dress generally—in their card playing at all hours, in their complete abandonment of all effort to control or train their daughters in mind, in manners, or even in morals—witness the present style of dancing—and the futility of most of the training of private schools for girls. This reflects, of course, the incompetence or indifference of parents generally. I also believe that the high prices now prevailing are largely due to the neglect of the great body of women to study or practice enonomy, or to teach it to their daughters. Neither in school nor in college do I find that any considerable number of young girls are taught, or required to keep, any kind of accounts. No dressmaker or milliner, of the slightest pretensions to elegance, seems to have encountered the notion of economy, in respect to price, durability, or in any other particular, in her whole experience. Any woman fairly well off, who regards the subject of dress from this point of view, feels that she is very much the exception.

I have been always disposed, however, to excuse much of this feminine incompetence and folly, and the obsession with dress, which seems to become every day more marked among American women of all conditions, on the ground that the foolishness of men has always been largely responsible for that of women, and that if women were given better things to think of they would surely rise to a higher intellectual plane and a lower angle of heel. (I say "rise" for both advisedly.) And I never until lately admitted to myself the possibility of our *essential* inferiority—such that, in matters of government, we could without outrage be classed with children, with idiots and insane, and with criminals.

But now that I see our own kinswomen across the sea sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind—sowing seeds of lawlessness which we may see in our own day, I greatly fear, blossoming in an anarchism more terrible than anything yet known to history—and when I see our own women protesting feebly or not at all, and even, to some extent, encouraging, I have not a cent to contribute nor a word of sympathy for any association of women which does not publicly and earnestly protest against such a line of procedure. It resembles the kicking and biting of spoiled children, the raving and gibbering of insane and idiots—and the unbridled license of the most abandoned criminals. All these classes think solely of what they want, and self-constitute themselves arbiters of what they should have. What it may cost other human beings, innocent though they be, for them to grasp at the objects of their desire by whatever means may come to hand does not touch their minds; and so it would seem to be with those women of England; and so, also, with those of our own women who condone their offenses—who would condone such action *in any cause*.

Believe me, Madam, sincerely and respectfully yours,

HELEN MAGILL WHITE.
Ithaca, N. Y., April 11, 1913.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

The conqueror of the noblest comes,
Not, as before, with action and life,
But mourned with the tears of many loves,
Crowned with the laurels after the strife.

Bring to the hearse what our hearts would say,
Offer oblations of flowers, and thoughts
Of the many great deeds of day after day
Done by him, silently, never brought forth.

Like the acts of his life for the public good,
When devotion and love of his country compelled
Such action, that he saved his country's blood
And to National pain gave a final death knell.

Thus saving the sinews of war to the State
And scattering plenty o'er desert and sea,
Giving knowledge a chance to mold many a fate
Where otherwise only sadness could be.

Could nature and man only once be the same
To endure and to think, down through all the times,
How virtue would grow and all wickedness fade;
For he showed that with character success ever chimes.

So let his great spirit o'er frail ones inspire
Rather than weep; let us glory to know
That on down the ages a kindling fire
His influence and power ever will flow.

In the tears which we shed and the sad thoughts which blight,
And the flowers we bring to the bier of our friend,
Through the dear might of Jesus we rise to the height
From which we can see and thank God for his end.

L. P. O.

SEWARD WANTS US TO RECOGNIZE CHINA

Bryan's Plan to Have Powers Act in Concert Is Impractical, Veteran Statesman Says.

UPHOLDS WILSON'S ACTION

Nations Interested in Foreign Loan Wanted China to Serve Six Masters, He Asserts.

The action of President Wilson in withdrawing the support of the United States Government from the proposed Chinese loan of the six-power group of bankers is pronounced "entirely right" by Frederick W. Seward, who was Assistant Secretary of State in the Administrations of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson. Mr. Seward, under his father, Secretary of State William H. Seward, assisted in the negotiations leading to the adoption of the Burlingame Treaty, which forty-five years ago defined the attitude of the powers toward China. He also aided in obtaining a Samoan harbor for United States vessels, and promoted the development of commercial and diplomatic relations with the Orient.

Mr. Seward, who is now completing his eighty-third year, lives at Montrose-on-the-Hudson, some three miles southwest of Peekskill. At the expiration of his term as Assistant Secretary of State under President Johnson, Mr. Seward went to Montrose to recuperate from injuries he suffered on the night of April 14, 1865, while defending his father from the assassin who had plotted with John Wilkes Booth to kill the Secretary of State at the same time that Booth killed the President.

From his beautiful retreat on the Hudson the diplomat, statesman, and author still takes time from his studies in natural history to observe closely the international checkerboard. When he tires of this he turns his attention to matters at home which call in play all his powers of diplomacy.

For instance, pointing from the window of his study at a flock of English sparrows, which chirped and fluttered over the bread crumbs he had strewn on the ground for them, Mr. Seward observed recently:

"These are the most pugnacious little creatures I have ever seen. They are fighting one another even when they have all that the beneficient hand of their Creator has bestowed upon them. There is not enough room in all the trees and bushes, extending out there as far as you can see, for them, so they must tear down and destroy one another's homes, just as if life were one everlasting struggle. It's a peculiar thing that they never venture across to the west side of the house. That is because, as I believe, they are European birds, and do not wish to associate with the thrushes, the bluebirds, the wrens, and other American birds, that live peacefully out there, singing joyously amid all the bounty of Providence. No, sir, the American birds are quite different from the European birds."

From the points of difference between birds, the conversation turned to the relations of nations one to another, and particularly to the attitude of the powers toward China. Mr. Seward asserted that in his opinion the plan of Secretary of State Bryan to have this country recognize the Chinese Republic in concert with the European powers was impractical.

"China," Mr. Seward said, "is an independent republic, with little opposition within to the new order of things. Her people have agreed to accept the republic, and there is no reason why we should not recognize it. Mr. Bryan's plan of having all other powers join in recognizing the new Government means an indefinite delay, because all the other powers will not agree to such action. And even if they did all agree, it would not be so strong an indication of our good will toward China as an independent recognition by us would be.

"On the other hand, the action of President Wilson in withdrawing the support of the United States from the proposed six-power loan was entirely right. This Government ought not to guarantee a foreign loan to any foreign nation. As for the six-power loan itself, I was glad to see that the American bankers withdrew from the arrangement. It is said that no man can serve two masters. The six powers wanted China to serve six masters, and she wisely refused to do it.

"There is no reason why China should not borrow money wherever she pleases; not under the auspices of any power. She has very good American advisers. They can tell her of our own experiences, and she would do well to profit by them."

Mr. Seward said that he regarded the recent progress of the Chinese people toward republican government as nothing short of wonderful. In his diplomatic relations with the representatives of the Chinese Empire Mr. Seward said he had seen the obstacles that were encountered from time to time, even after the adoption of the Burlingame treaty, by the Chinese statesmen who were striving to introduce Western methods into their country. Mr. Seward told of an interview between his father and Wen Siang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, who obtained the services of Anson Burlingame as Chinese Counselor.

"Wen Siang," Mr. Seward said, "was one of the most advanced Chinese statesmen of his day, and he was anxious to obtain Mr. Burlingame's services. Mr. Burlingame agreed to accept the appointment, provided it did not interfere with his American citizenship. On that subject he consulted my father, then Secretary of State, and his first call at Washington on his arrival there with the Chinese Legation was to ask if he could take the place of Envoy of China to all Western Europe. My father assured him that he could so long as he announced to the Emperor of China that he would retain his American citizenship. In 1868 he made his successful tour of Europe. He died in 1870.

"My father was making a trip around the world in 1871. When he arrived in Peking the first man he wanted to see was Wen Siang, who had been friendly to America and who was then living in retirement. They had a long conversation, condoled with each other on the death of Burlingame, and talked of the policies of China toward the other powers. At the conclusion of the interview Wen Siang said:

"'I have attempted to promote the establishment of an imperial college in which modern languages and modern sciences should be taught by foreign professors. For a while, I thought I should succeed, but the effort has failed and has brought me into deep reproach and general suspicion.'

"My father replied: 'This ought not to discourage you. Every wise minister at some time falls under temporary reproach and unjust suspicion. Public opinion in every country is a capricious sea. Whosoever attempts to navigate it is liable to be tossed about by many storms.'

"Wen Siang rejoined: 'It is as you say, indeed, unavoidable. A statesman stands on the hill; he looks further in all directions than the people who are standing at the foot of the hill. When he points out the course they ought to take for their safety they are suspicious that he is misdirecting them, and they cry out, "Pull him down." When at last they have attained the summit from which he pointed the way, then they correct their misjudgment. But this, although it is sufficient for them, comes too late for the statesman.'"

Under the Burlingame treaty China accepted the principles of Western international law. The treaty guaranteed liberty of conscience and protection from persecution on account of religious opinion to those living in the country, and recognized the "inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance," and the mutual advantage of free immigration and emigration for trade, travel, or permanent residence. It pledged neutrality in war, and barred foreign nations from carrying quarrels into China. It provided for public educational institutions and for diplomatic and consular intercourse between China and the rest of the world.

ALL IS READY FOR MORGAN FUNERAL

Method of Seating Mourners at Funeral To-day Gone Over Carefully.

HUNDREDS VIEW BODY

A Constant Procession of Friends In and Out of Library—Funeral Programme.

Arrangements for the funeral of J. Pierpont Morgan, in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Sixteenth Street and Stuyvesant Square, at 10 o'clock this morning, were completed yesterday. The ushers who will seat those holding cards of admission to the church went over last night their part of the programme, while the choristers had their last practice of the hymns which will be sung, all of which were selected by Mr. Morgan himself.

The procession into the church, as arranged by the Rev. Dr. Carl Reiland, rector of St. George's, and representatives of the Morgan family and St. George's vestry, will be as follows:

Choir boys and men.

The clergy, in the following order: The Rev. Thomas E. Calvert, assistant minister, St. George's Church; the Rev. John F. Hamaker, assistant minister, St. George's Church; the Rev. John P. Scott, assistant minister, St. George's Church; the Rev. Dr. Carl Reiland, rector of St. George's Church; the Right Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Boston; the Right Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, D. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Connecticut; the Right Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York.

The pallbearers—George S. Bowdoin, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Robert W. de Forest, Henry Fairfield Osborn, United States Senator Elihu Root, Joseph H. Choate, Robert Bacon, George F. Baker, Dr. J. W. Markoe, Elbert H. Gary, Seth Low, Martin S. Paton.

The coffin.

The family.

This is the order of the services which will begin as soon as the coffin is brought into the church:

Chant from the Thirty-ninth and Ninetieth Psalms, "Lord, Let Me Know My End and the Number of My Days."

Hymn No. 244, "Asleep in Jesus."

The Lesson from Chapter XV. of First Corinthians.

Hymn No. 428, "Lead, Kindly Light."

Closing prayers.

Solo, "Calvary," sung by Harry Burleigh, baritone, of St. George's choir.

The Benediction.

The Recessional, Hymn No. 176, "For All Thy Saints From Their Labors Rest."

In leaving the church the following order will be followed:

The choir.

The assistant clergy.

The Rector.

The Bishops.

The pall bearers.

The coffin.

The family.

From the church the procession will be to the Grand Central Terminal, where a special train will be waiting to take the body and the funeral party to Hartford, where the interment will take place this afternoon. The services in Hartford will be private.

Hundreds of friends of the Morgan family called at the private library, in East Thirty-sixth Street, near Madison Avenue, yesterday. From before noon until late in the afternoon there was a steady stream of automobiles arriving and departing. Many others came on foot.

As on Saturday, there was at no time any large number of people in front of the library whose presence was due to curiosity. Many walked through East Thirty-sixth Street and looked at the tightly closed building where the body of the great financier lies, but few among them halted to gaze at the friends of the family who were entering or leaving the library.

The number of floral pieces sent by relatives and friends to the library up to 6 o'clock last night was 250. They filled the vestibule and the library, while the flowers from the residence of the bride's parents 1006 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

Ruth Lattin to Wed Robert Pierce.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Ruth Lattin of Brooklyn to Robert Pierce, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pierce of Englewood, N. J. The wedding will be in June, and the couple will live in Pasadena, Cal.

Indian Girl in Recital.

An Indian girl, Pe Ahm E Squeet, (Floating Cloud,) will appear this afternoon at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre in a programme of Indian customs, legends, music, and dances. She will appear in the costume of her tribe, the Chippewa, and will play its melodies, beside those of other tribes, on the harp. She was educated at the Haskell Institute, a Government institution, from which she graduated.

Housewives to Aid Clean-Up.

Mrs. Julian Heath of the National Housewives' League sent out this call yesterday afternoon:

"The housewives of the city who believe in clean shops and are ready to assist the Board of Health in its great clean-up campaign are urged to assemble on the fourth floor of 31 East Twenty-seventh Street, headquarters of the Shop Clean-Up Committee, which will be opened on Monday morning and remain open from 10 to 5 every day."

William Pierson Hamilton, son-in-law of Mr. Morgan, who left here two weeks ago to go to the bedside of the financier in Rome, arrived in New York yesterday by the Cunard liner Campania. Mr. Hamilton left here on the White Star liner Adriatic when the first news of Mr. Morgan's illness reached him. The news of Mr. Morgan's death reached Mr. Hamilton while the ship was heading toward Queenstown, and by the time the ship reached that port Mr. Morgan's body was being put aboard the France bound for New York.

Mr. Hamilton stopped over in Queenstown instead of going on to Cherbourg, and waited half a day for the Campania.

Those in charge of the funeral arrangements request that carriages and automobiles of persons going to the funeral services approach the church by way of Second Avenue and Seventeenth Street. Access from Third Avenue will be cut off by the police and waiting vehicles will be parked in Stuyvesant Square. Persons holding cards of admission to the church, and who go on foot, will be permitted to reach the church from Third Avenue.

The police arrangements will be in charge of Inspector George F. Titus, the commanding officer of the Traffic Squad.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Italian Ambassador, Marquis Guiseppe Confalonieri, left Washington for New York to-night, and will represent the King of Italy at the funeral of J. Pierpont Morgan to-morrow.

"BUFFALO BILL" COMING.

Advance Agents of Wild West and Far East Herald Approach.

If anything more than the presence of the circus in town were needed to prove that Spring is here, it came yesterday when the bombardment of the town was made by the first advance agents of the Buffalo Bill show. The Wild West and the Far East will be with us on and after the evening of Tuesday, April 22.

Not the least important part of the announcement is the news that "Buffalo Bill" has been promoted. When New York last knew him he was Col. William F. Cody. But the press agent now has him down as Gen'l William F. Cody, and he does it twice. He further says that the veteran plainsman will enter the arena in a new rôle, but we are not to know what this is until the opening night.

The exhibition is divided into three "epochs." The first covers all of the Oriental scenes; the third goes further back than the Western frontier life of our own country, and therein is presented what we have always known as "Buffalo Bill's" own. In the second are presented such arenic features as Australian bushmen in boomerang throwing and bull-whip manipulating; the racing, riding, and bucking buffalo; football on horseback, military displays and drills by cavalry and artillery, and auto polo. The show is now playing at Exposition Hall, Philadelphia.

WAGNER CENTENARY PLANS.

Mayor Gaynor to be Guest of Honor at Hippodrome Concert.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon in Terrace Garden by the Executive Committee of the United Singers of New York, under whose auspices the Richard Wagner Centennial Concert is to be given in the Hippodrome on April 27, final arrangements for the event were completed. The programme will be given by a chorus of 1,000 voices, and an orchestra of seventy-five musicians made up from members of the Philharmonic Society, with Mme. Schumann-Heink as soloist.

Henning Minte, President of the society, announced that Mayor Gaynor had accepted an invitation to be the guest of honor, and would deliver a short addres. The first general rehearsal of the chorus was held yesterday afternoon, and nearly the full strength of the organization was in attendance. While Director Albeke was rehearsing his body of the singers in choral numbers from the Wagnerian music dramas, Carl Hein and his special chorus of nearly 500 voices were rehearsing in another part of the building Wagner's cantata, "The Last Supper of the Apostles," which is one of the features of the programme, and being sung for the first time in this country.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Transatlantic Liners.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday, and some of their passengers, were:

CAMPANIA (Liverpool)—H. A. Ayers, G. N. Barclay, Mrs. L. H. Boley, Miss W. Boley, E. R. Campbell, A. H. Castle, E. Dana, J. Dyer, R. Ellis, G. Perry Fiske, J. G. Forster, Mrs. A. P. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Morgan, Dr. F. W. Mott, A. E. Myatt, Miss M. M. Newell, John Rowley, H. Worcester Smith, A. M. Tree, D. R. Ward, S. P. Gilmore, and Sir William Osler.

CALEDONIA (Glasgow)—D. B. Stark, T. H. Watson, Ross M. Dunlop, Allan Matheson, George Lindsay, W. M. Goodbody, A. E. Somers, Albert Brown, G. Dunning, Alexander Nicol, Miss Margaret Crawford, and Douglas Dickson.

ROTTERDAM (Rotterdam)—Mrs. E. Atwell, Mrs. W. H. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Brockway, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Chapman, W. F. Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax, Mr. and Mrs. Juan de D. Garcia Kohly, Miss G. P. Haines, Mrs. Courtland Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hoyt, Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Lesage, Mrs. S. S. Page, L. H. Pelrce, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Portwood, Mrs. Howard Sturges, H. Wysman, Miss Laura Robinson, and Mrs. J. K. Robinson.

Musicale at Locke Residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Locke opened their town house yesterday, 14 West Sixty-ninth Street, for a musicale by the Volpe Quartet, at which Mme. Marie Mattfeld of the Metropolitan Opera Company sang. Mme. Mattfeld sang songs by Debussy, Brahms, and Schumann. Tea was served after the music to about 150 guests.

Justice Garretson's Son to Wed.

James Garretson, son of Supreme Court Justice Garretson, of Elmhurst, Queens, and Miss Dorothy Sewall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Summerfield Baldwin, will be married to-morrow at the home of the bride's parents 1006 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

CELESTINS VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water
For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN
Bottled at the Springs

TOSCANINI CONDUCTS SYMPHONY CONCERT

In Wagner's "Faust Overture," Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel," and the Ninth Symphony.

A SUPERB PERFORMANCE

Great Qualities of the Conductor Disclosed — Orchestra, Chorus, and Quartet Meet High Expectations.

The last of the season's Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House took on a character that this popular series has but once before assumed—the character of a symphony concert of the highest type, conducted by Mr. Toscanini, who then made his first appearance in America as a symphonic conductor. When Felix Mottl first came as a conductor to the Metropolitan ten years ago, he conducted one symphony concert of this kind; but Mr. Conried saw, or thought he saw, signs that this was not the sort of thing his Sunday night audiences wanted, and the concerts promptly resumed the ephemeral and popular character they have retained ever since.

Last night, however, it was clear that this was the sort of thing this particular Sunday night audience wanted. The announcement that Mr. Toscanini would conduct Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, Wagner's "Faust" Overture, and Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel" had aroused the greatest interest among the educated and discriminating members of the New York musical public, for whom the ordinary Sunday night concert scarcely exists, and the house was filled to its utmost capacity in every part. It was an audience in which, besides habitués, there were many prominent musicians, and many fastidious lovers of symphonic music. Mr. Toscanini has made so profound an impression as a dramatic conductor that there was the keenest interest to observe what he would accomplish in another field—a field in which his remarkable powers must necessarily achieve remarkable results.

The orchestra was the orchestra of the Opera House, somewhat augmented; the chorus that of the Opera, and the solo quartet comprised members of the company—Miss Frieda Hempel, soprano; Mme. Louise Homer, contralto, and Messrs. Carl Jörn, tenor, and Putnam Griswold, bass. The orchestra in the years that it has been under the control of Mr. Toscanini has gained greatly in suppleness and plasticity as well as in precision and perfection of ensemble; and in last evening's concert it accomplished some remarkable things. Its quality of tone is now of the highest beauty or richness; but in all the music played last evening it was a most responsive instrument under Mr. Toscanini's hands.

He revealed in the fullest measure the qualities of the great symphonic conductor. He showed that he had a profound understanding of the widely differing character of the three compositions that made up the programme, and that he brought his ideas to the fullest realization seemed evident. The "Faust Overture" has seldom been made more impressive in its gloom and pessimistic spirit. The "Till Eulenspiegel" has seldom been played with a more dazzling brilliancy, verve, and bravura, with a more perfect ensemble, or a more complete mastery of all its bristling difficulties, especially those of its rhythms, that make its ensemble difficult.

Interesting as these were and satisfying—perhaps, even to those zealous enthusiasts who did not know "Till Eulenspiegel," or the movements of the symphony, well enough to refrain from applauding at their end—attention was naturally centred chiefly upon Mr. Toscanini's performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, which he, as well as most others of his guild, evidently looks upon as the supreme task of a symphonic conductor.

In this Mr. Toscanini met in an unusual degree Wagner's criterion of the "melos," of keeping unbroken the essentially melodic line that underlies it. The orchestra sang throughout; and in all the nuances of his performance the melodic line was not interrupted; nor, in all the plastic shaping of phrase was the symmetry of the large proportions or the organic unity of the whole lost sight of. It was rhythmically of extraordinary vitality. It was a conservative reading without exaggerations or excesses. There were subtle and significant modifications of tempo, but never of a disturbing sort. It was clear that the exposition of Beethoven and not of Mr. Toscanini, and it rose to heights of eloquence without the intrusion of the conductor's personality. Some may have preferred the adagio a little slower, and Mr. Toscanini would have done well to have joined this movement to the final one without making the break that he did.

The effect of the last movement was supremely stirring, and it marked in many ways the summit of Mr. Toscanini's achievement. It is not often that the movement is presented with so few evidences of labor and effort on the part of the singers. The chorus sang with thrilling vigor and apparent spontaneity, and attacked the cruel high passages with spirit and elasticity. So, too, the solo quartet mastered the difficulties that confronted it with the appearance of ease that made for the finer elaboration of the musical effects. Mr. Griswold declaimed the bass recitative with dramatic power and cogency, and Miss Kempel's command of the high tones in her part enabled her to move at ease among them. And Mme. Homer and Mr. Jörn were their fitting companions in the quartet.

It was recognized as a remarkable performance, and a profoundly impressive one. And one of its obvious results was to prompt the wish that a way might be found for Mr. Toscanini to conduct more symphonic concerts for the New York public.

GET WORD OF MISSING GIRL.

Five-Year-Old Grace Nelson to Arrive Here To-morrow from Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nelson of 409 Jefferson Street, Union Hill, were greatly relieved yesterday when they received word that their 5-year-old daughter Grace was not lost nor kidnapped, and that she would be sent to them to-morrow.

The Nelsons formerly lived at Warrington, Va., but several months ago came to Union Hill. They left the child with her grandparents, and sent word last week to have her sent on to them. They received word that the child would reach Union Hill on Thursday, and when she failed to arrive that day they became alarmed. The railroads were asked to help, and while they were in the midst of their investigation word arrived that the child would arrive to-morrow.

It seems that the grandfather took the little one to Washington to see the sights. In some manner the girl became separated from him, and was later turned over to the Children's Society of that city. Then she was returned to Warrington and her parents notified.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Robert Milton has been engaged to stage "Are You a Crook?" which will open H. H. Frazee's new Longacre Theatre on April 28.

Margaret Sayre, Roland Rushton, John Clulow, and Frederick R. Seaton have been added to the cast of J. Hartley Manners's "The Money Moon," a dramatization of Jeffery Farnol's novel of the same title, which Oliver Morosco will produce at the Powers Theatre, Chicago, this month.

The Giants and the Brooklyn Nationals will occupy boxes at the Playhouse to-night to witness Grace George's performance of "Divorcons."

The Woman's National Theatre announces its first play as "The Fighters," to be presented at Wallack's Theatre on May 6.

James Williamson and Annie Fraser, who appear in the Highland scene of "Under Many Flags" at the Hippodrome, were married by the Rev. Dr. Jamieson, the number of marriages in the city to 158.

CALLS FOR NEW CHIVALRY.

The Only Way to End White Slave Evil, Says Dr. Berkowitz.

Dr. Henry Berkowitz, Chancellor of the Jewish Chautauqua Society of Philadelphia, delivered a sermon yesterday in the Free Synagogue, in the absence of Dr. Wise, on "Jewish Chivalry." In it he touched on the white slave traffic in the United States. He said that the American was more gallant to women than are the Europeans, and added:

"In no country are women made so much of socially as in ours. What a rude awakening to us then to find that, according to recent revelations, America is discovered to be the headquarters of the white slave traffic, that commercialized vice is fostered in our great city, that many men and women, those of the upper, as well as the lower, classes are profiting by this business. It is not entirely love of the sensational which prompts the papers to print and the people to so eagerly read the reports of the various Vice Commissions throughout the country.

"Heretofore the social evil has been attributed to the blandishments of women. All society has been leagued against the woman who has erred. Men spurned her, women cast her off, all doors were closed to her. Now we see that she has sometimes been more sinned against than sinning. It would take almost the heroism of a saint for a girl to grow up modest and chaste in some of the congested homes of our city and to resist the enticements to evil which beset her. It is men who make these conditions—men who commercialize vice. All this is due to that unchivalrous attitude of the world of today which admits of a double standard of morals— condones in men what it condemns in women.

"A woman's charms, her gentleness, her sweetness and trustfulness should be a call to men's strength for protection, gallantry and deathless devotion in safeguarding purity. That is the call of true chivalry which needs to be sounded in these times."

DR. W. R. THOMAS DEAD.

J. P. Morgan's Rector at Highland Falls Dies in St. Luke's Hospital.

The Rev. Dr. William Reed Thomas, rector for forty years of Holy Innocents' Episcopal Church, at Highland Falls, N. Y., died on Saturday night at St. Luke's Hospital, aged 70. He was educated in St. Stephen's College and the General Theological Seminary. He was ordained in 1872, and shortly afterward went to Highland Falls. In 1887 he was appointed Archdeacon of Orange County. J. Pierpont Morgan, who was Senior Warden of the Holy Innocents' Church and attended there when at his country home near by, provided funds for modern improvements to the old building.

The Convenor requested the family yesterday to permit the body of Dr. Thomas to rest in the crypt in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine for the funeral services, an honor accorded only to two other clergymen, including Bishop Potter. Dr. Thomas was the son of the Rev. William S. Thomas of Poughkeepsie. His mother was a member of the New York Livingston family. His wife died a few weeks ago. She was the daughter of Judge E. Q. Eldridge of Poughkeepsie. Dr. Thomas leaves two sons, Egbert E. Thomas, with J. P. Morgan & Co., and the Rev. Harold R. Thomas, rector of the church at Elmsford, N. Y., and one daughter, Miss Gertrude Thomas.

Obituary Notes.

MARY McCORMACK, widow of Thomas McCormack, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph H. McGowan, 493 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn.

JONATHAN P. TRAPHAGEN, 80 years old, died in his home in Flushing. Two sons survive him, Frank H. and Arthur Traphagen.

ROBERT E. DELANEY, proprietor of the Hotel Dunlop, Atlantic City, is dead, aged 46.

The Rev. JOSEPH L. HOEY, rector of St. Francis de Sales' Church, East Ninety-sixth Street, is dead. He was 58 years old.

SAMUEL O. TATUM, civil war veteran and member of Cushing Post, G. A. R., died on Friday in his home, 287 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, aged 76.

Mrs. JOHANA LEIBOLD, widow of Jacob Leibold, died on Thursday in her home, 182 Jerome Street, Brooklyn, aged 53.

THEOPHILUS BEEBE, for many years retired from business, died on Friday in his home, 415 Madison Street, Brooklyn, aged 77.

HENRY B. WELCHER, a retired builder, died on Saturday in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edward C. Osborn, 536 First Street, Brooklyn, aged 85. He was born in Bloomfield, N. J.

ALFRED A. SMITH, noted some years ago as a singer, died on Friday at his home, 343 Seventy-third Street, Bay Ridge.

BERNARD J. GILL, retired from business, died suddenly on Friday at his home, 515 Warren Street, Brooklyn, aged 55.

Mrs. MARY J. GEISS, widow of Edward Geiss, a builder, in her home, 1,014 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

DAVID F. PRYME, who was in business some years ago near the Brooklyn ferry, died on Saturday in the Home for Aged Men and Couples, 745 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 78.

CATHERINE KRAETZER, widow of Gustave Kraetzer, who was a pioneer lithographer, is dead at her home, 115 Hendrix Street, Brooklyn, aged 87. Some of the views drawn by her husband are in the public libraries.

MOSES EASON, who served through the civil war with the Sixty-ninth and Eighty-second Regiments, died on Friday at his home, 35 Charles Street, aged 78.

CAROLINE SMITH, widow of Jay Lee Smith, a manufacturer in Manhattan, died on Friday at her home, 501 West 120th Street.

JOSEPH H. HOFT, an Inspector of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, died on Friday at his home, 292 Marion Street, Brooklyn, aged 40.

JAMES J. COUGHLIN, house detective for fifteen years in the Hotel Navarre, is dead at the home of his daughter, Mary Coughlin, 660 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN S. DAVIS, for ten years buyer of dress goods for James McCreery & Co., died on Saturday of Bright's disease at his home, 100 Church Street, Rochelle, aged 46.

THOMAS H. HAYES, a brewer and Director in several Connecticut corporations, died on Saturday at his home in Waterbury, Conn., aged 60.

ISI FISCHER, who was interested in a number of charitable organizations, the Montefiore Home, and the Bedford Home for Consumptives, died on Saturday at his home, 245 West 136th Street, aged 46.

CALEB T. BIRDSALL, son of Caleb K. Birdsall, died on Friday at his home, 122 East 122d Street, aged 24.

"HOWARD BECK, a retired attorney of the New York Bar and former member of the firm of Feltner & Beck, 67 Wall Street, is dead in Waverly, Mass., aged 66.

GUSTAVE FALK, importer of leaf tobacco, who was credited with introducing the first Sumatra tobacco in the United States, died on Saturday at his home, 2 West Eighty-sixth Street, aged 72. He was head of the firm of Gustave Falk & Brother, 171 Water Street. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Consolidated Stock Exchange, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Museum of Natural History, and New York Zoological Society.

Dr. FRANK A. CAMPBELL, veterinary surgeon connected with the Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals, died on Saturday at his home, 104 West Sixty-first Street, aged 66. Death was due to paralysis. Prior to coming here seven years ago he was a Major in the bodyguard of the Governor General of Canada in Toronto.

JOHN W. ALPHONSE, a real estate dealer, who retired a few days ago after celebrating his eightieth birthday, died to-day, at Stamford, Conn. He is survived by a son, John, and a daughter, Mrs. Amburt Kellogg.

INEZ KENNEDY of 31 East Forty-ninth Street died on Saturday at South Norwalk, Conn. She was the daughter of the late James W. and Sarah Knox Kennedy of Pittsburgh. She is survived by her sisters, Tempe Kennedy of New York and Mrs. Esther Boardman of Philadelphia, and her brother, Arthur Kennedy of East Hampton, L. I.

HERBERT W. RISING, for years head of the firm of Rising & Thorne, hardware dealers of Newark, died yesterday at the Orange Memorial Hospital. He underwent an operation on Saturday. He was 62 years old and retired twelve years ago.

LENA MARIA BOYD, wife of Assistant Postmaster William W. Boyd of Lodi, N. J., died yesterday. She was the daughter of Chief of Police Jacob Dunn of Hackensack.

ALICE B. ALLEN, 48 years old, wife of Ethan Allen, a woolen merchant at 126 Fifth Avenue, died yesterday at her home, 315 Lexington Avenue. Mr. Allen, before her marriage, was Alice R. Bigelow. Besides her husband she is survived by a son and two daughters.

CHARLES H. PARSONS of New Britain, Conn., Vice President of the American Hardware Corporation and an officer in the firm of H. P. Corbin, hardware manufacturers, died at his home yesterday of pneumonia, aged 66.

AMERICAN SONATA AT YSAYE FAREWELL

Big Carnegie Hall Audience Hears Belgian Violinist Play Fine H. H. Huss Work.

A SURPRISE TO COMPOSER

At the Long Programme's End Crowd Besieges Platform and Demands Encores.

Eugene Ysaye, at what was announced as his farewell concert yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall, performed a work by an American composer. It is unusual for this Belgian violinist to play novelties at all, and it is probably the first time that he has played an American work. The piece in question was Henry Holden Huss' piano and violin sonata in G minor. The programme referred to the composer simply as "Huss," which was doubtless bewildering to many. One young girl was heard to remark that "he was the composer who was burned at the stake."

The sonata in question is about seven years old, and has been played in New York by Franz Kneisel and Theodore Spiering. Some violinist has played it here this season. It is said that Mr. Huss took the work to Mr. Ysaye several weeks ago and that the violinist, after reading it over, said that he would play it at some concert when it was "convenient." This might have been an artist's promise. At any rate, Mr. Huss heard no more about the matter until yesterday, when the morning papers informed him that Mr. Ysaye was going to play his sonata.

It is a thoroughly musicianly work, if somewhat reminiscent in spirit and style, suggesting César Franck in the former and Grieg in the latter. Evidently negro folk-music also had something to say to the composer at the time he wrote the work. The second movement is a beautiful andante, and won hearty applause, and the finale has movement and effectiveness. Mr. Ysaye and Mr. Decreus, his accompanist, gave a fine performance of it.

After this work had been played Mr. Ysaye exercised his prerogative of changing his programme. This time, however, he added to it. An announcement was made to the effect that he would play the Bach chaconne, in which he has often been heard here. Frank L. Sealy assisted him at the organ in this number, after which Mr. Ysaye played the Bach chaconne for the violin alone. It was in these two numbers that the violinist reached the noblest height to which his art is capable. His performance was inspiring and full of the grand manner.

Next he played the Saint-Saëns concerto in B minor, another exceedingly interesting performance. The last group consisted of Wilhelmj's rather inconclusive "Reminiscences of Themes," Beethoven's G major Romance, Kreisler's "Caprice Viennois," and Mr. Ysaye's own arrangement of a Valse Caprice of Saint-Saëns. The violinist was not at his best during these numbers. Perhaps he was fatigued by the exceedingly long programme—it was not concluded until nearly 6 o'clock, and perhaps the breaking of a string in the middle of the Romance, necessitating the substitution of another violin, annoyed him. At any rate, he did not play as well as he had in the beginning. At the close of the familiar Caprice Hall was cleared of many of the auditors—and the audience was very large—crowded to the platform and asked for more, and there were some extra numbers added. The applause, it may be added, in several instances, reached the point of being an ovation.

"Arizona," with Original Cast.

Following the engagement of "Rosedale" at the Lyric Theatre, the Shuberts and William A. Brady announce a revival of Augustus Thomas's "Arizona" at that theatre, with members of the original cast. The production will be made under the personal direction of the author. The cast selected so far includes Dustin and William Farnum, Vincent Serrano, Walter Hale, Oliver Byron, Byron Beasley, Cheryl and Herne. The play was first produced in Chicago in 1900, an came direct to the Herald Square Theatre in New York, remaining there for the entire season, afterward being seen in London. It was one of the first successful plays on a typically American theme. Rehearsals are scheduled to begin to-day.

F. T. Martin to be Staged Soon.

"The Passing of the Idle Rich," by Margaret Townsend, will be presented for the first time at the Garden Theatre on the evening of April 28. The play is taken from the book by Frederick Townsend Martin, who is returning from abroad for the opening. The scenes of the play show the interior of a private car, the steamship Olympic, the residence of a millionaire on upper Fifth Avenue, and a chamber in a Mexican mine with a working "cage." Incidental music, which includes a waltz, has been written for the production by G. Tagliapietra. R. A. Roberts is staging the play, and the announced cast includes Beverley Sitgreaves, Marie Burke, Beatrice Prentice, Victoria Montgomery, and Escamillo Fernandez.

Return of Academy Stock Company.

Beginning with the matinée this afternoon the original stock company which appeared two years at the Academy of Music, and has been playing at the Star Theatre for six months, will return to the big Fourteenth Street playhouse and continue its season. This week's bill is "The Lily," by David Belasco, and produced originally at the Belasco Theatre. Theodore Friebus and Priscilla Knowles will play the principal rôles.

MUSIC NOTES.

The second annual concert of the Musicians' Club of New York will be held at Aeolian Hall on April 22.

The New York Plectrum Orchestra with Giuseppe Pettine, mandolist, and William Foden, guitarist, as soloists, under the direction of Valentine Abt, will give a concert at Aeolian Hall on April 24.

Owing to the indisposition of Arthur Phillipps, the baritone announced to sing at the Harriet Ware concert at Carnegie Hall on Friday, his place will be taken by Charles N. Granville.

Mme. Frances Alda will again make a concert tour next season, assisted by Frank La Forge, pianist, and Gutia Casini, 'cellist. The tour will be under the direction of R. E. Johnston.

Dr. J. Fred Wolle, the leader of the Bach festival at Bethlehem, will give an organ recital at the Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and Ninety-third Street, tomorrow evening at 8:15 o'clock. Admission will be free.

Josef A. Pasternack has been engaged by Max Rabinoff as conductor for the Pini-Corsi opera tour next Fall. Mr. Pasternack was with the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra for ten years, during the last three of which he was a conductor. He was released from the Metropolitan last season to fill special engagements as opera and concert director in Germany and Italy.

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SEES A CHURCH CRISIS.

Dr. Parks Says Change of Episcopal Title Would Menace Tolerance.

The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, preached a sermon in that church yesterday which was a continuation of his address of Sunday, April 6, opposing the proposal to change the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church by dropping the word "Protestant" from the title.

"Our church," he said, "has come to the parting of the ways. For a while things will be, outwardly, as they are to-day. But you must ask yourself if you want your children trained up in a spirit different from that in which you have faith and were brought up in. Fortunately our life is not governed by logic, and that fact has been the glory of the Anglo-Saxon race. The life of the Anglo-Saxon is influenced by a thousand and one sub-conscious hopings that are utterly beyond logic.

"The church would be poorer without these men who call themselves Catholic. They are good men and worthy men, and as long as the Protestant spirit dominates us, we can worship, and live together. But when the Catholic spirit comes, our Christian associations will end."

"The Protestant Episcopal Church," he said, "was the only church that promulgated Christian associations after the Reformation. It was the only church that preserved a spirit of tolerance.

"Good men and women," he continued, "have formed the Christian associations of young men and women. These are what we need to-day—Christian associations for worship. That this is not a dream has been proved in history by the English Church. The Christian associations of the English church brought great teachers from the Continent, from Cambridge and Oxford, to teach it. But its success depends for its continuance in faith. The English church has shown a remarkable ability to adapt itself to changing conditions, and has been able to do so because of its Protestant spirit of tolerance."

SOCIALIST SPRING FESTIVAL.

Celebration for 2,000 Sunday School Children on April 27.

The Spring festival of the Socialist Sunday schools will be held on the afternoon of April 27 at Carnegie Hall. About 2,000 children will take part, and a feature of the programme will be a playlet entitled "Flags of All Nations." There will also be a May Day song by a chorus of 500 children.

A number of singing societies will participate, and there will be songs in German, Finnish, Lettish, Bohemian, and Hungarian, as well as in English.

The Socialist Sunday schools were organized three years ago. They are nonsectarian and aim to avoid dogmatic teaching in any doctrine.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

COTE.—April 11, 1,324 Lexington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Cote, a son.

GREENBERG.—April 12, 204 East 165th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Greenberg, a son.

KASSEL.—April 9, 952 West 178 St., to Mr. and Mrs. K. Kassel, a daughter.

LOWENTHAL.—April 7, 41 Fuller Place, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Lowenthal, a daughter.

REICHER.—April 9, 116 West 114th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Reicher, a son.

SAMILSON.—April 9, 518 West 151st St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Samilson, a daughter.

SHAPIRO.—April 12, 196 Bradhurst Av., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Shapiro, a daughter.

SILBERMAN.—April 11, 428 East 140th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Silberman, a daughter.

Engaged.

ASHER—FREY.—Adelaide Frey to Abraham L. Asher.

BRAUNS—RILEY.—Florence J. Riley to Ludwig F. Brauns.

COHEN—HARRIS.—Minnie S. Harris to Michael A. Cohen.

DANN—BOBROWSKY.—Hilda Bobrowsky to Bernard I. Dann.

DAVID—LEVY.—Catherine H. Levy to Fred G. David.

FELDMAN—SILVERSTEIN.—Florence Silverstein to Hyman Feldman.

FRIEDMANN—DOOB.—Valerie Doob to Dr. J. E. Friedmann of Berlin, Germany.

GREENBERG—PILZER.—Florence Pilzer to Jacob Greenberg.

GUTTMANN—GUTH.—Leona Guth to Henry Guttmann.

KATZ—GOLDBERG.—Victoria Goldberg to Simon Katz.

KAUFMANN—ZIRINSKY.—Birdie M. Zirinsky to Dr. Charles M. Kaufmann.

KELLER—BACH.—Estelle Bach to Paul Keller.

KRAMER—ZELLMAN.—Minerva Zellman to Dr. Jacob Kramer.

LEDERMAN—MYRES.—Hortense Myres to Samuel Lederman.

LICHTENSTEIN—GROSSBERGER.— Minnie Grossberger to Harry Lichtenstein.

ORANGE—KRAUS.—Juliet Kraus to Benjamin Orange.

PINCUS—LOWY.—Bella Lowy to Oscar Pincus.

ROTH—GARMISE.—Helen Garmise to Jack Roth.

SAMUELS—SCHEY.—Nettie Schey to George Samuels.

SCHIELE—BLEYER.—Mignon Bleyer to Robert Schiele.

SCHULDENFREI—PINCUS.—Hattie Pincus to Henry Schuldenfrei.

SIEGEL—GOLDSTEIN.—Min Goldstein to Irving Siegel.

SIEGEL—MILLER.—Edith B. Miller to Benjamin Siegel.

WORMS—BAUMGRAS.—Leah Baumgras to Arthur A. Worms.

Married.

CAHN—WILLIAMS.—April 8, Gertrude A. Williams to Isidore Cahn.

JACOBY—CROWN.—April 9, Minnie D. Crown to Dr. Leo Jacoby.

KRAMER—SILBERMANN.—April 10, Sadie Silbermann to Dr. J. G. Kramer.

LEVITCH—ROSENTHAL.—April 13, Floe Rosenthal to Dr. S. Levitch.

PLAUT—HIRSCH.—April 9, Miriam Hirsch to Robert Plaut.

SIMON—DANZIGER.—April 6, Stella Danziger to Abraham Simon.

WEINSTEIN—ROGALINER.—April 9, Augusta Rogaliner to Charles J. Weinstein.

WEISS — STEMPEL.—April 6, Beatrice Stempel to Samuel J. Weiss.

Brooklyn.

HAVILAND—TAG.—April 12, Agnes O. Tag to Frost Haviland.

HOTCHKISS—PITT.—April 8, Marion Pitt to E. Carlton Hotchkiss.

NOONAN—NASH.—April 9, Louise G. Nash to William E. Noonan.

STITT — McMURCHY.—April 12, Bessie B. McMurchy to Rutherford W. Stitt.

Newark.

KING—HAINES.—April 9, Newark, Geraldine Haines to Clinton P. King.

Died.

ALEXANDER.—Michael, at Nanticoke, Penn., April 12. Interment at Mount Carmel Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 15, about 3 P. M., after arrival of train from Wilkesbarre, Penn.

ALLEN.—Mrs. Ethan, (Alice Bigelow,) at New York, Sunday, April 13, 1913, aged 48 years. Funeral services at the home, 315 Lexington Av., Tuesday, April 15, at 11:30 A. M. Interment at North Andover, Mass.

ASH.—At his residence, 823 West End Av., on April 12, Louis Ash, beloved father of Amanda Chase and Natalie May. Funeral service Monday, April 14, from the Temple, 55th St. and Lexington Av., at one o'clock. Berlin papers please copy.

Died.

ASH.—Darcy Lodge, No.

SENATE STOPS WORK TO TRY STILWELL

Final Adjournment Put Off Until May 1 or Later by Bribe Inquiry.

MUCH LEGISLATION WAITS

Upper House to Consider Workmen's Compensation—Col. Roosevelt Writes in Favor of Labor Bill.

ALBANY, April 13.—The State Senate will be called upon this week to determine the truth or falsity of the charge that Senator Stephen J. Stilwell of the Bronx, while Chairman of the Codes Committee, demanded $3,500 of George H. Kendall, President of the New York Bank Note Company, to advance certain legislation in which the company was interested. It is further charged that Stilwell shared with Samuel Lewis, Jr., former clerk of the Senate Revision Committee, $250 which Kendall paid Lewis for drafting a bill intended to prevent alleged discrimination against Kendall's company by the New York Stock Exchange in the listing of securities on the Exchange.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, which heard the evidence in the case, will meet to-morrow to prepare a statement of facts, which, with a transcript of the testimony taken, will be presented to the Senate itself. The committee will make no recommendations as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

When the committee has reported to the Senate, Attorney General Carmody, probably on Tuesday, will sum up the case from the viewpoint of the State and Senator Stilwell's counsel will present arguments in defense. Stilwell has denied the charges. The Senate, probably on Wednesday, will vote on the question as to whether or not the charges have been sustained. If a majority votes in favor of sustaining the charges, the Senate must decide by a second vote whether or not Senator Stilwell shall be expelled.

The Stilwell bill, over which the charges arose, has been reported, and is now before the Senate on the general orders calendar. The bill contains a provision which would permit the New York Bank Note Company to bring an action against members of the New York Stock Exchange to recover penalties for alleged discrimination. The Knott bill, which passed the Assembly and is now in the Senate Codes Committee, does not contain this provision.

The Stilwell case has delayed the Senate's work so that final adjournment of the Legislature probably will be delayed until May 1 or later. The Senate has practically stopped work while the trial is on. The Assembly resolution calling for adjournment on Tuesday next will be amended by the Senate Finance Committee when the leaders finally determine that a definite date safely can be fixed.

Much important legislation is pending. The bill to incorporate the New York Stock Exchange has not yet been reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The Goldberg measure for the protection of investors, known as the "Blue Sky" bill, is also before the same committee. Both measures have passed the Assembly.

The Senate expects to consider this week the question of workmen's compensation. Two bills have been reported. One, by the Senate Insurance Committee, embodies the views of the State Department of Insurance, while the Murtaugh-Jackson bill is favored by the State Federation of Labor. A long discussion over these measures is promised.

Ex-Senator Frederick M. Davenport, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Progressive Party, which has taken its stand with the Federation of Labor on the workmen's compensation bill controversy, to-day made public a letter from Col. Theodore Roosevelt in which he says:

> I most cordially favor the principles of the Murtaugh-Jackson bill. I hope all Progressives will line up squarely behind it. The representatives of the workingmen in dealing at Albany with this measure have shown a broad-minded desire to do the right thing by employer as well as by themselves. I trust that the Progressive Party will stand as a unit behind them and back the measure.

Among the important measures still pending are the Murtaugh-Patrie Hydro-electric bill, which has passed the Senate; the Fitzgerald bill concerning jurisdiction over telephone and telegraph companies, the New York City police and Mayor Gaynor's dance hall bills, the Health Department reorganization measures, the Cole Commission Merchant bill, and automobile measures of various kinds. The annual Appropriation bill has not yet been reported by the Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

Vacancies in office which Gov. Sulzer will fill before the adjournment of the Legislature include two Justices of the Supreme Court, two Public Service Commissioners, a State Architect, State Commissioner of Highways, and a State Hospital Commissioner. If Gov. Sulzer signs the bill providing for a Department of Efficiency and Economy he will have the appointment of a Commissioner to head the department, at a salary of $12,000 a year. John H. Delany, who was a member of the Governor's Committee of Inquiry, is a candidate for the office.

LIMIT POWER OF COURTS.

Progressive Bills Extend Authority of Public Service Commissions.

ALBANY, April 13.—Three bills, embodying the pledges made in the State platform of the Progressive Party to give additional powers to the Public Service Commissions, will be introduced in the Legislature to-morrow night by Senator Salant of New York and Assemblyman Volk of Kings. They give powers to the commissions similar to those exercised by the Inter-State Commerce Commission over rate questions. It also is proposed to facilitate litigation which involves decisions made by the commissions.

The measures provide that in any hearing by the commissions as to change in rates or service the burden of proof to justify the change shall be upon the company; that in any proceeding as to the reasonableness of any rate or the adequacy of any service, the burden of full disclosure of all the facts as to such rate and service shall be upon the company; and when a schedule is filed changing a rate or a service afforded by a public utility corporation the commission may suspend the taking effect of such a schedule, pending an investigation of the reasonableness and propriety of such change. Priority would be given to cases in which such suspension is granted.

In a formal statement the Legislative Committee of the Progressives says:

> The "Court Review" bill seems especially important to the Progressives. It limits the powers of the court to review orders of the commission to questions of law alone, abolishes the dilatory writ of certiorari as a means of reviewing orders of the commission, provides that no injunction against an order of the commission shall be granted, except on notice to the commission, and definitely places on the party asserting the invalidity of an order of the commission the burden of proof to establish such invalidity. The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court have exclusive jurisdiction to restrain the taking effect of orders of the commission, but no order may be enjoined for more than ten days, except upon due hearing by the Appellate Division itself.
>
> The bills also are designed to bring railroad, baggage, and transfer companies under the direct jurisdiction of the commissions, by making them "common carriers," with a view to prohibiting such companies from charging exorbitant rates.

Nichols to be a Cornell Dean.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, April 13.—The new Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences in Cornell University is to be Prof. Edward L. Nichols. That became known to-day, but official announcement will not be made until after the Trustees meet. Mr. Nichols, who is one of the most distinguished physicists in the country, was the unanimous choice of the Faculty to succeed Prof. Charles F. Hull, resigned. As the clerical work imposed on former Deans made the office difficult to fill, the Faculty voted that an executive Secretary to handle it should be appointed. It also was voted that the term of the Dean should be two years.

MOVED BY 'UNWRITTEN' LAW.

Grand Jurors Failed to Find Indictment for Rittenbeck Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 13.—The December Grand Jury, recently discharged, did not find an indictment in the North Arlington Borough murder case, and it is understood that the "unwritten law" had found its way into the Grand Jury room.

The murder victim was Martin Rittenbeck, who was a champion wrestler in the German Army a few years ago, and had wrestled with leading mat exponents of this country in New York. His dead body was found one day last November near the hotel of John Pfaffendorf, with a bullet wound in his back. In his pocket was a letter from Pfaffendorf's wife. Pfaffendorf was held under $10,000 bail as a material witness, and it is understood that the murder case will be taken up by the April Grand Jury.

MANY TO HONOR SCHURZ.

Elaborate Programme Planned for Monument Dedication on May 10.

The Carl Schurz Memorial Monument, now nearing Completion on Morningside Heights West and 116th Street, will be dedicated on Saturday, May 10, at 3:30 P. M. The monument was designed and sculptured by Karl Bitter, working with Henry Bacon, the architect who designed the Lincoln Memorial Monument soon to be erected in Washington. At the head of a long flight of stairs leading from the park to the Heights is a circular clearing about fifty feet in diameter. In this space the monument has been erected.

The statue of Schurz is a bronze nine feet high, showing him in the long coat he wore so often. It will be placed on a granite pedestal, bearing reliefs in polished granite, with the inscription:

> CARL SCHURZ,
> Defender of Liberty and
> Friend of Human Right.

Two large granite seats will extend on either side of the statue, carved in bas-relief at each end with allegorical figures representing Schurz's work in behalf of the negro and the Indian.

Joseph H. Choate is the Chairman of the committee in charge of the dedication. Speeches will be made by George McAneny, President of the Borough of Manhattan; Count von Bernstoff, the German Ambassador, and Representative Richard Bartholdt, who will speak for the German-Americans in place of Prof. Kuehnemann of the University of Wisconsin. President Wilson, who was invited to speak, has sent word that he will write a letter, and this will be read by Mr. Choate.

Among the civil war comrades of Schurz who will attend the dedication are Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, Gen. Horace Porter, Maj.-Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Gen. Adelbert Ames, Gen. James H. Wilson, Gen. J. Grant Wilson, and Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

A parade of German-American civil war veterans and of local German societies and singers, will precede the ceremonies. Regiments of the National Guard and regulars from nearby forts will also march.

Mayor Gaynor and the Board of Aldermen are expected to attend. Other guests of honor will be Andrew Carnegie, Horace White, Karl Bitter, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Charles Francis Adams, Oscar Straus, Booker T. Washington, George Haven Putnam, Major R. R. Moton, and Dr. H. B. Frissell. Senators Reed and Stone of the State of Missouri, which sent Schurz to the Senate, have been invited.

NEARLY DIES WINNING BET.

Pender's Strength Gives Out During a Long Swim in the Sound.

Stephen Pender, an electrician, 38 years old, of 185 Main Street, New Rochelle, made a bet yesterday afternoon with a friend at a clambake on Hunter's Island, in Long Island Sound, that he could swim across the Sound to Twin Island. Twin Island is near City Island and Pelham Bay Park, and it is half a mile from Hunter's Island.

After Pender and the friend with whom he made the bet had each put $1 in the hands of the stakeholder, he undressed and plunged into the water. He swam to the island, but the water was colder and the current swifter than he had anticipated. When he arrived at Twin Island his strength was nearly exhausted. He rested half an hour, but as he was wet and had no covering, the wind chilled him through, so that he was in poor condition to face the hard swim back to Hunter's Island. He made fairly good headway for the first quarter of a mile. Then his strength failed him. He managed to keep on until he came within 100 yards of his goal. Then he threw his hands in the air, shouted for help, and went under.

John Fitzpatrick of 262 Main Street, New Rochelle, a member of Pender's party, swam out to him. Others followed Fitzpatrick, and in a few minutes they had towed the drowning man to the shore. He was unconscious, and several of his friends worked over him, while others sent a call for help to Fordham Hospital. Dr. Wark arrived from the hospital after a five-mile trip in an auto ambulance. He was taken to Fordham Hospital, and it was said that he would probably recover.

FOR "LOWER RENTS" BILL.

Congestion Committee Says Only Interests Can Defeat It.

The New York Congestion Committee issued a statement yesterday giving its explanation of the reasons for the failure of the Democratic Legislature to report the Salant-Schaap Lower Rents bill at Albany. The statement said:

> It has frequently been stated in the press recently that the Salant-Schaap Lower Rents bill is being killed in committee because Progressives introduced the measure. We would call attention to the fact that the bill was introduced two years ago by two Democrats, when the Democratic Party was in complete control of Senate and Assembly. It was introduced by a Democratic Senator last year. On both occasions the bill was slaughtered. This year two Democratic Senators were asked to introduce the bill, as the committee did not wish to make a party measure of it. Both of these declined because they were afraid of the real estate interests, as they admitted. The majority leader also declined to have anything to do with it.
>
> This attitude makes it clear that the real objection to the bill is that it is opposed by the privileged land and tenement owning classes. The Progressives have shown that they are not afraid to fight special privilege in behalf of the just interests of the people. The majority, therefore, cannot hide its cowardice beneath the pretext of jealousy of the new party. The dominating influence of privilege represented by the land speculators will be the only reason for the defeat of the Salant-Schaap Lower Rents bill, if it is not enacted by the present Legislature.

Benjamin C. Marsh is Executive Secretary of the New York Congestion Committee.

BRIDE BY PROXY ARRIVES.

Fiance's Brother Represents Him at Ceremony in Holland.

Arriving on the Holland-American liner Rotterdam from Rotterdam yesterday was Miss Elizabeth Van Haela, 23 years old, who was married by proxy before leaving home on April 4.

She met Samuel Silverstein five years ago and became engaged before he came out to New York a year ago to get work as a compositor. Having got a good job and saved money and made a home for his future bride at 1,057 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx, he sent for her to come out. According to Dutch custom, no girl is allowed to leave her home to go abroad to be married, and so Miss Van Haela was wedded with a glove on to Joseph Silverstein, brother of her fiancé, and then sailed for New York.

Her real husband to be went to the pier yesterday and the Immigration Inspector detained the young woman in the cabin until he saw the meeting and could judge that everything was correct for her to go ashore. The preliminary arrangements were made through the office of the Consul General of the Netherlands in New York.

SHOW A HOUSE FLY AS BIG AS A CAT

Model Only One of Those to be on View at Museum's Health Exhibit.

AN AID TO CITY CLEANING

Lessons in Sanitation to be Taught by the Exhibit Which Opens This Week.

The big building of the American Museum of Natural History is not to be exclusively devoted to the housing of fossil remains of the Diplodocus Carnegiensis and other scientific treasures having as little relation to the affairs of everyday life, for on Wednesday evening will be the official opening of the Museum's Hall of Public Health.

The principal figures of this newest exhibit are not prehistoric monsters, but tiny and familiar insects of contemporaneous human interest—the fly, the mosquito, and the flea. The Museum authorities have chosen this time for introducing it to the public because of the launching of the city's plan of "Spring cleaning," which will be discussed at a meeting in the auditorium on Wednesday evening, an hour before the audience is admitted to the hall.

A house fly as big as a fair-sized cat will occupy the place of honor in the collection. This model has cost nine months of work and study on the part of Ignasz Matausch, a Hungarian modelmaker in the service of the Museum. It is constructed on a scale of 64,000 times the size of the living insect, and the proportions have been preserved with the minutest care. Mr. Matausch having made his drawings and casts for the head, body, and various members of the insect from dissection.

Larvae and pupae of the fly are shown in models molded on the same scale, as are the eggs, which appear as little cucumber-shaped pieces of paraffin about two inches long. A real fly's egg is just about visible to the naked eye.

The same artist has painted an enlargement (1,500 diameters) of the hairy foot of the fly, showing the typhoid bacilli, of which the insect is the common carrier, on the clawlike tip of the member.

The exhibit as at present constituted, however, covers a good deal of ground that is not so well known to the public as it should be. The connection between the rat and the bubonic plague, for example, is shown in the reproduction of a section of a dwelling in San Francisco. This represents two adjoining rooms, in one of which several rats are seen feasting upon the refuse of a garbage barrel, while in the next, the wall of which is pierced by ratholes, are several more taking their ease in a room which is evidently a pantry. These rats, of course, are supposed to be infested with the fleas which transmit the plague.

The huge model of the mosquito, made several years ago by the Department of Invertebrate Zoology, really belongs in the Hall of Public Health, but the delicacy of its construction (it is largely composed of spun glass) is such that it is thought unadvisable to move it. The mosquito, however, is not neglected in the exhibits which have place on the hall. One of the most striking groups is that of "the ill-kept farm," which has as a companion piece "the well-kept farm." In the first model are shown a farmhouse and farm buildings of the old-fashioned type; there is a well with an "old oaken bucket," the stable has a large manure heap, the outhouses are of a primitive character, and adjoining the farmyard is a malarial mosquito-breeding marsh. The companion group shows a windmill, indicating that the shallow well has been replaced by a driven well, insuring an unpolluted water supply; a fly-tight box has been substituted for the unsightly and unsanitary manure heap, the outhouses have been brought up to date, the rain barrels in which the anopheles "wrigglers" used to breed have disappeared, and their last refuge, the swamp, has been drained.

Less popular in its appeal, though effective on closer study, is the collection of diagrams showing the transmission of typhoid epidemics from one community to another through the medium of a common polluted water supply, and those showing the lessening of the number of typhoid cases through the installation of pure water supplies.

Framed in a glass case set against a strong light are spun-glass colored enlargements of the germs of some of the commonest and most deadly diseases. The bacilli of typhoid, cholera, and bubonic plague are shown there; and particularly the typhoid bacillus, with its long, writhing tentacles reaching out from a body that looks like a miniature Zeppelin airship, they give an impression of malignity that is not lessened by the knowledge that the real germs are only one-fifty-thousandth the size of the models.

President Henry Fairfield Osborn will preside at the meeting on Wednesday evening. The other speakers in behalf of the "campaign for civic cleanliness" will be Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, the Commissioner of Health; Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, President of the Woman's Municipal League, and Prof. Winslow. The addresses will be illustrated by lantern slides and moving pictures, among the latter being those loaned by the Fly-Fighting Committee, entitled "The Fly Pest." The meeting, which will be open to the public, will begin at 8 o'clock.

DEMANDS CLEAR STREETS.

Broadway Association Starts New Campaign Against Contractors.

The Broadway Association announced last night that a campaign would be started to-day on behalf of the merchants to prevent further obstruction of the sidewalk and pavement of Broadway by excavation shafts, such as those which now block the thoroughfare from City Hall Park to Houston Street, put there by the contractors engaged in digging the new subway. Henry G. Opdyke, consulting engineer for the association, said it was understood after protest was made to the Public Service Commission that contracts covering the work from Houston to Fifty-ninth Street would guard against this annoyance to business, particularly in the theatre and shopping districts.

"Merchants will suffer heavy damages if the present method of obstructing street and sidewalks is continued," he said. "We have suggested to the commission that private property can in all probability be secured for the shaft headings where necessary, in addition to those which can be located in the park spaces along the route. The pipe galleries now built along the sidewalks are a tremendous damage to the shopkeepers, and many suits for damages either have been brought or are about to be begun against different contractors.

"The association is urging the Public Service Commission to settle the question quickly of providing express stations at Herald Square and Times Square, instead of the Seventh Avenue and Forty-eighth Street site, as is now being urged by some persons for reasons that no one appears able to explain satisfactorily."

SUPPORTS HEALTH BILLS.

Mothers' Club Urges Adoption of State Supervision.

The New York City Mothers' Club has adopted a resolution in favor of the bills recommended by the special Public Health Commission, creating a State system of district sanitary supervision to replace local Boards of Health. The club says that Gov. Sulzer's special Public Health Commission has shown that the death rate of rural New York has increased, while that of the cities of the State has decreased, and has developed other facts that indicate that New York State is backward in public health work. It then urges the Senators and Assemblymen to support the bills to carry into effect the recommendations of the commission.

The club will hold a special meeting on Monday, April 21, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Dr. Charles Benedict Davenport, Director of the Department of Experimental Evolution, will speak on "Marriage and Heredity."

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Crockery Buying Spasmodic.

Business was very uneven in the local crockery and glassware market last week. Some fair house sales were told of, but for the most part this business was far from heavy. The usual amount of mail business for this season of the year was recorded, but the road men, as a whole, cannot be said to have had a good week. Import business was seasonably active. In all parts of the market considerable attention was given to the tariff. It is asserted that there will be a strong fight regarding the classification of hotel ware. The domestic potters in the Ohio flood zone are recovering well, and shipments from that district are now held up more by the railroads than the inability of the plants to get their goods out. This is also largely true of the glass factories in the Pittsburgh district.

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The Fruit Trade Not Disturbed.

The introduction of the Underwood tariff schedule did not noticeably affect business in the local fruit market. Even the most rabid protectionists in the trade admitted that the bill was fair, and those favoring it seemed elated, despite the fact that they got less than they asked for. A sharp turn of affairs occurred in the orange end of the market, and for the first time in several weeks buyers had prices in their favor. This was especially true of California fruit; but, notwithstanding, some of the best brands exceeded the $3 mark. Florida oranges recovered somewhat after a weak opening, while Porto Rico stock showed fair activity and strength all through. Receipts of apples were heavy, but under the stimulating influence of more seasonable weather there was a fair demand for them, and prices gathered strength as the week progressed. The most wanted barrel stock sold up to $5, but there was practically no change in box apples. Some sizeable shipments of Havana pineapples were received in the course of the week, but they were for the major part too unripe for local use. Sicily lemons were liberally offered, but most of them were in bad condition.

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Printcloths Dull and Featureless.

In common with several other lines of dry goods, printcloths were duller in this market last week than for several months. Here and there an occasional bit of fair trading brightened the situation, but on the whole there was little that gave satisfaction to the mills and the brokers. Under the lack of demand prices in some instances softened still further, and this tended to keep buyers out, unless goods were absolutely required. No one in the selling end of the trade seemed able to predict when the market would take a turn more favorable to them. Toward the close of the week there were reports of 3⅜c inch, 64-60s, being shaded to 4⅛ cents, but they could not be confirmed. A fair amount of business was put through on this construction at 5 cents, however. Another late week development was the shading of 39-inch, 80 squares, to 7 cents. One of the more active constructions was 39-inch, 72-76s, which moved at 6 cents. Some odd lots of 39-inch, 64-56s, were also disposed of at 4⅞ cents. The week's comparative prices follow:

	Opening.	Closing.
27-inch, 56-52s	3c	3c
27-inch, 53-56s	3 3-16c	3 3-16c
27-inch, 64-60s	3½c	3½c
27-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c	3⅝c
28-inch, 64-64s	4c	4c
38½-inch, 64-60s	5c	5c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5⅛c	5⅛c
39-inch, 68-72s	5½c	5½c
39-inch, 72-76s	6c	6c
39-inch, 80-80s	7⅛c	7c

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Crude Rubber Prices Weaken.

Last week's activities in the local crude rubber market were marked by a further softening of prices. Buyers continued to show a disposition to take only such supplies as were needed for immediate requirements, and this, together with a weakening tendency abroad, was responsible for the downward revision of the principal grades from this side of the Atlantic. Arrivals for the week were quite liberal. An interesting feature of the present market is the fact that there is not a rubber in the list that comes anywhere near touching the $1 level; the best current figure, $2 to $3 cents, being quoted on pale crepe. Upriver fine, the best Brazilian grade, stood at 78 to 79 cents at the close, compared with the minimum price of $1.17 a year ago this time. With the present hand-to-mouth operations on the part of buyers and liberal supplies there is nothing to justify a belief that an upturn of the market is in sight, and there is more or less speculation as to whether or not upriver fine will touch the 1907 low record of 67 cents.

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Canned Goods Continue to Improve.

Continued improvement was noted in the movement of canned vegetables in this market last week, and while the effects of the recent trade publicity movement were not evident to any great extent, more or less enthusiasm was expressed in the trade over the optimistic reports regarding the outcome of the movement in retail circles. This can hardly fail to benefit the primary distributors within the next few weeks, it is contended. Despite the improved call for spot stocks of various kinds there has been small attention paid of late to futures. This seems to be causing some concern among the packers and brokers. A great amount of activity was evident in canned fruits, both California and Southern stock being in small demand. A drop in salmon prices featured canned fish.

ROAD CHANGES FOR ILLINOIS PENDING

Sweeping Bill Before Legislature—Pennsylvania Seeks More Highways.

Radical reorganization of highway administration is contemplated in Illinois as well as in New York. In a bill now pending before the Legislature of Illinois many features looking to economy and efficiency are to be found. The leading provision of this bill is the establishment of a State Highway Department, consisting of a Commissioner, to be appointed by the Governor for six years at a salary of $5,000 annually; a State Highway Engineer, appointed in like manner and for a like term at a salary of $3,500 annually; an Assistant Highway Engineer, and a corps of subordinates. The measure makes the tenure of office of County Superintendents of Highways, who are brought by it under civil service rules, six years also. These officers are to be selected by competitive examination and to be under the supervision of the Commissioner.

It is further provided in this bill that the State is to meet 50 per cent. of the expense of road building on State-aid roads. Roads which are to receive State aid in this manner must be so selected by the County Supervisors as to form connecting lines between cities and towns. If this provision is carried out, much of the confusion and futility of past road work in New York will be avoided by Illinois. The percentage of roads to benefit by State assistance is 15 per cent. in first class counties, 20 per cent. in those of the second class, and 25 per cent. in those of the third. Maintenance of State-aid roads is to be under the supervision of the State department, and the cost paid out of the State road and bridge funds.

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According to Good Roads, the Pennsylvania Legislature is considering bills to provide for more than twenty additions to the State highways as they are mapped at present. The funds for these roads are to be drawn from the $50,000,000 bond issue now pending. Huntington, Clarion, Mercer, Bradford, Centre, Chester, Berks, Armstrong, Cumberland, Perry, Bedford, Lehigh, and Wyoming Counties are those for which the new roads are planned.

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When one's car is being tuned up for the road at this season of the year it is sometimes desirable to remove one or more wheels. Not infrequently this proves a difficult task, because of rusting in the bearings or races. This may set the races so firmly that they will not yield to ordinary treatment. When this happens, a good procedure is first to remove the hub caps and locking nuts and then procure a small wooden block which will project but slightly beyond the face of the wheel hub when it is in position against the end of the stub axle or the axel tube. Next replace the hub cap and turn it on snugly with a wrench, but not enough to strip the threads. Then tap it lightly with a mallet or with a hammer and interposed block of wood. This will start the races, and the rest will be easy.

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No little interest has been aroused in England by a new process of coal distillation, of which exhaustive tests are reported to have been made, both at an experimental plant near Redditch and at another smaller one near London. It is said that a motor spirit is which could be put on the market at a profit for 20 cents or less a gallon, was obtained from coal by this process. The invention consists of a specially designed retort by which all the oils of the coal are extracted.

FRIEDMANN PATIENT BETTER

Improvement Not Due to Auto-Suggestion—Didn't Want Treatment.

One of the Friedmann patients who has shown marked improvement since she received the treatment is a young Brooklyn woman, and, according to her physician, Dr. Louis Klein of 314 Stone Avenue, East New York, the improvement cannot be attributed to auto-suggestion, as the young woman had no faith in Dr. Friedmann and had to be persuaded to take his treatment.

She is suffering from an incipient stage of pulmonary tuberculosis, and since receiving the vaccine she has taken on three pounds in weight. She sleeps well, and her appetite has improved. Dr. Klein has also permitted her to go back to work.

Dr. Klein refused last night to disclose the identity of the young woman "for obvious reasons." He said that for the present he preferred to regard the disease as a case as arrested rather than cured.

HANDICAPPING BUSINESS.

A Little Matter of Postage Instanced In South Africa.

According to Vice Consul General Haygood, Cape Town, South Africa, the following letter has been received from one of the largest department stores in that city:

> "We inclose an envelope containing a circular from Blank & Co. of New York, on which we have just paid a surcharge of six cents. We bring this small matter to your notice as on several occasions we have had to pay surcharges on letters from American firms, who evidently do not know the correct postal rates to South Africa."

The same firm has frequently had occasion to complain of the annoyance caused by the carelessness of Americans in the matter of affixing sufficient postage to mail matter destined for South Africa. In the case in question the irritation was intensified because the inclosure, in a sealed envelope, was a printed circular, which would have required only one cent postage had it been sent unsealed.

Americans have done much harm to themselves and fostered prejudice against the United States, according to Mr. Haygood, through constant blunders in the matter of postage. In this connection American exporters will save the loss of valuable catalogs by noting the fact that such publications are dutiable at the rate of four cents a pound.

PLAN TO BOOM CONEY ISLAND

Merchants Arrange Big Free Shows to Draw Amusement Seekers There.

Dissatisfied with the financial returns of their enterprises at Coney Island for the last three or fours years, its merchants and amusement proprietors have organized the Citizens' Committee of Coney Island. They have adopted plans that they hope will improve trade conditions there this season.

The boardwalk from Brighton to Sea Gate was said to be assured, and members of the committee announced yesterday that, according to word received from Col. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, a subway route to the resort would be in operation by July 4. This would be by the Centre Street loop and the Fourth Avenue Subway to Thirty-sixth Street, where the trains would follow the old Culver route.

Furthermore, the committee intends, with its $100,000 capital, to have frequent carnivals and to offer other big, free attractions to draw visitors to the Island. Excursions will be run there from surrounding points, and there will be an extension of the "combination ticket" system to distribute more thoroughly the money of the amusement seekers.

A flower carnival will open the season on May 15. Girls innumerable have been hired to pelt the crowds with flowers from the passing floats. That part of the programme was announced some time ago, and the neighboring florists, it was said, arranged at once to send their cut flower prices up for the occasion. The prospect of paving Surf Avenue entirely with costly roses and carnations did not appeal to the Coney Island business men, and they sent two men to Bermuda to gather in large quantities of oleanders to mix with the other blossoms.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair and cooler Monday. Tuesday, fair; moderate west winds.

South Carolina—Fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate west winds.

Georgia—Cloudy Monday. Tuesday, fair, with rising temperature; light to moderate northwest winds.

Florida—Generaly fair Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate west and northwest winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Fair Monday and Tutsday; slowly rising temperature; light northwest winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light variable winds.

Western Texas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Utah—Cloudy Monday, probably showers at night or on Tuesday; cooler Tuesday.

Oklahoma—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday, fair.

Arkansas, Iowa, and Missouri—Fair Monday and Tuesday; rising temperature.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair and warmer.

Ohio—Cloudy Monday, proceded by rain in eastern portion; Tuesday fair, with rising temperature; light to moderate northerly winds.

Indiana—Fair Monday; Tuesday rising temperature.

Illinois—Fair Monday and Tuesday; rising temperature; light variable winds.

Lower Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair and somewhat warmer Monday; Tuesday fair; light variable winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Minnesota—Fair Monday; warmer in extreme northeastern portion; Tuesday fair.

North and South Dakota—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday.

Nebraska—Fair Monday; warmer in eastern portion; Tuesday fair.

Kansas—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair.

WHOLESALE PRICE CHANGES

Dun's List Showed 24 Advances Last Week—Foodstuffs Unsteady.

The changes shown in Dun's list of wholesale commodity prices last week were notable for two reasons. First, because they were confined to fewer fields than for some time, and, second, because the number of advances exceeded the declines. The changes were forty-four, of which twenty-four were advances. More than a third of the changes occurred in foodstuffs, there having been nine advances and the same number of declines in this market. The changes in drugs, chemicals, and oils were also evenly divided at five each. The week's greatest strength was shown in the grain market. There there were seven advances and no declines. No market showed excessive weakness. The remaining changes were scattered among hemp, hides, metals, rubber, and turpentine. Twelve of the changes, nine of them declines, were quoted at prices lower than those which prevailed at this time last year.

The following table gives the minimum wholesale price last week of forty-one commodities at New York. Comparative prices for last week and last year are also given:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$5.35	$5.25	$4.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.11⅞	.11⅞	.14⅜
Sand, Brown Sheetings, yard	.08	.08	.07¾
Printcloths yd	.03⅞	.03⅞	.03⅝
Butter, cream, extra, lb.	.33	.34½	.33
Cheese, f. c., special, lb.	.17	.17	.19½
Eggs, West. 1sts, doz.	.19	.18	.21½
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.06¼	.06¼	.08½
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.11½	.11½	.10
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.06	.06	.10
Raisins, lb.	.06	.06	.06¼
Flour, Spring, pat., bbl.	4.50	4.50	4.50
Flour, Spring, clear, bbl.	3.80	3.80	4.40
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.14	1.13	1.12⅜
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.61	.59	.54
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.40½	.40	.63½
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	.125	.126	.116
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.05	1.05	1.42½
Hides, Chi. pack. No. 1, lb.	.17	.17	.15½
Hides, Chi. cows, native, lb.	.16	.16	.14⅜
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.28½	.28½	.25
Leather, union backs, lb.	.41	.41	.37
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton	17.75	17.75	15.00
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	28.50	28.50	20.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.15⅝	.15⅜	.16
Lead, New York, lb.	.0425	.0425	.0420
Tin, New York, lb.	.4850	.4760	.4340
Petroleum, refined, gal.	.13	.13	..
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.20	7.20	5.40
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	9.05	9.05	7.30
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.25	6.10	4.40
Lard, prime st., C., 100 lbs.	10.72½	11.15	9.77½
Short ribs, loose, Chi., 100 lbs.	11.25	11.00	9.60
Mess Pork, Chi., bbl.	19.37½	20.50	17.00
Rice, domestic prime, lb.	.05¾	.05¼	.05⅝
Rubber, Up-River Para, lb.	.80	.83	1.17
Sugar, stand. gran., 100 lbs.	4.30	4.40	5.35
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.14	.14	.14
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.17	.15	.17½
Potatoes, State, bbl., new	1.75	1.75	4.00
Wool, avge. 100 gr., Phila., lb.	.261	.261	.25

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Corbett & Co. Protest on Slipper Classification Sustained.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has sustained a protest by M. J. Corbett & Co. regarding the classification under the Tariff act of 1909 of vadious kinds of women's slippers. Collector Loeb classified some of the goods as cotton wearing apparel under Paragraph 324, and assessed duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem. The balance of the importations were returned as manufactures in chief value of wool, and taxed at 44 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 382. The importers said that the merchandise was dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem as boots and shoes made wholly or in chief value of leather made from hides of cattle of the bovine species under Paragraph 450. The evidence, it was held, supported this contention.

A controversy between the Government and B. Illfelder & Co. was settled by the board adversely to the importers. The Collector at New York reported the merchandise to be blank books with pencils of wood attached. He assessed the books at 25 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 416 of the present law, as blank books, while the pencils were subjected to a tax of 45 cents per gross and 25 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 472, as lead pencils. The importers contended that the assessment should have been 25 per cent. flat under Paragraph 416. Judge Fischer held that the Collector's assessment at separate rates was not contrary to the law.

The board held that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was properly assessed on importations of pin cushions entered at San Francisco. They were returned for duty as composed in chief value of silk, and duty was taken at 50 per cent. and valorem under Paragraph 403, act of 1909, as manufactures of silk. The importer asserted the articles were dutiable as manufactures in principal value of cotton at 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 332. The following protests were unsupported by evidence and overruled: Joseph Nichaus Company, Plaza Provision Company, Pacific Oil Mills, E. C. Kuhn, James F. Smith & Co., Whitman Textile Company, and the Overland Freight Company.

$30,000,000 FROM ONE TAX.

What Corporations Will Pay to the Government for Last Year.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The net earnings of corporations of the United States for the calendar year 1912 were $3,000,000,000, an increase of $250,000,000 over 1911. This amount will yield an income to the Federal Government under the corporation tax law of $30,000,000 which is $2,500,000, or 8 per cent, greater than a year ago.

Royal E. Cabell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has received returns from practically all corporations, and to-day completed assessments to the full extent of the $30,000,000, which must be paid to the Government by June 30. In addition $2,000,000 will come from delinquents of previous years.

Net corporation earnings for 1911 decreased 2 per cent. as compared with 1910. The figures for 1912, however, showing an increase of about 8 per cent. over 1911, were 6 per cent. greater than 1910.

HARVESTER CASE UP AGAIN.

Battalion of Witnesses Will Be Called by the Company.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Hearing of the anti-trust suit against the International Harvester Company will be resumed in Kansas City, Mo., next Wednesday, when the defendants are to call 350 witnesses, most of them farmers and dealers in agricultural machinery. Edwin P. Wilgerson, in charge of the Government's case, left Washington to-night for Kansas City.

Testimony also will be taken in Sioux Falls, St. Paul, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Buffalo. It is thought the case will be closed early in June, and the evidence submitted to the United States Court in St. Paul in October for decision as to whether the corporation shall be dissolved under the Sherman law.

CURRENT COMMODITY PRICES.

At New York the range of prices of the leading staple

BULL MOOSE HEADS TO GATHER HERE

National Executive Committee Meets on Wednesday for Fall Election Plans.

WORKING WITH THE STATES

Have Refused Amalgamation, Members Report—Charges of Republican Frauds in Michigan.

Under the direction of the National Executive Committee of the Progressive Party, it was said yesterday at the National headquarters, in the Hotel Manhattan, the work of perfecting organizations had been pushed vigorously in the last few weeks in every State. On Wednesday at 10 A. M. the National Executive Committee will hold a meeting in Room 605 at the Manhattan, to pass upon the reports from the State Committees and discuss plans. Col. Roosevelt has signified his intention of attending the committee meeting, and has so notified the Chairman, George W. Perkins. The members of the Executive Committee, in addition to Mr. Perkins, are William Flinn of Pittsburgh, Charles Thompson of Vermont, Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, Meyer Lissner of California, George Priestley of Oklahoma, Walter Brown of Ohio, Judge Ben. B. Lindsey of Denver, ex-United States Senator Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, Elon Huntington Hooker, Treasurer, of New York; O. K. Davis of Washington, and Medill McCormick of Chicago.

All the above-mentioned members will be in attendance at the meeting except Miss Jane Addams and Judge Lindsey. Miss Addams, who is abroad, will be represented by Miss Frances Kellor, formerly of the New York State Bureau of Industry and Immigration, as proxy, and F. P. Gibson will hold a proxy for the Colorado member. The committee will chiefly concern itself with reports from New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, where the more important elections will take place this Fall.

David Hinshaw, general field worker and organizer for the Progressive National Committee, said yesterday that the work of party organization had been practically achieved in most of the States. He explained that the chief need of the committee had been funds with which to carry on the propaganda, and that this had been met by personal contributions and by assessments levied upon the various State organizations by the National Committee. The largest personal contribution permitted from an individual, he explained, had been fixed at $1,000 a year for the next four years. Through this source the committee has already received $60,000, and a like sum is guaranteed annually until the next Presidential campaign in 1916. The various State Committees, he added, have been assessed by the National Committee upon the basis of the Progressive vote cast in the individual States last November. For example, New York State has been assessed $25,000 and Illinois $15,000. The New York assessment has already been met, and $11,000 of the Illinois levy has also been discharged. Three New England States, he said, had already contributed their quota, and a number of Southern States had complied with the request.

New Headquarters Found.

On next Saturday the National Committee headquarters will be moved from the Hotel Manhattan to the new Forty-second Street Building across the way, where a suite of eight rooms on the fifteenth floor has been leased. The meeting on Wednesday, however, will be held in the present headquarters. Ex-United States Senator Beveridge is expected to address the committee.

In New England the interest of Progressives at the present time is centred in a by-Congressional election to fill a vacancy in the Thirteenth District in Massachusetts, where Norman White is the Bull Moose nominee. The election will take place next week. Mr. Hinshaw said that within the last week the Progressives in Tennessee and in Oklahoma had both refused to participate in a movement looking toward amalgamation with the old Republican Party, and that similar attempts had failed of accomplishment in Maryland and North Dakota. On June 3 a conference has been called to take up a similar proposition in Kansas, but Gov. Stubbs and the Progressive members of the Legislature have refused to join in the conference, the call for which is alleged to have emanated from the Republicans.

"The hardest task which confronts the National Progressive Party in the work of organization," declared Mr. Hinshaw, "is in the Middle West, because there the party division has not been so strongly marked. I refer to States in which the Progressive wing of the Republican Party was victorious in the primaries a year ago, and where the party machinery is in the hands of Progressives."

Charges Fraud in Michigan.

National Committeeman Henry M. Wallace of Michigan said that the recent returns in the local Spring elections, which appeared to show a marked decrease in the strength of the Progressive Party, had not been properly analyzed. He asserted that Republican deductions had been based upon a comparison of the total vote cast last Fall in the Roosevelt election and the much smaller figures of this Spring when less than 60 per cent. of the voters went to the polls. In one ward in Detroit, he said, where 200 Progressive votes were cast for Roosevelt, only sixty-eight had been cast in the local elections. Whereas the figures appeared to indicate a drop he contended that this conclusion was not justified. The figures for this ward, he explained, last Fall showed that the Progressive vote constituted only 16 per cent. of the total number cast, while this Spring the ratio of Progressive votes reached 25 per cent.

Mr. Wallace added that the Republican and Democratic bosses had united throughout the State upon non-partisan tickets composed of an equal number of local candidates from each party, and that this had been especially significant in the Supreme Court long-term nominations. In Wayne County, where six Circuit Judges were elected, a similar plan was adopted, and this scheme militated against a favorable showing on the part of the Progressive organization. In industrial centres, where the Progressive vote was especially predominant, he alleged that the Republican bosses had deliberately violated a State law by closing the polls at 5 o'clock instead of at 8 in the evening, and had thus disfranchised thousands of voters. This was done in Marquette, he asserted, where the entire day shift of miners was prevented from voting. By a similar scheme, he said, 20,000 furniture workers in Grand Rapids were prevented from voting, and thousands of miners and factory hands in Saginaw were shut out of the polls at the close of their day's labor.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C., March 31, 1913.—Sealed proposals will be received at the bureau until 2 P. M. Monday, May 12, 1913, to furnish brass castings and iron castings, to purchase pulp produced from maceration of United States notes and securities, to purchase waste paper, &c., and to wash wetting cloths, during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1913. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or parts of bids. Blank forms with specifications for proposals and other information desired will be furnished intending bidders on application to Joseph E. Ralph, Director of Bureau.

SPRING SEA SERPENT.

Visited the Caledonia for a Time, Then Struck Off Toward Far East.

Capt. Wadsworth of the Anchor liner Caledonia, which arrived yesterday from Glasgow with the usual cargo of Scotch brides, Scotch whisky, and Scotch herrings, reported having sighted the first sea serpent of the season about 300 miles east of Cape Race.

Just after four bells in the first dog watch on Tuesday, April 8, the second officer, who was on the bridge, saw some strange object approaching on the starboard side at great speed. At first it seemed to be a submarine that had run away from its cruising grounds, and Capt. Wadsworth, who was called, thought it prudent to alter the ship's course a couple of points. Almost immediately the stranger appeared to go astern and churn the deep blue water into foam. It then swung around on the ship's course and came up close on the starboard side.

The Caledonia was in latitude 47, longitude 46, and it was light enough for the Captain and the officers, with the passengers who lined the rail, to make out that a healthy specimen of the razor-backed sea serpent was keeping company with them. The reptile was about fifty feet long, with a thin, dark body, and the head, marked with a white cross, was held three feet above the water, while the double-bladed tail worked like the propeller of a torpedo boat. The sea serpent had two huge fins, which appeared above the water like conning towers when the remainder of its body was submerged.

Capt. Wadsworth said he was surprised that the strange monster did not appear frightened by the noise made by the Caledonia's propellers and keep further away.

After contemplating the human beings on the steamer for a few minutes, the sea serpent started to go ahead at a speed of forty to fifty knots an hour, and after getting clear he crossed the bows of the liner, steering due east toward the Red Sea.

Capt. Wadsworth said that sea serpents were very sympathetic by nature, and it was probable that this one had only just heard of the illness of Pelorus Jack, the pilot fish in Cook's Straits, New Zealand, and was rushing out there to offer his services. The wake of foam left by the reptile could be seen for half an hour, the passengers on the Caledonia averred.

A cook on the Caledonia was found in tears soon afterward, and, asked the cause of his grief, he replied that the sea serpent reminded him of Sandy McNab, but he could not explain how.

OSLER HERE ON VISIT.

England Likes Wilson, Says Dr. McDougall, Who Accompanies Him.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Cunard liner Campania was Sir William Osler, better known in the United States as Dr. Osler, the physician who was credited with the statement several years ago that the world had no room for a man after he was 60 years old. He was accompanied by Dr. W. McDougall, a teacher of mental philosophy at Oxford University, where Sir William is now Regius professor of medicine, and Dr. F. W. Mott, the London brain specialist. They have come to attend the opening of the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. Sir William appeared to be in the best of health, but declined to be interviewed, and to avoid publicity had his name kept off the passenger list. The party will spend six weeks in America and visit Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, and Washington after leaving Baltimore.

Dr. McDougall saw America for the first time yesterday, but seemed familiar with American politics and events. He is a great admirer of President Wilson.

"In England," he said, "we have taken a great deal of interest in the progress made by Woodrow Wilson. England recognizes in him a great statesman and in his selection by the people a tendency to choose their own man regardless of financial or other influences. The great striking feature about him seems to be that he does everything in the most common-sense manner imaginable, thereby inspiring confidence and keeping the public from feeling that it is not seeing the inside of things. His democracy is also admired—his disregard for convention and useless precedent, I mean, as exemplified by the abandonment of the inauguration ball and other things of a similar nature which have so far marked his régime. Englishmen have great confidence in the man."

I. W. W. TURNED DOWN.

Socialists Won't Admit Them to May Day Celebration.

An offer of the Industrial Workers of the World to join the annual May Day parade of the Socialist Party was turned down yesterday at a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the parade in the Forward Building, East Broadway, near Canal Street. The meeting engaged in a heated debate. Several of the delegates objected to the offer, on the ground that the I. W. W. were rivals, and that there were Anarchists and syndicalists in their ranks. The I.W.W. delegate made a strong plea, but by a vote it was decided that if the I. W. W. had a parade it must parade by itself, and not with the Socialists. The credentials of the I. W. W. delegate were handed back to him, and he left the meeting room.

There was a meeting some days ago of a committee of the uptown Socialists, at which it was decided not to recognize credentials from the I. W. W. for the demonstration.

There will be two parades of the Socialists and the Socialist unions on May 1, the one starting from the Labor Temple, Eighty-fourth Street, near Second Avenue, and the other from Rutgers Square, both parades meeting in Union Square, where a mass meeting will be held at which eight-hour workday resolutions will be passed and Socialist speeches will be made.

WON'T END TWINE STRIKE.

Employes Defy Company's Threat to Take Plant Abroad.

AUBURN, April 13.—A meeting of striking employes of the International Harvester Company's twine mill here voted to-day unanimously not to return to work, despite the notice by the company that unless they reported in sufficient numbers to-morrow morning to operate the mill removal of the machinery to Europe would be begun at once.

In the foreign colony placards had been posted notifying the strikers that if they returned to work to-morrow the mill would continue to be operated here. Strikers and sympathizers tore down the signs.

A meeting of high officers of the International was held to-night in a hotel, and near midnight a statement was issued which, after outlining many improvements made by the company in Auburn, asserted that plans for removing the machinery to Neuss, Germany, were under way, and if the strikers should fail to return at the 7 o'clock whistle to-morrow the mill would be closed.

KNOWS MUCH AT 5 YEARS.

Daughter of St. Louis Physician Far Advanced Mentally.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Wanetta Haverstick of 4,259 Maryland Avenue, who celebrated her fifth birthday to-day, has developed in the past six months into a prodigy. At 4½ years Wanetta was perhaps a little brighter, but certainly knew no more, than the average child of her age. Her father, Dr. G. W. Haverstick, formerly a lecturer at the Physicians and Surgeons' Hospital, recalled that he had once been interested in the word method of teaching children. He tried this system with Wanetta.

In six months Wanetta has mastered the first grade reader, has a more comprehensive knowledge of geography than the average 12-year-old child, knows something of physiology, takes an interest in politics, and is so well versed in the Bible that she is excluded from the Sunday school class containing children of her age.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:25|Sun sets..6:37|Moon sets..1:59

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:11	1:57	7:43	7:56
Governors Island	1:15	1:52	8:13	8:25
Hell Gate	3:05	3:42	9:53	10:05

Arrived—Sunday, April 13.

SS George Washington, Cherbourg, April 6.
SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam, April 5.
SS Caledonia, Glasgow, April 5.
SS Navarino, London, March 27.
SS Orotava, Bermuda, April 9.
SS Colorado, Boston, April 12.
SS Indrawadi, Gibraltar, March 20.
SS Kataldin, Georgetown, April 10.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, April 10.
SS Siddon, Barbados, April 4.
SS Meridan, Jucaro, April 5.
SS Brazos, San Juan, April 9.
SS Haddon Hall, Santiago, April 5.
SS Saranac, Hamburg, March 27.
SS Tennyson, Barbados, April 7.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Pannonia	Gibraltar	April 2
Francesco	St. Michaels	Mar. 30
Karema	St. Michaels	April 1
Peruviana	Fowey	Mar. 28
Polamhall	Huelva	Mar. 31
Mementsio	Lisbon	April 4
Prins Wilhelm III	Gonaives	April 8
Seguranca	Havana	April 8
Zeeland	Antwerp	April 5
Altai	Inagua	April 10
Advance	Colon	April 7
Huron	Jacksonville	April 11
Valesia	Hamburg	April 1
Dominic	Barbados	April 6
Algonquin	Turks Island	April 9
Yaguez	San Juan	April 9
Bermudian	Bermuda	April 12
Creole	New Orleans	April 9
El Mundo	Galveston	April 8

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kaiser W. der Grosse	Cherbourg	April 9
America	Naples	April 3
Minneapolis	Southampton	April 5
Heilig Olav	Christiansand	April 5
Graf Waldersee	Hamburg	April 2
Louisiane	Bordeaux	Mar. 30
Pastores	Kingston	April 10
Saratoga	Havana	April 12
Massapequa	Porto Rico	April 9
Dora Baltea	Palermo	Mar. 22
City of Savannah	Savannah	April 12
Concho	Galveston	April 9

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Oceania	Algiers	April 4
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	April 5
Koenig Albert	Palermo	April 5
Cincinnati	Genoa	April 5
Wells City	Dublin	Mar. 29
Jellinge	Santiago	April 8
Camaguey	Tampico	April 8
Carl Schurz	Colon	April 9
Clan MacIver	Oran	Mar. 31
El Cid	Galveston	April 10
Comal	Key West	April 12
Mohawk	Jacksonville	April 13
City of St. Louis	Savannah	April 15
Arcadian	Bermuda	April 14
Progreso	Trinidad	April 7

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Chicago, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Evelyn, San Juan	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Gr. Kurfuerst, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ventura de Larrinaga, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Orotava, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Grenada, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Madonna, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Moldegaard, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Norden, Guantanamo	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Campania, Liverpool	——	1:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Toarmina, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Lampasas, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

*Campania mail closes 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of sailing at double postage rates.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 13.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen to New York, was 1,180 miles E. at noon; due 15th, 4 P. M., North German Lloyd.
SS Minneapolis, London to New York, was 300 miles E. at noon; due 14th, 11 A. M., Atlantic Transport Line.
SS Zeeland, Antwerp to New York, was 508 miles E. at 4:20 A. M.; due 14th, 6 P. M., Red Star Line.
SS Valesia, Hamburg to New York, was 268 miles E. at 9 A. M.; due 14th, 8:30 A. M.
SS Heilig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 765 miles E. at 5:30 A. M.; due 14th, noon, Scandinavian-American Line.
SS Majestic, Southampton to New York, was 1,371 miles E. at 10:40 A. M.; due 16th, 5 P. M., White Star Line.
SS Czar, Libau to New York, was 240 miles E. at noon; due 14th, 8 A. M., Russian-American Line.
SS Uranium, Rotterdam to New York, was 400 miles E. at 11 A. M., Uranium Line.
SS Wittikind, Bremen to New York, was 1,251 miles E. at 10 A. M.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Minnesotan, Porto Mexico to New York, was 310 miles W. of Sand Key at 8 P. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 233 miles S. at noon.
SS Montanan, Baltimore to New York, passed Cape Charles at 1:45 P. M.
SS Seguranca, Havana to New York, passed Diamond Shoals Lightship at 10:30 A. M.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 64 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 4 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 261 miles S. at 4 P. M.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 280 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 241 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 145 miles S. E. of Ambrose Channel at 8 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 708 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Camaguey, Tampico to New York, was off Jupiter at 9 A. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 353 miles E. of Galveston at 7 P. M.
SS Rayo, Sabine to New York, was 49 miles E. of Sand Key at 7 A. M.
SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 108 miles W. of Progreso at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 80 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lapland, at Dover, April 13.
SS Cameronia, at Moville, April 13.
SS Oceanic, at Southampton, April 12.

Sailed.

SS Mauretania, from Queenstown, April 13.
SS New York, from Cherbourg, April 12.
SS Columbia, from Moville, April 12.

Passed.

SS Cevic, New York for Liverpool, passed Fastnet.
SS Rochambeau, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.
SS Bulgarian Prince, for New York from Calcutta, passed Perim.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru.....April 14
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru.....April 17
Hawaii, (via San Francisco,) Sierra.April 17
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco) Nile .....April 20
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Tacoma)—Tacoma Maru .....April 24
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline .....April 24
Tahiti, Cook Islands, and New Zealand (via San Francisco) Aoranga..April 25
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco) United States Transport.April 30
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura.May 1
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India.....May 2
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....May 9

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Kobe, March 25, and Yokohama, March 26—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tamba Maru, were dispatched east at 7 P. M. April 10. Due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, April 15.

Post Office Notice.

Information has been received from Postmaster Morgan that the stamped envelope factory at Dayton, Ohio, which was closed for a brief time on account of the flood, has resumed operations. Railroad transportation out of Dayton is not yet normal, and some delay in filling requisitions may be expected at first, but shipments will be caught up as soon as possible.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

Valdez Is Dominican President.

SANTO DOMINGO, April 13.—José Borda Valdez was elected by Congress to-day to the office of Provisional President of the Republic, in succession to Archbishop Nouel, who resigned recently because of ill-health. Archbishop Nouel arrived at Willemstad, Curacao, on April 7, on his way to Europe.

The Government within a year must call a general election.

FLEETS TO BE HERE AGAIN THIS FALL

President Wilson Expected to Review Them, as His Predecessors Have Done.

WAR GAME BEING PLANNED

With an Attack Upon and Defense of New York—Will Have a New Commander-in-Chief.

Great as was the naval review in the Hudson last year, when the mobilized Atlantic and Reserve Fleets of the United States Navy passed in review before President Taft, greater still will be the mobilization and review which the Navy Department is now arranging for the early part of next Fall, when President Wilson is expected to review the united fleets at anchor and later receive the salutes of more than a hundred fighting ships as they steam past him on their way to sea.

When the Democrats came out victorious in the elections last November there were many officers of the navy who shook their heads in doubt as to what the fate of the navy would be under the new conditions. Those fears have vanished, and it is believed that in Josephus Daniels the navy has one of the most enthusiastic and friendly executive heads it has had in years.

There were many who advanced the opinion that the change of administrations would end, at least for a few years, the great spectacles that have taken place in the Hudson in the last three years. They did not believe that Woodrow Wilson would sanction such a show of America's sea-fighting strength and that with the Presidential review of 1912 the annual Hudson mobilization was a thing of the past, so far as the present Administration was concerned.

But the information that comes from Washington shows that not only will the review take place as usual, but it will be preceded by the working out of a wonderful naval problem which will involve an attack upon and defense of New York City by the Atlantic and Reserve Fleets.

Immediately the war game is concluded and New York is either captured or the enemy theoretically sent to the bottom of the ocean, all the ships will proceed into the Hudson and form a review line that will stretch from a point off Twenty-third Street to a point a little south of Yonkers. In this great column will be probably 700,000 tons of warships and auxiliaries. Among these ships will probably be the mighty superdreadnought Texas, the 27,000-ton ship now nearing completion, which will go into commission as the world's biggest and most powerfully armed vessel of the all-big-gun type. The Texas's sister ship, the New York, now being completed at the New York Navy Yard, will probably not be ready to take her place in the armada.

The problem involving an attack upon and defense of New York is being worked out by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, until recently in command of the First Division of the Atlantic Fleet, but now the aid for operations in the Navy Department. The scheme at present is tentative, but, as it is known to have the approval of Secretary Daniels, there is little reason to doubt that the problem will be a part of the 1913 mobilization, and that the Secretary of the Navy will personally watch the solution. President Wilson will in all probability not witness the working out of the problem.

The President, however, is expected to come to New York and will probably spend two days with the fleet, reviewing it at anchor on the first day of his visit and again under way on the second and last day of the mobilization.

When the fleet comes this year there will be a new commander-in-chief in the person of Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger and a new flagship will have taken the place of the famous around the world flagship Connecticut. Admiral Badger's flag flies from the forepeak of the new superdreadnought Wyoming, and the Connecticut is now one of the five vessels constituting the Fourth Division of the Atlantic Fleet.

When the fleet was here last Fall the United States was then listed for the last time as the second naval power of the world. When it assembles the coming Fall Germany will have passed us, and instead of being a very poor second we will be a still poorer third.

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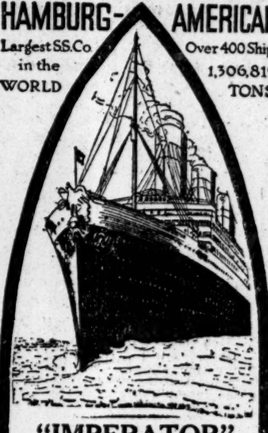
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LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
‡Pretoria.....April 17, 3 P. M.
Cincinnati.....April 24, 11 A. M.
‡Pennsylvania.April 26, 12 noon
Kaiser's Aug. Vic.April 30, 2 P. M.
President Lincoln.May 3, 3 P. M.
*‡Patricia.....May 14, 1 P. M.
Amerika.....May 22, 10 A. M.
*‡Pretoria.....May 28, 1 P. M.
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Cleveland .....June 24
Cincinnati .....July 12
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Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa.
S. S. Moltke (12,500 Tons)
April 19, 8:30 A. M.
*S. S. Hamburg, (11,000 Tons)
May 20, 9 A. M.
*S. S. Moltke..June 3, 8:30 A. M.
*S. S. Hamburg....July 1, 3 P. M.
*Omits call at Madeira and Algiers.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

GARDNER, SARAH.—THE PEOPLE OF the State of New York, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent,

To Rebecca Kramer, Jeannetta Rothschild, Gottlieb Rosenhain, Johanna Haas, formerly known as Johanna Rosenhain, Frieda Rosenhain, Carl Rosenhain, Benno Rosenhain, Hattie Rosenhain, Herman Rosenhain, Siegfried Rosenhain, and Robert Rosenhain, the only heirs and next of kin of SARAH GARDNER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Moses Esberg has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated and subscribed April 21, 1906, relating to both real and personal property, duly approved as the last Will and Testament of SARAH GARDNER, late of the County of New York, deceased;

Therefore, you and each of you, are hereby cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York on the 6th day of May, 1913, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last Will and Testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your Guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a Guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Robert Lusk Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1913.

(L. S.) DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLARK, MARIAN DE FOREST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIAN DE FOREST CLARK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Root, Clark & Bird, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1912. LOUIS C. CLARK, LOUIS C. CLARK, Jr., GRENVILLE CLARK, Executors. ROOT, CLARK & BIRD, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

STEAMSHIPS. | STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD
MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE DIRECT VIA FISHGUARD.
LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
The Fastest Steamers in the World
Mauretania Lusitania
QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, LIVERPOOL

CAMPANIA	APRIL 16, 1 A. M.	CARMANIA	MAY 31, 10 A. M.
*MAURETANIA	APRIL 23, 1 A. M.	CARONIA	JUNE 7, 10 A. M.
CARMANIA	MAY 3, 10 A. M.	*MAURETANIA	JUNE 11, 1 A. M.
CARONIA	MAY 10, 10 A. M.	CAMPANIA	JUNE 18, 1 A. M.
CAMPANIA	MAY 14, 1 A. M.	CARMANIA	JUNE 28, 10 A. M.
*MAURETANIA	MAY 21, 1 A. M.	*MAURETANIA	JULY 2, 1 A. M.

*Does not call at Queenstown, Eastbound.
MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE, FIUME
Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary.

SAXONIA	APR. 26	IVERNIA	MAY 24
CARPATHIA	MAY 10	SAXONIA	JUNE 12
		PANNONIA	JUNE 24
		CARPATHIA	JULY 7

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FITTED WITH
DOUBLE SIDES AND ADDITIONAL WATERTIGHT BULKHEADS
EXTENDING FROM THE BOTTOM to the TOP OF THE VESSEL
Will Sail from New York
May 3 9 A.M. May 24
and Regularly Thereafter
American Pier 62, N. R.
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Prices to yield 5%
Special circular on application

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Bankers
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Frugality

Considering that practically every fortune, big or little, can be traced back to individual frugality and individual savings, no man should despair of accumulating a competency. Individual frugality is rewarded no less to-day than in days gone by. This is evidenced by the fact that the man with savings is now offered many opportunities to make conservative investments yielding approximately 4½% to 6%.

Write for Bond Circular 1045
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Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
43 Exchange Place, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Our April Bond Circular

presents a variety of sound issues at low prices, reflecting the influence of the prevailing high rates for money.

	Yielding
Municipal,	4.25% to 4.73%
Railroad,	4.20% to 5.05%
Public Utility,	4.50% to 6.00%

These carefully selected offerings are recommended to institutions, guardians, trustees and individuals as adapted to their requirements. We shall be glad to confer by correspondence or in person with a view to making suitable selections.

April Bond Circular AG-4 Sent Upon Request.

N. W. Halsey & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

Breaking Ground Early

The preparation for future Income is like the construction of a building. The earlier the ground is broken and work begun, the sooner will results be realized. The laying of the first brick of the building is similar to one's first bond purchase.

First Mortgage Bonds, when purchased from a conservative banking house are an ideal nest egg toward that end.

We would be glad through personal interview or by mail to give our aid in the selection of even $100 bonds.

F. J. LISMAN & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange.
30 Broad St., New York
Philadelphia Stock Ex. Building | Chicago 108 So. La Salle St. | Boston 50 Cong. Street. | Hartford 39 Pearl Street

We have prepared a pamphlet describing briefly **15 issues** of active listed bonds at present selling considerably below their average price for the last **5 years** and in which appreciation in value seems reasonably certain.

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STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for investors, also carried on liberal terms.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT
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yielding from 4.20 to 6%
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Yielding 5%
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All Guaranteed Stocks Quoted.

CHICAGO UTILITIES PFD.
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J. S. Bache & Co.
42 Broadway. Tel. 6400 Broad.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Capital for investment in permanent works was not scarcer last week than it had been for a long time previously, but clearer recognition of the actual investment situation was forced upon the market by the flotation of a high-grade railroad bond at a considerably higher interest yield than that shown on many outstanding issues. The St. Paul, in selling $30,000,000 of bonds upon terms permitting a public offering on a slightly better than a 4½ per cent. basis, was prompted by a desire to meet common ground with the investor who had shown no disposition to take new securities on the valuation which the market had been putting on outstanding securities. It was a question of choosing between the payment of what seemed a relatively high rate on long-term bonds and the sale of short-term securities. The St. Paul chose, and it seems chose wisely, to do its financing through an issue of permanent securities, even though this entailed the payment of an increased interest rate. The corporation financing of the week was only one of several matters of much interest with which the financial community had to deal, but it was the influence which seemed to overshadow all others in forming the financial opinion of the week.

The other matters, none the less, were by no means unimportant. Foremost among them stood the introduction of the new Tariff bill accompanied by the income tax proposal. Very little direct relationship could be established between the week's price movements in individual securities and the tariff reduction proposals. These doubtless were a general influence of some moment, for a change in the tariff, quite apart from its ultimate effect on individual branches of trade or industry, exerts restrictive influence because of uncertainty over the new conditions under which business will have to be carried on. The shorter the period of uncertainty can be made the better for all concerned, but the disposition in the financial district last week was to expect a somewhat longer period of discussion than was thought likely before the bill was introduced. It may be found that the new tariff law can be enacted with unexpected celerity, but, be the event what it may, Wall Street was settling down last week to the belief that the tariff discussion would be a prolonged one. At the same time the view is held that the proposals in the Underwood bill represent the maximum of possible reduction, with the likelihood that any change will be in the direction of less pronounced reductions from existing rates than those provided for in the House bill. In a sense, therefore, the business interests of the country have already a basis on which to base calculations for future business. At the moment trade reports indicate that the impending changes in the tariff are retarding trade in a number of directions, although despite this restrictive influence trade continues on a satisfactorily large scale. Last week brought further improvement in the copper market, and the indications in the steel trade were that the inflow of new business this month will just about equal the orders entered in March. Bank clearings are not keeping up the last year's totals, but gross railroad earnings on the other hand are still showing increases compared with the 1912 figures. While recognizing that the volume of current business remains very large, the prudent business man will also take count of certain signs of receding trade activity, whether or not these are to be regarded as suggestive of only temporary conditions. In this category fall the further decline in unfilled orders reported by the Steel Corporation last week and the increase in the number of idle freight cars. Since the beginning of April the United States Steel Corporation's new orders have averaged something like 31,000 tons a day, which is about 4,000 tons under the daily average of new orders received during March. At the same time it is thought likely that with the larger inflow of business which is usual toward the end of the month, as much new business will be booked in April as in March. Even so at its current rate of output the Steel Corporation is drawing on its standing orders at the rate of about 6,000 tons a day.

Turning to another phase of the situation, and a very important one—the crop prospects—most satisfactory promise is offered. The Government report on the condition of the Winter crops showed wheat on April 1 to have been above the ten-year average at this season, suggesting a very bountiful yield of Winter wheat. We have not yet the revised figures of acreage, but authorities in the trade are agreed that the Winter-killed area this season has been relatively small, suggesting that less than the usual deduction in indicated yield will have to be made when the May Government report supplies the revised figures of acreage. The same conditions in respect to moisture which have benefited Winter wheat make a good foundation for the crops yet to be planted, and so far as present basis for estimate exists the year's farming outlook is favorable. To the extent to which present hopes in this direction are realized the country will be supplied with resources which will do more than any other one influence could do to maintain trade.

Reverting to the position of the investment market and to the incidents of last week, which made this the foremost topic of discussion in the financial markets, it is worth pointing to certain movements in the foreign markets which help to throw light on what has been going on here. Money has been growing easier at London, so much easier in fact that an increasing number of observers are looking for an early reduction in the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount, and there the market for investment securities has been improving. Consols were 15-16 higher at the close than at the beginning of the week, or, to cover a somewhat longer period, ½ higher than they were a fortnight ago. French rentes on the other hand were nearly 1⅝ lower on Saturday than they had been two weeks earlier. The explanation of this decline in rentes is found in the fact that the discount rate at Paris is as high now as at the close of March, and to a still more important extent in the expectation that the French Government will shortly put out a $300,000,000 issue of bonds, of which about half will represent a call for new money, while the balance of the issue will go for refunding purposes. Here very clearly the outstanding issue is being depressed by the expectation of a large new supply of rentes. This follows very closely what has been going on in our own investment market. There has been much financing to be done, and though capital is available at a price it was not obtainable on the interest basis on which old issues of bonds were selling. To get fresh capital, as the St. Paul did, it was necessary to offer higher bids for the money, and the inevitable result of this was a readjustment of the market for older securities of the same class. This was accomplished by heavy liquidation of bond holdings, which had not yet found their way into the hands of ultimate investors. Though the volume of the sales was large the decline in prices was quite out of proportion to the extent of liquidation. It was not so much the pressure of large blocks of existing bonds, as it was a marking down of values to accord with the terms of new securities issues, which found reflection in the sharp breaks which occurred in many standard issues. It was the pressure of new securities upon the market rather than of the old, which forced prices down. All of this made for a healthier condition in the investment market, which, it may reasonably be inferred from last week's events, is in a less congested condition now than at any time for a long while past. Viewing the matter broadly, it is better that corporation borrowers should meet the investment market as they find it, and obtain the money which they need in permanent form by an issue of long-term securities than that they should constantly resort to issues of short-term securities. Capital for permanent works is not well obtained through notes of one, two, or three year maturity. The Pennsylvania Railroad, for the financing which it needs, decided to resort to a further issue of stock, thus calling upon its owners for the new capital needed rather than borrow the funds required. This, of course, involves the payment of a larger annual sum for the service of this capital, but the payment will be made in the shape of voluntary dividends instead of obligatory interest. Issued at par this new stock offers to stockholders the opportunity of increasing their holdings at a price considerably under the prevailing market quotation, but the news of this offering was immediately followed by a decline of over four points in the market valuation of the outstanding shares. Events of the past week seemed to make it clear that the large amount of new financing which remains to be done will have to be arranged on fairly liberal terms, but recognition of this fact, as it was recognized by the management of the St. Paul Road, may well prove better in the long run than to attempt to force securities upon the market at too low a rate of interest, and better also than employing short-term securities in the place of permanent ones.

LONDON EXPECTS ACTIVITY.

Last Week's Substantial Advance in Prices—Tariff Not Yet a Factor.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 13.—The political and money situations during the week favored market activity. The conditions and outlook were such that the investor was expected to make an early reappearance; but for the moment the public is keeping away, and reported changes in prices are chiefly the result of professional dealings, which are an unreliable guide. Nevertheless, a substantial advance was established in most sections. The improvement was led by the gilt-edged securities, while home rails were in good shape as the result of the excellent traffic returns. Canadian Pacifics were helped by Berlin, or rather by New York dealings via Berlin.

The new American Tariff bill passed almost unnoticed. Capel Court realized that its real consequences would not be felt until it should become operative.

Everything points to strong and active markets during the coming week. The basis for a substantial and prolonged advance in quotations exists, and the best judges think that it will soon take shape.

PARIS PRICES RISING.

The Public, However, Is Waiting for the Signing of the Balkan Treaty.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 13.—Although the public is still holding aloof, the Bourse was active all the week, practically all the markets following an upward course led by Rios, which closed 50 points higher.

The general firmness was due chiefly to the disposition of operators to discount the conclusion of peace consequent upon the great demand for money from the Balkan States. This applies specially to the French banks which will be called upon to finance the new issues. Irrespective of the $20,000,000 railway loan, which was covered immediately, the French Government's new issues of bonds are expected to reach $300,000,000, which, it is understood, will be on a 3½ per cent. basis. Two hundred millions are to meet the needs of the Ministry of War, $60,000,000 for Morocco, and $40,000,000 for Indo-China. The special feature of the week was the weakness of French rentes, which was attributed to the expectation of new issues.

The market is expected to remain comparatively idle until peace is concluded. Once the treaty is signed, a boom is forecast.

BUOYANCY IN BERLIN.

Money Easy in View of the Expected Conclusion of Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 13.—Russia's disavowal of Montenegro's pretensions to Scutari and the consequent expectation of the early end of the Balkan war gave the Boerse an unwonted buoyancy last week. Both the professional operators and the public manifested lively speculative inclinations, and there was a steady advance throughout the list. Money simultaneously became much easier. The Reichsbank rate is still 6 per cent., but private discount is 4½ per cent., and call money was even offered at 3.

The new Hungarian loan was well subscribed, and the market anticipates no difficulty in taking up the $5,000,000 which is the German share of the Brazilian State of Sao Paulo loan. The new Austrian railway loan of $34,000,000 will be offered in Germany at the end of April. It is reported here that Russia has given China a loan of $60,000,000.

EUROPEAN BANKS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Total reserve increased	£1,079,000
Notes reserved increased	902,000
Notes in circulation decreased	288,000
Public deposits decreased	5,012,000
Other deposits increased	3,065,000
Government securities	Unchanged
Other securities decreased	3,619,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Bullion	£37,694,429	£36,393,091	£36,074,832
Reserve	26,805,000	25,901,411	25,873,212
Notes res	25,406,000	24,539,295	23,623,814
Res. to liab.	45%	43⅝	43½%
Circulation	28,738,000	28,941,680	28,651,620
Public depos.	16,676,000	20,036,430	17,851,863
Other depos.	43,458,000	40,384,596	41,521,851
Govt. secur.	13,032,000	14,384,596	15,095,344
Other secur.	37,473,000	38,009,353	36,074,832

The more important items this date in the last few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other Securities.
1913	£37,694,429	£26,805,000	£37,473,000
1912	36,393,091	25,901,411	38,009,353
1911	36,074,832	25,873,212	36,074,832
1910	33,829,487	24,625,812	29,324,255
1909	38,980,970	27,935,710	31,178,807
1908	38,680,990	28,216,770	30,780,629
1907	35,456,644	25,134,744	34,965,151

Proportion of reserve at this date in a number of years:

Per cent.		Per cent.
1913	1907	42½
1912	1906	44⅞
1911	1905	53
1910	1904	46⅞
1909	1903	48⅛
1908	1902	47¾

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Francs.
Gold holdings increased	5,124,000
Silver holdings decreased	9,357,000
Notes in circulation decreased	93,325,000
General deposits decreased	77,825,000
Bills discounted decreased	308,075,000
Treasury deposits decreased	1,575,000
Advances increased	15,375,000

The detailed statement compares as follows:

	1913. Francs.	1912. Francs.	1911. Francs.
Gold	3,222,365,000	3,220,600,000	3,222,950,000
Silver	602,973,000	796,400,000	820,500,000
Circ'n	5,757,273,000	5,315,975,980	5,262,409,830
Gen. dep.	312,924,000	673,098,200	577,296,912
Bills dis.	1,631,839,000	1,160,137,518	1,096,081,698
Tr. dep.	139,481,000	113,321,872	115,334,930
Adv'ces	728,516,000	676,746,983	621,114,337

The most important items in the Bank of France's return at this date in years prior to 1911 were as follows:

	Gold. Francs.	Silver. Francs.	Circulation. Francs.
1910	3,440,750,000	871,925,000	5,246,084,790
1909	3,582,275,000	881,925,000	5,120,779,410
1908	2,770,033,873	902,513,754	4,869,281,965
1907	2,584,164,396	977,177,107	4,839,463,615

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Marks.
Gold on hand increased	13,150,000
Gold and silver increased	20,140,000
Notes in circulation decreased	191,531,000
Treasury bills decreased	28,454,000
Deposits decreased	35,808,000
Loans decreased	33,869,000
Discounts decreased	181,968,000

The important returns compare with those of one or two years ago as follows, in marks:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gold and silver:			
	1,193,892,000	1,136,840,000	775,580,000
Loans and discounts:			
	1,027,174,000	1,535,380,000	1,254,600,000
Circulation:			
	2,132,215,000	1,947,780,000	1,769,520,000

The cash holdings in 1910 were 1,077,180,000 marks; in 1909, 1,000,860,000; in 1908, 880,120,000; in 1907, 820,320,000.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in so far this year, with their bid and asked quotations on Saturday:

Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Last Sale.
70	100	American Coal	85 Sep. 23
..	..	Am. District Tel. pf.	*18 Nov. 28
..	..	Ass. Mer. 1st pf.	104½ Apr. 27
122	150	Buf., Roch. & P. pf.	130 July 23
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	*167½ Oct. 17
..	..	Cripple Creek C. pf.	*47 May 16
20	40	Cuban-Am. Sugar	33 Nov. 12
2½	5	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	5 May 18
100	..	Detroit & M. pf.	105 Feb. 16
..	95	Du Pont Powder pf.	98 Dec. 10
..	..	Federal Sugar	*67 Jan. 9
..	..	Federal Sugar pf.	*95 July 16
..	..	Granby Consol.	74¼ Nov. 11
..	..	Green Bay & West.	85 Mar. 24
..	150	Hocking Valley	150 Aug. 14
1	4	Manhattan Beach	Oct. 8
166	169	Morris & Es. ($50)	175⅞ May 16
..	25	N. O., M. & C. pf.	25 Sep. 3
..	..	N. O. Ry. & Light.	24½ Sep. 22
97	102	N.Y., C.&St.L. 1st pf	103 Mar. 26
80½	90	N.Y.,C.& St.L. 2d pf	85 Sep. 16
..	19	New York Dock	18 Dec. 9
30	42	New York Dock pf.	32 Dec. 29
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem	355 June 20
..	..	N. Y. L. & W.	121 Oct. 16
..	..	N. Y. State Rys. pf.	*92 June 21
200	..	Phelps, D. & Co. pf.	215½ Aug. 15
100	120	P., C. & St. L. pf	117 Oct. 3
..	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	169½ July 19
..	..	Rome, W. & Og.	*125½ Feb. 20
100	110	Rubber G. Mfg. pf.	105 Nov. 12
..	..	Rutland pf.	58 June 13
..	103	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	100½ Dec. 26

*Less than 100 shares.

Meetings Officially Announced.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Anaconda Cop. M.	Apr. 22	May 22	May 21
Assoc. Merchants	Mar. 27	..	Apr. 16
Batopilas Mining	Mar. 31	Apr. 16	Apr. 15
Beech Creek R. R.	..	..	May 9
Chino Copper	Apr. 4	Af.Mtg.	Apr. 18
Diamond Match	Apr. 27	May 8	May 7
General Electric	Apr. 12	May 14	May 13
H. E. R., L. & P.	Apr. 19	May 16	May 15
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	Apr. 1	..	Apr. 22
Inspiration C. Cop.	Apr. 12	Apr. 29	Apr. 28
Inter. H. of N. J.	Mar. 25	Mar. 31	Apr. 17
Inter. Harv. Corp.	Mar. 25	Mar. 31	Apr. 17
International Paper	Apr. 1	Apr. 24	Apr. 23
Kansas City So.	May 2	May 19	May 13
Lake S. & M. So.	Apr. 7	May 8	May 7
Mahoning Coal R.R.	Apr. 7	May 8	May 7
Miami Copper	Mar. 26	..	Apr. 16
Mich. Central Ry.	Apr. 7	May 9	May 8
National Lead	Mar. 27	Apr. 4	Apr. 17
Nevada Con. Cop.	Mar. 28	Apr. 4	Apr. 18
New Or. R. & L.	Apr. 2	Apr. 15	Apr. 14
N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Mar. 20	Apr. 17	Apr. 16
N. Y., C. & St. L.	Apr. 7	May 8	May 7
Ray Con. Cop.	Apr. 4	Af.Mtg.	Apr. 18
Republic I. & S.	Mar. 25	Apr. 17	Apr. 16
United Rwys. Inv.	Apr. 5	May 3	May 2
U. S. Rubber	Apr. 30	..	May 30
U. S. Steel Corp.	Mar. 24	Apr. 22	Apr. 21
Utah Copper	Apr. 4	Af.Mtg.	Apr. 25
Vulcan Detinning	Apr. 10	..	May 1
Wheeling & L. E.	Apr. 21	May 8	May 7
Woolworth, F. W.	May 1	May 22	May 21

Information on Rights.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settle't Day.	Privilege Expires.
Nash., C. & St. Louis Ry.	Mar. 20	Apr. 1	Apr. 17	May 15
Granby C. M., S. & Power	Apr. 1	..	Apr. 22	May 1
Penn. R. R.	May 5	..	May 20	May 31

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Membership Transferred.—Francis L. Eames, (deceased,) to Alexander H. Brown, (Alexander H. Brown & Co., St. Louis, Mo.)

Membership Posted for Transfer—Joseph H. Moore to Charles R. Leonard. Sponsors, Warren B. Nash, Jay F. Carlisle.

New Partnership—Alexander H. Brown & Co., April 10, 1913, St. Louis, Mo., (Alexander H. Brown, Anthony J. Schmidt.)

Change in Firm—Livingston & Co., Herbert Fitch admitted.

New Addresses—Richard King, at Alfred Mestre & Co., 42 Broadway; A. Obrig, at H. K. Burras & Co., 66 Broadway; Huhn, Edey & Co., 111 Broadway; Alfred Mestre & Co., 42 Broadway; Charles E. Knoblauch, at Alfred Mestre & Co., 42 Broadway; George H. Goddard, at Alfred Mestre & Co., 42 Broadway; Jesse Mayer, at Charles M. Schott, Jr., & Co., 25 Broad Street; E. A. Manice & Co., 15 Broad Street; C. C. Roumage & Co., 80 Broadway; G. Sidenberg, 66 Broadway.

Branch Offices—Millett, Roe & Hagen, (new,) Hartford, Conn., Leonard W. Frisbie, Henry J. Zweygartt, managers; Sternberger, Sinn & Co., Baltimore, Md., discontinued; Bond & Goodwin, (new,) Minneapolis, Minn., Herbert Maynard, Jr., manager; Fuller & Gray, removal from 200 Montague Street to Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn; Richardson, Norton & Co., removal from 346 Broadway to 350 Broadway, New York; Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co., (new,) West End, N. J., Emmet A. Kirkwood, manager; Clark, Childs & Co., Kingston, N. Y., discontinued; King, Farnum & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., discontinued.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Ruling Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Months.
Apr.	7.3½@4	3¾	4⅛@5	4⅛@5	4⅛@5
Apr.	8.3½@4	3¾	4⅛@5	4⅛@5	4⅛@5
Apr.	9.3½@3¾	3¾	4⅛@5	4⅛@5	4⅛@5
Apr.	10.3 @3¾	3¾	4⅛@5	4⅛@5	4⅛@5
Apr.	11.3 @3½	3½	4⅛@5	4⅛@5	4⅛@5
Apr.	12.3½	3½	4⅛@5	4⅛@5	4⅛@5

Week's Range.—On call, 3@4; ruling rate, 3¾; 60 days, 4½@5; 90 days, 4½@5; six months, 4½@5.

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 3@4; ruling rate, 3½; 60 days, 3½@3¾; 90 days, 3½@3¾; six months 3½@4.

Year to Date.—On call, 2@7; ruling rate, 2¾; 60 days, 3¼@6; 90 days, 3¾@6; six months, 3⅞@6.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 1¾@5; ruling rate, 2½; 60 days, 2@3¾; 90 days, 2¼@3¾; six months, 3@4.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	3 Months.	B'lin.	Paris.
April 7	4½	4 3-16@4¼	4%	4
April 8	4½	4 3-16@4¼	4%	4
April 9	4½	4 3-16@4¼	4%	4
April 10	4½	4 3-16@4¼	4%	4
April 11	4½	@4 3-16	4%	4
April 12	4 1-16	4⅛ @4 3-16	4%	4

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand.	60 Days.	Cable.
April 7	$4.8705	$4.8325	$4.8755
April 8	4.87	4.8325	4.8750
April 9	4.8690	4.8320	4.8750
April 10	4.8690	4.8320	4.8740
April 11	4.8665	4.8310	4.8715
April 12	4.8665	4.8310	4.8715

Week's Range—Demand, $4.8665@$4.8705; 60 days, $4.8310@$4.8325; cable, $4.8715@$4.8755.

Same Week Last Year—Demand, $4.8690@$4.8705; 90 days, $4.8380@$4.8410; cable, $4.8720@$4.8750.

Year to Date—Demand, $4.8485 to $4.8790; sixty days, $4.8060 to $4.8370; cable, $4.8610 to $4.8865.

Same Period Last Year—Demand, $4.8630 to $4.8760; sixty days, $4.8315 to $4.8460; cable, $4.8680 to $4.8815.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
April 7	Par	*25c	*5c	*40c
April 8	Par	*20c	*5c	*40c
April 9	Par	Par	Par	*40c
April 10	Par	Par	Par	*40c
April 11	Par	Par	Par	*30c
April 12	Par	Par	Par	*30c

*Premium. †Discount.

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
April 7	77 9	76 4½	27 3-16
April 8	77 9	76 4½	27 3-16
April 9	77 9	76 4½	27 3-16
April 10	77 9	76 4½	27⅝
April 11	77 9	76 4½	27⅝
April 12	77 9	76 4½	27 11-16

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
April 7	8.60	16.00
April 8	8.50	16.00
April 9	8.45	16.00
April 10	8.45	16.00
April 11	8.50	16.00
April 12	8.50	16.00

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.	Turk. 4s.
April 7	73 15-16 86f	52½c	75	90¾	86
April 8	73 15-16 86f	57½c	75	90¾	86
April 9	74 1-16 86f	22½c	75	90¾	86
April 10	74¼ 86f	12½c	75	90½	86
April 11	74⅛ 86f		75	90⅜	86
April 12	74⅛ 86f	15c	75	90¾	86

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F. C.	M.	Berlin. Pf.
April 7	25	20	47½
April 8	25	20	48
April 9	25	20	48½
April 10	25	20	49
April 11	25	20	48
April 12	25	20	49

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS

The transactions in the leading securities on the New York Curb Market for the week ended Saturday, April 12, 1913, with price changes for the week, are given in the following table:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
315	Am. Wr. Pap.	2	2	2	— ⅛
1,200	Bay S. Gas	7-16	⅜	7-16	+3-16
1,500	Br.-Am. Tob.	24	23½	23½	— ½
100	Clu. Peab. pf.	100	100	100	— ½
45	Cont. Can. pf.	93	93	93	+ 1
705	Houston Oil	21½	21	21	— 1
1,955	I. Rub. Tr. ctf.	12⅝	9½	12½	+ 2⅜
5	Kauf. Dep. S.	47½	47½	47½	— ½
10	K. Dep. S. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ 2¼
300	Mare. of Am. new ctf.	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
2,500	*Mays Oil	23	22	22	— 1
100	Nat'l Sugar	98½	98½	98½	— 1½
300	Oil F. of Mex.	1½	1½	1½	— ⅜
455	S. Oil of N. J.	372	358	362	—10
400	Tob. Prod. pf.	91½	89	89	— 1
13,500	Un. Cigar St. w. i.	100½	95¼	95¼	— 5⅜
557	U. S. Light & Heat, new	12	11	11½	+ ½
110	U. S. Light & H. pf., new	68	65	67	+ 3
100	Willys Overl.	64	64	64	..

RAILROADS.

43	Am. L. & Tr.	403	400	400	—11
9,700	Manhat. Tran.	2	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
300,000	Penn. R. R. rights	1¼	⅝	1¼	..

MINING.

1,000	Alaska G. M.	14⅝	13¾	13⅞	— ⅝
985	Alaska Cop.	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1,000	*Beaver Con.	38	38	38	+ 1
900	Bessie G. D.	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
10,350	*Big Four	87	85	86	+ 1
3,200	Braden Cop.	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
2,350	Br. Col. Cop.	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
2,977	Buf. Mines	2⅝	2⅜	2 9-16	+3-16
20,600	Can. G. Sil.	20	18	20	+ ½
8,200	*C.O.D. Con.	7	6	7	+ 1
800	C. A. S., new	¼	¼	¼	..
1,000	*Dia. Daisy	4	4	4	..
1,000	*Dia. Bl. B.	3	3	3	+ ½
900	El Paso, new	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	..
9,600	*Ely Cons.	11	10	10	— 1
300	First N. Cp.	2¼	2 3-16	2 3-16	+ ¼
2,450	*Florence	53	50	50	— 1
700	Giroux M.	3	2 15-16	2 15-16	—1-16
600	G.-Can., new	7⅞	7½	7⅝	..
1,100	Hal. Tono	1¾	1⅝	1¼	+3-16
2,100	La R. Com.	2⅜	2 7-16	2 7-16	—5-16
750	Mason V., new	7⅜	7¼	7¼	..
1,220	McK.-Darragh	2	1 15-16	2	..
700	Mines Co. A., new	..	2⅞	2⅝	— ⅜
4,500	Nevada Hills	1½	1	1 1-16	—1-16
3,850	Nipissing M.	9⅛	8⅝	9	— ⅛
700	N. Butte Dev.	⅜	5-16	5-16	— ⅛
2,000	Pac. Smelters	⅓	3-32	3-32	— 1/96
3,605	Pueblo S. & R. w. i.	2 3-16	2	2 3-16	..
400	S. U. M. & M.	⅝	5-16	⅝	+1-16
2,500	Stewart Min.	1⅝	1½	1 9-16	..
64,900	Tonopah Mer.	1¼	1⅛	1 1-16	+ 1⅛
2,900	Tonopah Ext.	2 11-16	2 9-16	2⅝	+ ⅛
545	Ton. M. Nev.	5½	5 5-16	5½	+ ⅛
2,600	Tri-Bullion	7-16	⅜	⅜	—1-16
500	Tularosa	⅝	⅝	⅝	—3-16
1,050	United Cop.	⅞	½	⅝	+ ⅛
3,550	W. End Con.	1⅝	1 5-16	1 5-16	—1-16
84,000	West End ex.	12	10	11	..
18,800	*Wetti. S. M.	20	18	19	+ 5
2,600	Yukon Gold	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—1-16

*Sell cents per share.

BONDS.

$58,000	Chi. El. new 5s	97⅛	97	97	— ⅝
141,000	B. R. T. 5% notes	96⅝	95⅛	95⅝	—15-16
67,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960.98 5-16	98¼	98¼	—	⅛
54,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962.98 5-16	97⅛	97⅛	—	⅝
78,000	St. R. Mtl. 4½s	100	99¾	99¾	..
1,000	West. Pac. 5s	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ 1¼

Large Katy Note Issue by Speyer.

Speyer & Co. will offer this week for public subscription the $19,000,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas 5 per cent. two-year secured gold notes recently purchased by them. Of the proceeds of this issue, $17,500,000 will be used to pay the same amount of notes due May 1, and to old noteholders will be given the prior right to take the new notes on an interest basis to yield more than 6 per cent.

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FROST IS ACQUITTED OF COAL LAND GRAB

Alaska Central's Former President Attacks Government's Attitude Toward the Territory.

VERDICT ASTONISHES LANDIS

Judge Compliments Counsel Ironically—Four Co-Defendants Cleared with Railroad Promoter.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Albert C. Frost, formerly President and promoter of the Alaska Central Railroad, and his four co-defendants, all interested in the development of the road, were found not guilty in the Federal Court here today of conspiracy to obtain control illegally of millions of dollars' worth of coal lands in the Matanuska Valley, Alaska.

Disputes over the methods of coal claim locaters caused the coal lands to be withdrawn from entry in President Roosevelt's last Administration. Frost and his associates were indicted on March 16, 1911, in the United States District Court here, being charged with conspiracy to obtain control of sixty-four coal locations by means of dummy entrymen. The Government asserted that the railroad promoters caused stenographers and other employes to apply for coal lands, with the purpose of turning the entire group over to Frost.

The verdict, though a vindication of the business methods of the defendants, does not open the way for completion of the railroad, as the coal lands still are withdrawn from entry and will remain so until released by the Department of the Interior. Frost said after the acquittal that construction of the road depended on the opening of the coal lands, and that it was at a standstill while the country was closed to locaters. Interdependence of the road and the coal land owners was one of the points urged most strongly by the prosecution. It was admitted by Frost, but the fact apparently had no weight with the jury.

Jurors Even on First Ballot.

At no time were the jurors more than evenly divided against the defendants. The first ballot stood six to six. The jury deliberated three hours last night, after taking the case at 8 o'clock. The verdict was given at 2 this afternoon.

Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, on hearing the verdict, demanded that a copy of it be handed to him. The courtroom was silent while he examined the paper.

"Counsel to the defense are to be congratulated on having achieved a most extraordinary victory," the Judge commented, after studying the signatures of the jurymen. When asked to amplify his statement, Judge Landis replied:

"I refuse to add anything to that. I will say nothing more concerning this verdict."

Frost made the following statement:

"As to the completion of the Alaska Central Railroad, unless the Government changes its policy and encourages settlement and development of the country and permits the development of the Matanuska coal fields, there can be no hope of financing the road to completion and making it the great highway from tidewater to the navigable waters of the Tana and Yukon Rivers.

"I became interested in the financing of the road in 1904. It was to run from Seward, on the south coast of Alaska, north to Fairbanks, a distance of 482 miles. The opening up of the coal fields in Matanuska Valley was an important factor to the development of the road. I induced several of my friends, as well as some of my employes and others, to take claims. I did so under advice of the best legal counsel. All that I did was for the development and welfare of the country.

Says Alaska Is Throttled.

"The attitude of the Government toward Alaska in the last eight years has throttled all development. The population of that great empire is less to-day than it was eight years ago. On the contrary, Western Canada, by a policy diametrically opposite, has increased its population tenfold in the last ten years."

Frost asserted the railway now was useless. There was no revenue, he said, and it would cost about $100,000 a year to operate it.

The contention of Frost throughout has been that he was ambitious to be the pioneer to open interior Alaska to public settlement. The defense brought in the names of the Morgan-Guggenheim Alaskan interests, asserting that that alleged financial combination was inimical to the success of the road, and that it was necessary for the Frost interests to get the Matanuska coal lands into friendly hands.

The men acquitted to-day besides Frost were George M. Seward and Pierre G. Beach, both of Chicago and respectively former Vice President and Secretary of the Alaska Central; George C. Ball of Muncie, Ind., financial backer of most of the Frost coal locations, and Frank Watson of Spokane, Wash., who located most of the Matanuska claims under power of attorney for the various entrymen.

UNITED FRUIT INQUIRY.

Company Welcomes Federal Grand Jury Investigation, Says Official.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Grand Jury investigation in New York of the United Fruit Company is by order of Attorney General McReynolds, in continuation of the inquiry begun more than a year ago by his predecesssor, Attorney General Wickersham.

The Grand Jury has been resorted to to ascertain the exact facts. If it is found that the Sherman law has been violated it will then be for Attorney General McReynolds to decide whether the Government's prosecution will be criminal or civil. At this stage of the inquiry officials here are extremely reticent as to the possible outcome.

Officials of the United Fruit Company in this city said yesterday that the inquiry had its origin in representations made by competitors of the company.

"The United Fruit Company has nothing to fear from the inquiry now under way," said one of the company's officers. "We are offering every possible facility to the Government and welcome the fullest and closest scrutiny of our affairs."

BALTIMORE.

Sales of stocks on the Baltimore Stock Exchange during the last week, together with the high, low, and last selling prices, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	Atl.Coast L.of Conn.	249	249	249
25..	Baltimore Trust	159½	158½	159
65..	Baltimore Elec. pf.	45	44	44
15..	Bank of Baltimore.	184	184	184
10..	Continental Trust.	210	210	210
65..	Consolidation Coal.	100	100	100
10..	Cigar Machine Corp. of America	¼	¼	¼
380..	Consol. Power	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
35..	Consol. Power pf.	113	112	112
25..	Farmers & Mer.Bk.	49¼	49	49¼
50..	Fidelity & Deposit.	155	151	151
1,520..	Houston Oil tr. ctfs.	22	21	21⅞
210..	Houston Oil pf. tr. ctfs	65	64½	64½
60..	Maryland Casualty.	102	102	102
15..	Munsey Trust	105½	105¼	105¼
10..	Mer.-Mechan. Bank.	35½	33½	33½
65..	Northern Central.	121½	121½	121½
25..	Penn. Water & P.	67	66½	66½
320..	Seaboard Air Line.	19¾	19	19
10,800..	United Railways	27½	*25⅝	*25⅝

*Ex dividend.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 12, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. El. P.	$5,500,000	..	..	.....	13½	15
Do pref.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	49	52
Albany So. 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	98
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	92	97
Do pf. ($50)	1,537,500	1½	Q	May 1, 13	46	47
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	Mar 1, 13	71½	73
Do 6%cu.pf	5,631,400	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	79	81
Do op. war.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Do 6%nos.'21	2,199,100	3	S	F. & A.	90½	100
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Do pref.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	63	65
Ariz. Power.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Do pref.	850,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Ashev'eL.& P. 1st s. f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,13	98½	101
Aug.-Al. R. & E. s. f.5s,'35	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	80	92
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,13	..	..
Do com.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Aug. Ry. & El 1st 5s of '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102½
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Balt. R., D. & P. C., 4½s.	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	88	80
Do ref. ex6s '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	101½	102½
Buf. Cr'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102½	..
Buff.G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	..
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	25	45
B. & Lockp. 1st 5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42.	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Butte E. & P. Co. 1st 5s, '51	4,283,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97½
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf.	600,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	75	78
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	122	123½
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110	110⅛
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	.....	..	..	.....	94½	97½
C. M. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97⅛
Do 5s, 1940	1,800,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97⅛
C. L.H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 13	70	73
Cl. Ry. 1st 5s, '31	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	101
Co. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36.	2,454,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	102
Do com.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Do pref.	840,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	50	95
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86½	87
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jan 15,13	74	74½
Do 1st 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D	102	102¼
Consum. Po. (Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94½	97½
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.	9,528,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	9,528,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Ec.L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	90
El. Util. Cor. Do pf.	2,500,000	½	Q	J. & J.	34½	36
Ex. Spgs. W. G. & E.1st 6s	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	80	83
Fed. L. & T. Co.	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Do pf.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 28,13	29½	30½
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,13	90b	92½b
Guan. P. & E. Do pf.	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
Do 6s, '32.	3,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	25	30
Harwood El. 5s, '30.	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Int.Ry. of B., B. Div.5s,'31	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
L. & O. Div 1st 5s	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102¾	104
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	68	68¾
J.C.,H. & P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. R. & L. Do pf.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	14	15
Do 1st l.r.5s	9,407,500	1½	Q	Mar 1, 13	35	37
Do ev. 6s,'12	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90
K. C. B. L. 6s	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	88	90
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,500,000	2	S	J. & J.	103	104
K. C. W. 5s.	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	73	75
K. C. Met. St. Ry. con. 1st 5s, '13.	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	83
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, 1926	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	93
K. G. & E. pf.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	92
Do 5s of '22.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	97½b	100b
L. R. Ry. & L. 1st5s,'33	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	97½
L. A.C.G.&E.5s	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100½	..
Mobile E. pf.	4,633,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Do 1st 5s,'46	$52,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15,13	92½b	95b
Montana Pr. Do pf.	1,636,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Musk'e G. & E. pf.	.....	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	42	44
Do 1st5s,'29	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 13	100	102
N. L. H. & P. c. t. 5s,'19B	1,038,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95b	97½b
N. L., H. & P. c. t. 5s,'20C	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. West'r	455,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	83
Do d. 5s, '54	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	80¼
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	16	20
Do 1st6s,'31	2,400,000	..	..	Dec 31,12	58	62
N. St. Power Do pf. ex. d	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	89	92
N., T. Tr. 5s	5,975,000	..	..	.....	20	22
Okla. Ry. 5s.	8,286,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	81¾	83
Ont. P. sto'k	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
O. & C. B.Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	8,509,000	2½	S	J. & J.	82	84
Oreg. El. Ry.	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Or. R. & L. pf	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	..
Do 1st 5s,'24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90b	92½b
Por. Gen. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101½
Prescott G. & E 1st 6s,'40	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	93
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.	19,979,410	1½	Q	Mar 31,13	106½	107½
Pub. U. Cor. ($50) Do pf. ($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 13	$50	..
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52.	500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	$48	$52
Rep.R.&L.Co Do pf.	1,600,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Roch Ry&Ls tax ex. N.Y.	5,200,000	..	..	.....	24	26
Roch., Syr. & E.5s of'45.	6,300,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	75	76
Rockl.L.&P. 5s	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	101
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '29.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	83½	84¾
Rutland R.L. &P.1st5s,'46	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	99½
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L.,H.& P.5s	1,504,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	99
Sgn.Val.Tr.5s	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	97
Salt L.& Ogd. 1st 5s.	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	100
SanDiegoCon G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
SciotoVal.Tr. 1st 5s, '23.	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
ScrantonE l5s	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scrn. Ry ($50) Do pf.,($50)	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	99
Do cons's'32	2,051,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102½
Seattle Elec. Co.cons.'29	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	100	70
Sea. Ltg. 5s.	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15,13	62½	70
Sierra&SanF. Pow. 1st 5s.	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99½	101
So.Cal.Ed.Co.	4,321,500	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98
Sou. Pow. 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	10,043,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	94½
Sup. W.,L.& P. 1st 4s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	98
Stan G & E ($50) Do pf.($50)	3,396,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Tampa El.1st 5s	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	81	84
Tenn. R., L. & P.	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$16½	$17½
Do pf.($50).	10,977,950	..	Q	Mar 15,13	$47	$48
Tampa El.1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	98	101½
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 13	20	22
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	76½
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81¾	82¼
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	..
United Util. Do pf.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	37	40
Utica &M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '51	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	100b	102½b
Wash. R. & El.	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 1, 13	91½	92½
Do con. 4s, '51	8,500,000	2½	S	Dec 1, 12	91½	92
W. Cit. G. & E. pf.	10,643,000	2	S	M. & S.	83½	83⅞
West'n Pow. Do 6% cum pf.	500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	90b	92½b
Wheel. El 5s, '41.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	17	21
West. St. G & E.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	50⅝	52
	3,503,000	..	..	.....	45	50

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 12, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	88b	92b
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41.	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
Wheel. El 5s, '41	1,206,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96½
Wh'l Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Y'gst'n & O. Tr. 1st 5s,'35	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	100

b—And dividends or interest accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 12, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Am Bk Note Co. ($50)	$4,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,13	49	51
Do. pf. ($50)	4,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	53	54½
Am. Chicle.	6,000,000	1	M	Apr 19,13	198	201
Do pref.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	..	99
Am. Glue Co.	800,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	102	106
Do pref.	1,600,000	4	S	Mar 1, 13	141	145
Am. Graph'e.	1,500,000	4	Q	Mar 1, 13	..	51
Do pref.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15,13	..	80
Am. Screw.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 15,13	142	150
Am. St. Fy.6s	2,455,000	3	S	A. & O.	99½	102
Am. Typef'rs Do. pref.	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr 15,13	..	45½
Am.Writ. Pa.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	..	101½
Ast.V'n'r Mis. & Dk. 6s,'41	9,500,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2¼
Aril'g'n Mills	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Autos's Gum & Choc. Co.	8,000,000	4	S	Jan 1, 13	107½	112
Do 6s.	6,000,000	1	V	J. & J.	20	21
Bab. & Wil'x	3,533,000	3	S	J. & J.	61	63
Bar. & Sm.C.	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	101	104½
Do. pref.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	12
Bliss,E.W.Co.	1,250,000	..	Q	Mar 1, 13	70	82
Do. pref.	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 11	75	80
Bord. C. M.	21,250,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	115	122
Do pref.	7,500,000	4	S	Feb 15,13	114¾	115½
Brad. Copper	6,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,13	106	107
Do 6s.	4,000,000	2½	S	..	87⅛	9
Do 7s, new.	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	175	185
Brown Shoe.	10,000,000	..	..	M. & N.	175	180
Do pref.	6,000,000	1¾	Q	..	52	55
Celluloid	5,025,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	94	98
Cen. Firewks	1,406,800	1½	Q	Mar 3, 13 1907	135	138
Do pref.	1,267,200	3½	A	.....	2	3
Childs C	3,000,000	2½	Q	.....	22	26
Do pref.	2,499,300	1¾	Q	Mar 10,13	170	176
Cluett-Pea.	3,000,000	..	..	Mar 10,13	108	112
Do pref.	8,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	68½	61
Com'ing-Tab. ulating Rec.	10,457,218	1	Q	Apr 10,13	98½	100½
Do 6s.	7,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	40¾	41
Con. R. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	77	78
Do pref.	1,149,500	..	..	.....	19	23
Contin. Can.	8,000,000	..	..	.....	60	75
Do pref.	5,500,000	2½	Y	Apr 1, 13	51	53
Crock.-Wh'ler	1,700,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,13	92	93
Do pref.	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,13	85	88
D., L.&W. C.	6,590,700	2½	Q	Apr 15,13	104	107
Em.-Brant'm.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	295	310
Do pref.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 13	40	46
Hav. Tob. pf.	29,790,700	..	..	.....	90	96
Hav. Tob. pf.	4,703,800	..	..	.....	3½	4
Houston Oil..	38,000,000	..	..	.....	7	10
Do pref.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	20½	21½
Int. Nickel	.....	..	..	.....	58	65
Do pref.	9,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 13	142½	143½
K. C. Stky'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	105½	106½
Do cv.5s,'13	610,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 13	79½	79½
Kaufm'n B's Dept Stor's	7,500,000	..	S	M. & N.	99½	100
Do pref.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	46	..
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	w	w	Apr 1, 13	96	..
L. V. Coal Sales.	6,060,800	1½	Q	Mar 31,13	84½	85
Lima Loco C 1st 6s, 1932	2,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 21,13	220	230
Marconi of Am. (new)	10,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	100
Merg. Lino.	12,797,000	..	..	.....	5⅝	5⅝
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36.	2,500,000	3	Q	Mar 31,13	218½	219½
Otis Elevator	6,371,300	2½	S	J. & D.	91	95
Do pref.	6,451,100	1	Q	Apr 15,13	81	85
Pope M'f'g. Co.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	97	99
Do pref.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Proc & Gam.	12,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 31,13	18	22
Do pref.	2,250,000	4	Q	Feb 15,13	59	63
Pratt & Wh. pref.	1,225,000	2	Q	Apr 15,13	550	575
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	101½	103
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	46
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	99	100½
Royal Bak'g	10,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	99	100
Do cum pf	10,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,13	102	107
Saf. C.H.&H.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,13	104	107
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	112	112¾
Stern Bro pf	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	295	300
Temple I'n 4s	2,500,000	6	Q	Mar 1, 13	70	75
U. S. Env 5s	1,950,000	1½	S	J. & D.	104½	105
Do pref.	3,750,000	8z	S	..	99½	100½
Do comm'n	750,000	..	..	.....	102½	103½
West. Pac 5s	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	117½	118
Willys-Ov'l'd	20,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	82	83
Do pref.	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 13	68	69
			Q	Apr 1, 13	92	98

z—Including 4½% paid on account of deferred dividends.
y—At rate of 7% per annum for period from Dec. 1, 1912, to April 1, 1913.
w—At rate of 7% per annum for period from Feb. 13 to April 1, 1913.
c—Also 20% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Am. L. & Tr. Do p.	10,395,400	2½	S	May 1, 13	395	405
Aub. G. 1st 5s	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 13	106	108
B'klyn Boro. 1st 5s, '38.	300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
Buff. Gas.	500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Buff. Gas. pf.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	5
Burlingt'n 1st 5s, '55.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	15	..
C. Un. 5s, '27	3,500,000	2½	..	.....	92½	95
Cities Serv.	5,499,430	5-12	M	A. & O.	102¾	103¼
Do pf.	10,195,360	½	M	Apr 1, 13	112	114
Col. G. & E. pf.	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	86	87
C. G. & F. pf.	5,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 13	..	35
Con. Gas of N. J. 1st cn. 5s, '36.	971,000	2½	S	Apr 1, 13	65¼	69¼
Con. Wat. Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Do deb

ENGINEERS.

Completed Contracts

United States, Great Britain, Canada, Holland, France, Italy, India, New Zealand, Australia, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Venezuela, Argentina, Cuba, Porto Rico, Central America, Philippine Islands and Mexico.

The J. G. White Companies

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W. S. BARSTOW & CO.
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Purchase, Finance, Construct and Operate Electric Light, Gas, Street Railway and Water Power Properties.
Examination and Reports.
Utility Securities Bought and Sold.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE First Lien Refunding Five Per Cent Gold Bonds OF THE KANSAS CITY RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY
Maturing May 15, 1913.

In view of the approaching maturity, on May 15, 1913, of the above-mentioned Bonds and of the fact that other large issues of bonds and notes secured upon property of the Company or of some of its subsidiary corporations have matured and are about to mature, the undersigned, holding and representing a large amount of the First Lien Refunding Bonds, (certain of the undersigned being also members of the Committee representing the Company's Gold Notes or of the Committee representing the Metropolitan Street Railway Five Per Cent. Bonds, and as such already familiar with the situation of the Company's affairs and properties,) believe it of importance that the holders of the Bonds above mentioned shall be in a position for prompt and concerted action before the date of maturity of these Bonds, and, therefore, have consented to act as a committee for the protection of the interests of the holders of the First Lien Refunding Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of these Bonds are requested to deposit their bonds, with May 15, 1913, coupons attached, on or before MAY 1, 1913, with THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, 26 Broad Street, New York City, as depositary under an agreement providing for such deposits dated April 3, 1913. Transferable certificates of deposit will be issued therefor. Deposits may also be made with the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, 17 Court Street, Boston, the agent of the depositary.

The Committee will collect interest on the Bonds, if and as paid, and when received will promptly pay the same to the holders of certificates of deposit representing the Bonds in respect whereof such payments of interest shall be made. No plan of reorganization or of refinancing which does not involve realizing in cash for the benefit of the Bondholders the full amount due upon their securities will be undertaken by the Committee until the same shall have been submitted to depositors as provided in the deposit agreement. Copies of the deposit agreement may be obtained by application either to the depositary or to its agent above mentioned. More detailed information may be obtained by application to the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, April 4, 1913.

JOHN B. DENNIS,
ACOSTA NICHOLS,
JAMES J. STORROW,
PAUL M. WARBURG,
Committee.

C. M. TRAVIS, Secretary.
24 Broad Street, New York City.
BYRNE & CUTCHEON,
New York City,
ROPES, GRAY & GORHAM,
Boston,
Counsel.

NOTICE.

To holders of the first mortgage and refunding five per cent. bonds of the Evansville Gas & Electric Light Company, dated June 1, 1902, secured by a trust deed from that company to The American Trust and Savings Bank, (now named Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank,) Trustee, dated June 1, 1902.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the undersigned has received notice from the Evansville Public Service Company, successor to the Evansville Gas & Electric Light Company, that it will call in, pay and cancel, at a premium of five per cent. (5%) on June 1, 1913, $10,000 of the bonds secured by said trust deed as determined by lot by the undersigned, and you are hereby notified that the undersigned has determined by lot the following numbers of bonds so to be paid on June 1, 1913, namely:

Bonds number 18, 139, 319, 346, 547, 695, 758, 855, 1104 and 1130.

The holders of said bonds are hereby required to present the same, together with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, for payment on June 1, 1913, as aforesaid, at the office of the undersigned in the City of Chicago, Illinois.

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, (formerly named The American Trust and Savings Bank,) Trustee, Chicago, Illinois.
By FRANK H. JONES, Secretary.
Dated Chicago, Illinois, April 8th, 1913.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
Twenty-Year Four and One-Half Per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds.

The Second Installment of $286.50 per $1,000 bond on subscriptions to The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Twenty-year 4½% Convertible Gold Bonds will be payable on April 15th, 1913, at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, where Subscription Receipts must be presented in order that this payment may be endorsed thereon.

Holders of subscription receipts (first installment paid) who desire to anticipate payment of the final installment, (due May 15th,) may do so on April 15th, in which case the amount payable, with adjustment of interest, will be $672.42 per $1,000 Bond.

J. V. McNeal, Treasurer.
Baltimore, Md., April 7th, 1913.

To the Holders of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company Twenty-Year Equipment Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that Bankers Trust Company, as Successor Trustee under Equipment Agreement, dated January 1, 1902, made by The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company to The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, will receive, up to the close of business April 28, 1913, proposals for the sale to it, as Successor Trustee, on April 30, 1913, at a price not exceeding $1,650 and accrued interest, of one bond of the above issue.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
Dated New York, April 14, 1913.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, doing business under the firm name and style of HECHLER, KLUSNER & COMPANY, at No. 45-49 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 7th day of April, 1913.

SAMUEL HECHLER,
ALEXANDER KLUSNER,
HARRY SCHERBERG.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK SALES

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

SALES WEEK APRIL 12	2,078,685	SALES WEEK APRIL 12	$16,822,000
SALES WEEK APRIL 5	2,529,678	SALES WEEK APRIL 5	12,329,500
SALES WEEK APRIL 13, 1912	4,776,474	SALES WEEK APRIL 13, 1912	15,081,000
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	26,766,715	SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	170,015,000
SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	40,477,925	SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	264,297,000

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended April 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	W'ks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, April 12. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended April 12, '13.
205	164¾	150	Jan. 29	139⅞	Mar. 13	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	3	..	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	145	145	145	145	215	..	140	148	5
..	..	4¼	Feb. 1	2⅝	Apr. 1	15,501,800	.....	..	..	Allis-Chal. Co. t. r., 3d pd.	100	3½	3½	3¼	3½	1¾	..	3½	3½	500
..	..	12¼	Jan. 15	6⅝	Mar. 25	14,115,500	.....	..	..	Allis-C. Co. pf. t. r., 3d pr.	100	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	5	..	8	8½	600
92¾	60	80⅜	Jan. 2	65⅜	Feb. 25	153,887,900	Feb. 24, '13	1½	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	76⅝	79¼	75⅜	77⅝	81	+ ⅞	77⅝	77⅞	226,900
63⅜	54⅛	57	Jan. 3	46¼	Jan. 17	18,330,900	Jan. 15, '13	1	Q	Am. Agri. Chemical Co.	100	55	55	55	55	60⅜	+ 1	53	55	100
104¼	98	99	Jan. 2	94	Apr. 2	27,112,700	Jan. 15, '13	1½	Q	Am. Agri. Chem. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	95	100½	..	..	.....
77	46½	50½	Jan. 2	25	Mar. 19	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1½	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	33	34⅞	32⅜	33¼	64	— 2¾	34	35	7,100
101¼	90	86	Mar. 6	83½	Mar. 19	5,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	86	86	86	86	98½	+ 2	80	84	100
107¾	91½	98¼	Jan. 4	93⅛	Apr. 4	4,000,000	Mar. 31, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	..	..	..	..	98⅛	96	..	93½	95½	.....
160	130	136⅝	Jan. 6	129	Mar. 20	5,000,000	Mar. 31, '13	2	Q	Am. Brake S. & F. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	134	133½	..	132	134	.....
47⅜	11¼	40⅞	Jan. 31	25½	Jan. 14	41,233,300	.....	..	..	American Can Co.	100	35½	38¼	34⅜	36¼	30	+ ½	36¼	36⅜	70,800
126¼	90⅜	129½	Jan. 30	96⅜	Apr. 1	41,233,300	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	98	98⅞	97	97½	111½	..	97	97½	1,100
63⅜	48⅝	50⅜	Jan. 2	47½	Feb. 25	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	½	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	52½	52⅝	50½	50½	50⅜	— 1½	51	51½	1,100
120	115	117	Mar. 5	112	Feb. 25	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	115	118	..	114	119	.....
60¼	30¾	48¾	Jan. 6	38	Apr. 10	16,284,700	.....	..	..	American Cities	100	40	40	38	38	..	3	37⅜	40½	1,600
84⅜	73½	78½	Jan. 2	69¼	Apr. 10	20,558,500	Jan. 9, '13	3	SA	American Cities pf.	100	70¼	70¼	69½	70⅜	..	— 3⅜	70	75	2,100
98	94	87	Mar.	87	Mar. 4	10,639,300	Mar. 31, '14	1¾	Q	American Coal Products.	100	..	..	..	..	87	..	92	.....	.....
114	108¾	109¼	Jan. 15	109¼	Jan. 15	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Products pf.	100	..	..	..	..	109¼	..	101¼	108	.....
60¼	45½	57⅜	Jan. 2	42⅜	Mar. 18	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	49	49	47	47	52⅜	— 2	47	48½	1,500
99¼	95	96⅜	Jan. 10	95½	Mar. 28	10,198,600	Dec. 2, '12	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co. pf	100	..	..	..	..	95⅞	98⅞	..	96	100	.....
220	160	166	Feb. 8	160½	Jan. 2	18,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	3	Q	American Express Co.	100	..	..	..	..	163½	225	..	163	170	.....
7¼	3	5½	Jan. 8	4	Jan. 14	11,274,100	.....	..	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	..	..	..	..	4⅝	4⅞	..	4⅛	4⅜	.....
34	20	28¼	Feb. 10	22½	Feb. 25	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf	100	26	26	25½	25⅝	24¼	— ½	25⅛	26	300
30⅜	18	27¾	Apr. 10	20	Jan. 2	10,945,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Ice Securities Co	100	26	26½	25⅞	25⅞	23	— ⅛	25⅞	27	2,200
17⅜	9¼	11½	Jan. 31	9	Feb. 25	16,750,000	.....	..	..	American Linseed Co.	100	11	11	10¼	10¼	14½	— 1⅜	10	10½	300
43	30	31½	Jan. 31	25½	Feb. 26	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1¾	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	29¼	37½	..	28½	29	.....
47½	31¾	44½	Jan. 6	33½	Feb. 25	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	American Locomotive	100	37¾	38	36	36	42	— 3¼	36	37	1,800
24	18½	23⅛	Jan. 9	18¾	Feb. 25	38,000,000	.....	..	..	American Locomotive pf.	100	..	..	..	..	106	110	..	103¼	104	.....
46¾	34½	41	Jan. 10	35	Mar. 15	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	American Malt Corporation	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	13¼	+ ⅛	9½	10½	100
76⅝	61¼	80⅝	Feb. 4	73	Apr. 10	12,500,000	Mar. 5, '15	1½	Q	American Malt Corpor'n pf	100	55½	55½	55	55	57¼	— ⅝	54	55½	430
36⅞	20	21⅜	Jan. 2	16	Mar. 20	30,815,300	Oct. 31, '12	½	..	American Smelt. & Ref. Co	100	71	73¼	70	71½	84½	..	71½	71⅝	19,750
11⅜	8	8½	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 24	12,000,000	.....	..	..	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	104⅜	105	104½	105	107½	— ⅛	104⅜	105⅛	400
23	14	16¼	Jan. 2	12	Apr. 11	10,000,000	.....	..	..	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B	100	..	..	..	..	85	87¼	..	85	87	.....
39½	30	32⅜	Jan. 2	25½	Feb. 25	112,378,900	.....	..	..	ERIE	100	28¾	31⅛	28½	30¾	38	+ 1	30⅛	30¼	48,305
51⅞	47½	49½	Jan. 30	42	Feb. 25	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	Erie 1st pf.	100	46	47⅜	46	46⅜	56¼	— ⅛	47	48	2,900
48	38	41	Jan. 30	32¾	Mar. 19	16,000,000	Apr. 5, '07	2	..	Erie 2d pf.	100	37½	37½	37	37½	46½	— ⅝	37	37½	300
21⅜	11¼	18	Jan. 22	13¼	Jan. 13	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09	1½	..	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	100	..	..	..	..	17⅜	..	12	18	.....
52¾	37⅜	44	Jan. 2	33	Mar. 19	12,000,000	Mar. 15, '13	1½	Q	Federal Mining & Smelt. pf	100	43¾	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	45⅜	— ¼	34¼	44	100
225	128	185	Mar. 11	175	Jan. 14	9,831,600	Mar. 1, '13	1½	Q	GENERAL CHEM. CO.	100	..	..	..	..	185	..	175	185	.....
115	100¼	109⅞	Jan. 6	107⅜	Jan. 24	13,745,500	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	108	..	104	107½	.....
188¼	135	187	Jan. 2	125¼	Feb. 25	101,300,600	Jan. 15, '13	2	Q	General Electric Co.	100	141½	141½	140	140⅜	169⅞	— 1	140⅜	141½	3,012
42⅞	30	34½	Jan. 7	29½	Mar. 17	15,635,200	.....	..	..	General Motors	100	30¼	30¼	30	30	36½	— ½	30	32	400
82¾	70½	79	Jan. 7	75	Feb. 27	13,984,400	Nov. 1, '12	3½	SA	General Motors pf.	100	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	81	..	78⅛	80	25
5	1⅝	3⅛	Mar. 19	2	Jan. 3	35,591,480	Oct. 31, '12	80c	..	Goldfield Con. Mines	100	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	4⅜	— ⅛	2¼	2⅜	6,100
81	60¼	68	Jan. 2	28	Mar. 18	60,000,000	Feb. 15, '13	1	Q	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	37	38½	34½	35⅝	..	— 1⅞	35	35⅝	8,050
106½	105	105¼	Jan. 7	101½	Feb. 18	30,000,000	Feb. 15, '13	1¾	Q	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	100	103⅜	104⅜	93	95	..	— 5½	96¼	95	500
143¾	126	132⅜	Jan. 9	124	Feb. 25	209,090,200	Feb. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Great Northern pf.	100	129¼	131¼	127½	128	131⅜	— ¾	128	128½	8,450
..	..	125⅜	Apr. 1	121	Feb. 25	.....	.....	..	..	Gt. Nor. pf. sub. rc., 40% pd.	..	124⅞	125	124⅞	125	..	— ⅝	124	126	310
53	36	41¼	Jan. 3	33	Feb. 25	1,500,000	Dec. 27, '12	50c	..	Gt. Nor. cfs. for ore prop.	..	36½	38⅝	36	36	40¼	— 1	35½	37	2,300
62⅜	47	52⅜	Jan. 7	42⅛	Mar. 19	19,070,500	Apr. 1, '13	62½c	Q	Guggenheim Exploration	25	48	48¼	47	47	..	— 1	46½	47½	900
89	85½	87	Feb. 6	86⅜	Jan. 6	15,000,000	Nov. 1, '12	2¼	SA	HAVANA EL. RY., L. & P.	100	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	..	..	85½	..	68
96½	95½	96	Jan. 8	96	Jan. 8	15,000,000	Nov. 1, '12	3	SA	Havana El. Ry., L. & P. pf	100	..	..	..	..	96	..	96¼	..	.....
200	155	180⅜	Jan. 11	170	Mar. 11	4,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	2½	Q	Helme (G. W.) Co.	100	170	170	170	170	171	..	168½	180	100
116	109½	*108½	Mar. 19	*105½	Mar. 14	3,910,200	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	*108½	..	100	115	.....
112	86¼	117½	Feb. 3	110	Jan. 4	25,116,000	Mar. 25, '13	65c	M	Homestake Mining	100	102	102	102	102	94¾	..	101	110	77
141⅞	120⅜	128⅞	Feb. 5	119½	Mar. 27	109,236,000	Mar. 1, '13	3½	SA	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	100	120⅝	121	119⅜	119⅝	129	— 1½	119½	121	2,225
21⅛	16⅝	19½	Jan. 2	15⅜	Mar. 19	14,458,860	.....	..	..	Inspiration Consol. Copper	20	18	19	18	19	20	+ ½	19	19½	6,880
22	19¾	19⅝	Jan. 30	16¼	Feb. 26	60,419,500	.....	..	..	Interboro.-Met. vot. tr. cfs.	100	17⅜	18¼	17½	17⅝	20	— 6⅜	17½	17¼	6,600
67⅜	52⅜	65⅜	Jan. 30	56½	Feb. 26	36,935,900	.....	..	..	Interborough-Metropol. pf.	100	59⅝	60⅞	59	59	60	— ⅝	58⅜	59	13,200
53½	36	30	Jan. 11	22	Apr. 1	7,520,000	.....	..	..	International Agricul. Co.	100	..	..	..	..	22	..	12	20	.....
90	89	90	Jan. 3	45	Apr. 12	12,955,600	Jan. 15, '13	3½	SA	International Agr. Co. pf.	100	50	50	45	45	..	—31	40	50	400
126⅞	105½	115⅜	Jan. 30	104½	Mar. 13	5,117,000	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	International Harv., old	100	107	107	106½	106½	116	— 2	105	107	200
121⅝	113½	116	Jan. 28	111⅞	Mar. 8	1,704,000	Mar. 1, '13	1¾	Q	International Harv. pf., old	100	112½	112½	112	112	120⅜	+ ½	110	112½	200
..	..	100	Feb. 28	105	Mar. 26	37,178,800	.....	..	..	International Harv., new	100	106½	106½	106	106	..	— 1	105	106	550
..	..	112¾	Mar. 26	112	Apr. 7	28,794,100	.....	..	..	International Harv. pf., new	100	112	112	112	112	..	— ½	110	112½	100
..	..	107⅜	Mar. 29	105	Mar. 26	37,162,500	.....	..	..	International Harv. Corp'n.	100	106½	106½	105	105	..	— 2	104¼	106	200
..	..	113	Mar. 13	112½	Apr. 11	28,758,700	.....	..	..	International Harv. Corp. pf	100	112⅜	112⅜	112½	112½	..	..	110	112½	200
..	..	12⅜	Jan. 30	9⅜	Apr. 12	17,442,900	.....	..	..	International Paper Co.	50	10½	10½	9⅝	9¾	13	— 1⅜	9	9⅜	4,000
62⅞	45⅞	48½	Jan. 30	39	Apr. 10	22,539,700	Jan. 15, '13	½	Q	International Paper Co. pf.	100	45½	47¼	44½	46¼	56½	— 5	40	40½	3,922
34	12	18½	Jan. 9	8	Mar. 17	17,782,500	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	International S. Pump Co.	100	10¼	10½	10½	10½	30⅝	— ⅜	10	12	100
84⅜	63	70	Jan. 31	37	Mar. 31	11,350,000	Feb. 1, '13	1½	Q	International S. P. Co. pf.	100	38¼	38½	38⅛	38⅛	83¾	+ 1⅛	36	..	100
15	10½	10¼	Jan. 30	8	Mar. 19	3,917,800	.....	..	..	Iowa Central	100	..	..	..	..	8	12½	8	10	.....
30	22	23	Jan. 2	21	Jan. 31	2,976,500	May 1, '09	1½	..	Iowa Central pf.	100	..	..	..	..	21	26½	18	22	.....
81	74½	78	Jan. 21	81	Mar. 11	41,380,400	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	MACKAY COMPANIES	100	82	83	83	83	87	..	82	83	125
70⅞	66	69	Apr. 7	66½	Jan. 3	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	Q	Mackay Companies pf.	100	67⅜	69	67⅜	69	69⅝	+ 1½	66	69	1,038
138¾	128⅞	132⅜	Jan. 7	127¾	Mar. 19	56,367,500	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Manhattan Elevated gtd.	100	129	129	128	128	136	— 1¼	128	130	1,835
88	69	76⅞	Jan. 2	66	Feb. 20	15,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	1½	Q	May Department Stores.	100	..	..	..	..	72	69	..	70	75	.....
112	105	105½	Jan. 2	100¾	Feb. 20	8,250,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	May Department Stores pf.	100	..	..	..	..	104½	..	100	105	.....
4⅞	4	4⅝	Jan. 2	3¾	Mar. 20	42,574,900	.....	..	..	Mercantile Marine	100	..	..	..	..	4⅜	6¼	..	3⅞	4½	.....
26	15⅜	19½	Jan. 7	16¾	Mar. 13	40,964,800	.....	..	..	Mercantile Marine pf.	100	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	24	..	17½	18¾	200
90½	62¾	78¼	Feb. 4	60¾	Apr. 8	28,229,700	Mar. 1, '13	1	Q	Mexican Petroleum	100	65	65	60⅛	60¾	..	— 4⅞	60⅞	61	46,700
104	99	99⅜	Jan. 2	93	Feb. 19	4,072,400	Jan. 1, '13	⅜	M	Mexican Petroleum pf.	100	..	..	..	..	95	..	95	100	.....
..	..	*170	Jan. 24	*170	Jan. 24	18,738,000	Jan. 20, '13	3	SA	Michigan Central	100	..	..	..	..	190	..	*170	190	.....
30¼	23⅛	26¼	Jan. 4	21⅜	Feb. 19	3,728,200	Feb. 15, '13	50c	Q	Miami Copper	5	24½	25⅜	24½	25¼	26	+ ⅝	25⅛	25¼	9,200
27½	18½	23¾	Jan. 2	17½	Feb. 20	10,877,400	July 15, '12	2½	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	18½	18½	18½	18¼	24½	— ⅛	18	19	100
51½	44⅞	47	Jan. 29	42	Mar. 14	5,623,000	Jan. 15, '10	2½	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	40	40	40	40	51¼	..	40	46	10
154½	129	142½	Jan. 9	128⅝	Mar. 20	25,205,800	Oct. 15, '12	3½	SA	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	100	136¼	136⅝	134½	134½	141	— 2⅜	134½	135½	900
158	146	145	Apr. 8	141½	Mar. 11	12,603,400	Oct. 15, '12	3½	SA	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	100	145	145	145	145	151⅝	+ 7	143	150	100
88⅞	84	83¼	Mar. 5	83½	Mar. 5	11,169,000	Apr. 1, '13	2	SA	M., St P.& S.S.M.leased line	100	..	..	..	..	83⅝	..	79¼	83	.....
31⅜	25½	29⅛	Jan. 7	24	Mar. 19	63,300,300	.....	..	..	Missouri, Kan. & Texas.	100	26¼	27	26⅜	26⅝	29⅝	— ⅛	26⅝	26⅞	2,300
66	57⅜	64⅛	Apr. 11	50⅜	Jan. 14	13,000,000	Nov. '12	2	SA	Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	100	64½	64½	64½	64½	65¼	+ 1½	63	64⅜	100
47⅜	35	43⅝	Jan. 9	36	Feb. 25	83,112,500	Jan. 30, '08	2½	..	Missouri Pacific	100	39¼	39⅞	38	38¼	43	— 1⅜	38¼	38½	9,800
100½	90¾	100⅛	Jan. 16	97¾	Feb. 26	37,828,500	Mar. 1, '13	1¾	Q	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	98⅛	98¾	98	98	..	..	97¾	98¼	500
175½	162	167	Jan. 8	150¼	Feb. 27	42,503,000	Mar. 20, '13	2¼	Q	Delaware & Hudson	100	160⅞	162	160	162	170½	+ 2	160¼	161	300
597	550	445	Jan. 13	395	Feb. 25	30,277,000	Jan. 20, '13	2½	Q	Del., Lack. & Western	50	410	410½	395	395	556	..	390	420	63
..	..	420	Feb. 4	380	Apr. 9	.....	.....	..	..	L. & W. sub. 50% pd.	..	380	380	380	380	..	— 5	..	..	100
24	18½	23⅛	Jan. 9	18¾	Feb. 25	38,000,000	.....	..	..	Denver & Rio Grande	100	20½	22	20½	22	23½	+ 1¼	21	21⅜	200
46¾	34½	41	Jan. 10	35	Mar. 15	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	36¼	37¼	36¼	37	42⅜	+ 1	37	37¼	1,610
76⅝	61¼	80⅝	Feb. 4	73	Apr. 10	12,500,000	Mar. 5, '15	1½	Q	Detroit United	100	73	73	73	73	..	— 2	..	..	170
36⅞	20	21⅜	Jan. 2	16	Mar. 20	30,815,300	Oct. 31, '12	½	..	Distillers' Sec. Corporation.	100	16⅞	17	16⅝	16⅝	32½	..	16⅜	17¼	500
11⅜	8	8½	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 24	12,000,000	.....	..	..	Duluth, S. Shore & At.	100	..	..	..	..	7	10¾	..	6	7	.....
23	14	16¼	Jan. 2	12	Apr. 11	10,000,000	.....	..	..	Duluth, S. Shore & At. pf.	100	12	12	12	12	21½	— 1	12	13½	100
39½	30	32⅜	Jan. 2	25½	Feb. 25	112,378,900	.....	..	..	ERIE	100	28¾	31⅛	28½	30¾	38	+ 1	30⅛	30¼	48,305
51⅞	47½	49½	Jan. 30	42	Feb. 25	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	Erie 1st pf.	100	46	47⅜	46	46⅜	56¼	— ⅛	47	48	2,900
48	38	41	Jan. 30	32¾	Mar. 19	16,000,000	Apr. 5, '07	2	..	Erie 2d pf.	100	37½	37½	37	37½	46½	— ⅝	37	37½	300
21⅜	11¼	18	Jan. 22	13¼	Jan. 13	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09	1

FIGHT ON FREE WOOL GROWS IN CONGRESS

Advocates of a Duty Expect to Muster 75 on Caucus or House Vote.

UNDERWOOD IS CONFIDENT

But by Republican Aid Free Wool Opponents May Spur Senate to Impose Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Under the leadership of Democratic members from Ohio a well-organized revolt against President Wilson's demand for free raw wool, as sought in the Underwood Tariff bill, has developed.

Representative W. A. Ashbrook of Johnstown, Ohio, who is leading the movement, asserted to-night that he had assurances from at least seventy-five Democratic members of the House that they will vote in the caucus to restore the duty of 15 per cent. on raw wool which a majority of the Ways and Means Committee had decided to put into the bill up to the time that the shift to free raw wool was made on the recommendation of the President.

There are 291 Democratic members in the House, and if not more than seventy-five are lined up in favor of the 15 per cent. rate of duty it will be impossible for the opponents of free raw wool to eliminate it from the bill. While the movement against free wool is formidable, it is the consensus of opinion that the organizers of the wool revolt are doomed to fail in the caucus.

Some men in the movement to restore the wool duty admit that they do not see where they can succeed when the Ways and Means Committee intends to line up solidly for free raw wool, and will make the same argument for united party action on the wool schedule in support of President Wilson as made in favor of the sugar schedule, which was adopted yesterday over the protest of the Louisiana members and those who shared their views.

The fight on the wool schedule will probably be reached on Tuesday. When the caucus resumes its sitting to-morrow it will take up schedule G, covering agricultural products and provisions, containing fifty-five items, mostly foodstuffs. Schedule H, dealing with spirits, wines, and beverages, will be quickly passed because the Ways and Means Committee has retained all the Payne law rates on wines excepting mineral waters. Schedule I, covering cotton manufactures, will probably take some time, because there is considerable dissatisfaction with the reductions proposed on cotton fabrics. Schedule J, covering manufactures of flax, hemp and jute, will also have to be considered before the famous schedule K is reached. There may be some time absorbed in the consideration of the cotton and agricultural schedules, in which event the fight on the wool rates may not be reached before late on Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday morning.

Abandon Fight for Present Rates.

Only thirty-six Democratic members of the House attended the special caucus of members opposed to free raw wool. Representative Ashbrook of Ohio said to-night, in explanation of the small attendance at that meeting, that some members did not receive notices in time to attend. It was originally the intention to make a fight for the retention of the present rates on raw wool, and failing that to move to make the rate 30 per cent., then 20 per cent., and then 15 per cent.

They concluded that it would be a waste of time to seek the substitution of these higher rates on wool, and decided to concentrate their forces on the 15 per cent .rate.

Sentiment in the Ways and Means Committee was divided over the wool rates. Representatives Francis Burton Harrison of New York and Henry B. Rainey of Illinois led a fight for free raw wool. Chairman Underwood and his followers stood out for a duty on wool. They wanted the rate to be 20 per cent., as proposed in the Underwood bill of last year, but finally agreed to make it 15 per cent. Then the bill was taken to the White House, and President Wilson took a stand for free raw wool, whereupon the members of the Ways and Means Committee, who favored a duty on that product acquiesced. Now the Ways and Means Committee, in order to stand behind the President, who has indorsed the bill in its entirety, will insist that the Democrats of the House back up the free raw wool paragraph. Chairman Underwood and other members of the committee will put up the same argument on wool that they did on sugar—that if the committee bill is approved by the caucus the party will be presenting a united front and the bill will pass, but that if the wool or sugar paragraphs were changed the bill might not be able to pass the Senate.

Nineteen of the twenty-two Ohio members are Democrats, and fourteen of the nineteen will vote in the caucus for the 15 per cent. rate. Those who will thus vote are Allen of Cincinnati, Gard of Hamilton, Goeke of Wapakoneta, Post of Washington, Sherwood of Toledo, Claypool of Chillicothe, Brumbaugh of Columbus, Key of Marion, Sharpe of Elyria, White of Marietta, Francis of Martin's Ferry, Ashbrook of Johnstown, Whitacre of Canton, and Bathrick of Akron.

Opponents From Ten States.

Four Democratic Congressmen from Ohio, Bowdle of Cincinnati, Crosser, Gordon and Buckley of Cleveland, intend to vote to sustain the free wool provision. Representative Ansberry, the only other Democratic member from Ohio, is not expected to be present at the caucus. He is a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and if present, it is said would vote to sustain the action of the committee.

The free wool opponents come from Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Michigan, California, New Mexico and Arizona. Among those whose votes are counted upon by them are Adair and Cline of Indiana, Fergusson of New Mexico, Hayden of Arizona, Kettner and Raker of California, and Doughton of North Carolina.

"We demand that if raw wool is put on the free list," said Representative Ashbrook to-night, "that manufactures of wool also be put there. There is no valid reason why the farmer who raises the wool should be hit and the manufacturer who uses that wool be protected. If the farmer is to be hit the manufacturer should likewise suffer. To put wool on the free list without treating manufactures of wool the same way would not cheapen the price of woolen clothing."

If the wool revolters do not number more than 75 in the caucus, they will lose, but they will be confident of ultimate success if they can muster that many Democratic votes, because then there might be a chance of persuading the House of Representatives to agree to a 15 per cent. duty through a combination of these 75 Democrats and the Republicans on this one item. The Democratic majority in the House is 147, and 73 Democrats voting against free wool, with the Republicans solid for it, would come near turning the balance against free wool. Chairman Underwood feels confident, he says, that the caucus, as well as the House, will sustain the committee, and the President. In the last analysis the opponents of free wool, while not very confident of success in the House, want to make the best showing possible in the caucus and in the House in order to encourage Democrats in the Senate to enforce duty of not less than 15 per cent. on that staple.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.
April 7	$1.00¼	99¼
April 8	99¾	99
April 9	99¾	98¾
April 10	99¾	99¼
April 11	99⅜	98¾
April 12	98⅞	98¼
Week's range	1.00⅛	98¼

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 7	93	91¾	91¼	90⅝	90⅝	90¼
April 8	93	91¾	91	90	90½	89⅝
April 9	92⅝	91⅝	90⅞	89⅜	90½	89⅛
April 10	92⅜	91¾	90⅞	90¼	90¼	89⅞
April 11	92⅛	91¼	90½	90	90¼	89⅞
April 12	91⅝	90⅞	90¼	89⅜	89⅝	89⅛
Week's r'ge	93	90⅞	91¼	89⅜	90¾	89½

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 7	55⅞	54⅞	56⅜	56	57⅝	57
April 8	55⅞	55⅛	56⅜	56	57⅝	57
April 9	56⅜	55⅝	57¼	56¼	58⅛	57¼
April 10	56⅝	55⅞	57⅝	56⅝	58¼	57¾
April 11	56¾	55½	57	56⅜	57⅞	57¼
April 12	56⅛	55⅜	56⅞	56⅛	57⅛	57⅜
Wk's r'ge	56⅝	54⅞	57⅜	56	58¼	57

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 7	35⅝	34⅜	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
April 8	35⅝	35	35¼	34¾	34⅝	34¼
April 9	36	35	35¼	34⅝	35	34⅝
April 10	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	34⅞	35⅜	34⅝
April 11	36	35½	35½	34⅜	35	34⅜
April 12	35⅝	35½	35	34⅛	34⅞	34½
Wk's r'ge	36¼	34⅝	35⅝	34¼	35⅝	34¼

Provisions.

Chicago.

LARD.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 7	10.85	10.75	10.80	10.75
April 8	10.80	10.65	10.85	10.70
April 9	10.85	10.70	10.85	10.72
April 10	10.92	10.82	10.90	10.80
April 11	10.95	10.85	10.97	10.85
April 12	11.00	10.97	11.00	10.95
Week's range	11.00	10.65	11.00	10.70

RIBS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 7	11.15	11.00	10.90	10.85
April 8	11.12	11.00	10.92	10.87
April 9	11.22	11.00	10.92	10.87
April 10	11.22	11.15	10.97	10.90
April 11	11.27	11.15	11.10	10.92
April 12	11.35	11.30	11.15	11.10
Week's range	11.35	11.00	11.15	10.85

PORK.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 7	19.87	19.70	20.05	19.85
April 8	19.85	19.55	20.00	19.77
April 9	19.72	19.50	19.90	19.70
April 10	19.85	19.67	20.02	19.85
April 11	19.90	19.72	20.10	19.90
April 12	20.00	19.95	20.12	20.10
Week's range	20.00	19.50	20.12	19.70

New York.

COTTON.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 7	12.10	12.00	12.07	11.97
April 8	12.12	12.06	12.07	12.02
April 9	12.21	12.16	12.17	12.11
April 10	12.18	12.02	12.13	11.99
April 11	12.05	11.99	12.03	11.96
April 12	11.96	11.82	11.92	11.81
Week's range	12.21	11.82	12.17	11.81

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
April 7	11.53	11.45	11.56	11.48
April 8	11.54	11.50	11.57	11.54
April 9	11.60	11.59	11.61	11.63
April 10	11.63	11.51	11.66	11.52
April 11	11.55	11.49	11.57	11.51
April 12	11.47	11.39	11.51	11.41
Week's range	11.60	11.39	11.69	11.41

Highest and lowest prices for the more active of the above commodities thus far this year have been as follows:

	Highest 1913.		Lowest 1913.	
Wheat No. 1	1.03⅜	Apr. 9	.97¼	Mar. 17
Wheat No. 2	1.14	Apr. 9	1.07	Jan. 8
Corn	.66	Apr. 9	.57	Jan. 9
Oats	37½	Apr. 5	.32½	Mar. 17
Lard	11.65	Mar. 28	10.00	Jan. 7
Pork	22.50	Mar. 24	19.00	Jan. 10
Beef	24.00	Jan. 2	23.00	Feb. 11
Coffee	.13⅞	Jan. 2	.11	Apr. 2
Sugar	4.90	Jan. 2	4.20	Mar. 10
Iron	18.75	Jan. 2	18.00	Apr. 9
Steel billets	28.50	Jan. 8	27.50	Jan. 2
Lead	4.35	Mar. 6	4.25	Jan. 3
Tin	47.12½	Jan. 15	45.75	Mar. 31
Copper	17.22½	Jan. 2	14.00	Feb. 18
Cotton	13.40	Jan. 2	12.40	Mar. 1
Print cloths	.04 1-16	Jan. 2	.03⅞	Mar. 31

Variations in 1912 were as follows: Wheat No. 2 Red—High, 1.27, May 10; low, 98, Jan. 2. Corn—High, 94, May 8; low, 64, Dec. 29. Oats—High, 54¼, April 18; low, 38, Nov. 15. Flour—High, 5.95, May 10; low, 4.60, Dec. 10. Lard—High, 12.60, Oct. 11; low, 9.10, Feb. 26. Pork—High, 20.75, May 10; low, 17.00, Jan. 5. Beef—High, 24.00, Dec. 23; low, 14.50, Jan. 2. Coffee—High, 15½, Oct. 17; low, 13⅞, Jan. 13. Sugar—High, 5.80, Feb. 16; low, 4.65, Jan. 2. Iron—High, 18.75, Dec. 6; low, 14.75, Jan. 2. Steel Billets—High, 27.00, Oct. 23; low, 19.50, March 13. Lead—High, 5.20, Sept. 19; low, 4.00, Feb. 5. Tin—High, 51.10, Dec. 2; low, 42.00, Jan. 13. Copper—High, 17.50, Aug. 26; low, 13.65, Feb. 5. Cotton—High, 13.40, July 29; low, 9.90, Jan. 2. Print Cloths—High, .04 1-16, Dec. 6; low, .03⅛, Jan. 2.

HIGH BUILDINGS BOARD.

Many Interests Represented in Commission to Regulate Altitude.

Borough President McAneny, as Chairman of the Board of Estimate's Committee of the Height, Size, and Arrangement of Buildings within the city limits, announced yesterday the appointment of the Advisory Commission which, under the plan discussed by the Board of Estimate, is to take over the greater part of the work. According to Mr. McAneny, the committee sought to make the commission as representative as possible, not only of all the boroughs, but of various interests.

The commission will consider not only the regulation of the height of buildings, but the question of their proper proportion in other respects and according to location and uses. For this reason, Mr. McAneny explained, the commission as appointed has among its members not only real estate brokers, men interested in the financing of real estate operations, architects, builders, and lawyers, but rapid transit experts and representatives of both labor and special work. Here is the makeup of the committee:

Manhattan.—Allan Robinson, William H. Chesebrough, George T. Mortimer, C. Grant La Farge, Burt L. Fenner, Otto C. Elditz, Abram I. Elkus, Lawrence Veiller, and Gaylord S. White.

Brooklyn.—Edward M. Bassett, Edward C. Blum, J. Monroe Hewlett, and Franklin S. Temlin.

The Bronx.—William A. Cokeley and August E. Schwarzler.

Queens.—Robert W. Higbie.

Richmond.—Edward W. Brown.

General City Officers.—Lawson Purdy and Nelson P. Lewis.

"The committee believes that the commission is an unusually well-balanced one and that its inquiries will result in great benefit to the city," said Mr. McAneny. "We have no knowledge of the attitude or the opinions of any of its members, and have no doubt that every one of them will approach the subject with entirely open minds and without any preconceived views."

The commission will meet at the City Hall for reorganization on Tuesday. The Board of Estimate has voted an appropriation of $15,000 to meet expenses.

URGE ONE-CENT LETTERS.

Cheaper Postage Advocates to Call on Burleson to Do So.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—One cent letter postage advocates arrived in Washington to-day from Cleveland, Ohio, to urge upon President Wilson and Postmaster General Burleson the early reduction of the two-cent letter postage.

At the head of the delegation was Charles W. Burrows, President of the National One-Cent Letter Postage Association. He said now that the parcel post had become a reality, one-cent letters would be the next important change in the policy of the Post Office Department.

REALTY MEN ORGANIZING.

Signing Declaration for Representation in Municipal Campaign.

A "Declaration of Principles" is being circulated for signatures among the real estate interests of New York City in preparation for the approaching municipal election, and the alliance of taxpayers thus formed will have a committee to represent it in all conferences with the existing political parties. The declaration is based upon the proposition that real estate now bears 95 per cent. of all taxes raised for operating the city's Government, and that it has reached the limit of its burden-bearing power. Says the declaration:

"Real estate in this city is now assessed beyond the point of safety, and unless means are found for immediate retrenchment and thorough economy, the city's credit will be seriously impaired, and the legality of its bonds become doubtful so as to render them unmarketable.

"We have now reached a point where future city expenditures must be restricted to actual necessities, and the money to provide these must be so expended that the city must obtain approximately a dollar value for each dollar paid out.

"In this critical financial situation, we demand that the men who shall be placed in nomination for offices entitling them to membership on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall be of the highest character and integrity and possessed of such business qualifications and practical financial ability as to render them capable of handling the financial problems which now confront the city."

One of the "declarations" has among its signers the following: William H. Chesebrough, Allan Robinson, Robert E. Simon, Warren Cruikshank, Randolph Hurry, Alfred E. Marling, Joseph L. Buttenwieser, Edgar A. Tredwell, Lawrence B. Elliman, Robert Goelet, Edward I. Devlin, B. Aymar Sands, and William C. Demorest.

WAGES 30 CENTS A DAY.

State Investigator Reports Wretched Conditions of Child Workers.

The leading investigator for Senator Wagner into child labor, John J. Sullivan, says in the preliminary report made public yesterday that children were found in a so-called trust-controlled factory making cigars for which they received wages of only 30 cents a day.

"The child-beater is everywhere despised and severely dealt with, but the exploiter of infant and youthful toil goes along unmolested because of lack of proper laws as a preventive," says Mr. Sullivan. He finds that the child labor laws are almost everywhere violated.

"Unfortunately there was hardly a mill I visited where one or more violations of these laws were not discovered," he says. "In some mills violations were the rule and not the exception. It was no uncommon experience for our Inspectors to be compelled to wait in the mill office three-quarters of an hour, the excuse given being that there was no one to show the Inspectors around. In the meantime the illegally employed minors were hustled out at the back door, the operation of dangerous machines by children was stopped and the stage was set for the unwary Inspector.

"In most cases the hasty efforts to conceal these deliberate violations of the law were so apparent that the visitors were not foiled. There were a large number of factories in which nearly all of the employes were minors. The law insists that a child worker shall be able to read and write simple sentences in the English language, yet whole groups of children were found who could not speak English or read or write in any language. Despite the age conditions there were many children who admitted that they were between the ages of 10 and 12 years.

"In one large trust-controlled cigar factory scores of children were found making cigars for which they received 30 cents a day. Four boys and two girls admitted they were but 12 years old. Apparently the children had been instructed to say that they were over 14 years of age, but their appearance disproved their words; the sallow locks, the pinched and drawn features, puny bodies and the utter dejection of these little toilers as they bent to their tasks over the work benches in an atmosphere surcharged with heat, humidity and devitalizing odors of tobacco so aroused my indignation that I openly denounced the manager and his company."

Mr. Sullivan suggests as a remedy better laws and more men to enforce them. He adds that a few conscientious District Attorneys and a law that would eliminate fines and make incarceration the penalty would soon do away with the child labor crimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE BOND SALES

Total Sales Week Ended April 12, $16,822,000.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	80	79½	80	26
Albany & Susq. 3½s	87¼	86	86	84
Allis-Chalm. 5s, t. r.	55½	54½	54½	30
Allis-C. 5s, tr. sts.	53	53	53	3
Am. Agr. Chem. 5s	100¼	100	100¼	2
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	105	105	105	3
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	103⅞	103½	103⅞	23
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88½	88	88¼	77
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s, full paid	104½	103¾	103¾	141
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s, 50 per cent. paid	103½	103⅝	103⅝	37
Am. Tobacco Co. 4s	96¾	96⅜	96⅜	15
Am. Tobacco 6s	120¼	120	120	45
Am. Writing P. 5s	89	88¾	89	6
Armour & Co. 4½s	91¼	90	90¼	70
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	96	93¾	94	138½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	86¾	84⅞	85½	48
A., T. & S. F. conv. 4s, 1960	101⅜	100½	101	609
A., T. & S. F. con 5s	102⅞	101¾	101¾	14
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1955	102⅞	102½	102¾	10
A., T. & S. F., Trans. S. L. 4s	87¼	86⅞	86⅞	22
Atlantic C. L. 4s	93⅜	91½	91½	13
Atlantic C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	89⅞	89⅞	89¾	5
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	95¾	94⅞	94⅞	102
B. & O. cv. 4½s, full paid	93⅝	92½	92½	3,899
B. & O. cv. 4½s, part paid	93⅜	92⅛	92⅛	2,140
B. & O. pr. lien 5½s	91¼	91	91	13
B. & O. S. W. 4½s	88⅞	88½	88½	22
B. & O., P., L. E. & West Va. 4s	87½	87¼	87¼	7
Bethlehem Steel 5s	96⅜	95¾	96	44
Bethlehem Steel 1st and ref. 5s	83½	83¼	83½	53
Brooklyn Q. Co. & Sub. gtd. 5s	98	98	98	1
Brook. R. T. ref. 4s	91½	89¾	90¾	595
Brook. N. T. 5s	103	102½	102½	7
Brook. Union El. 5s	100¾	100½	100½	15
Brook. Union Gas 5s	105⅜	105	105⅜	6
B., C. R. & N. 5s	107⅝	105½	107⅜	5
Bush Terminal 5s	94	94	94	1
Bush Ter. Bldgs. 5s	94	94	94	16
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	95	94¾	94⅞	16
Can. S. con. 5s	106	106	106⅛	58
Cent. Leather 5s	95½	95¼	95¼	59
Cent. of N. J. 5s	117¼	116½	117¼	45
Cent. Pac. 1st 4s	94¼	92½	92½	31
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	89	89	89	1
Cent. Pac. Thro. St. Louis 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	1
C. R. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	108	108	108	1
Ches. & O. fund. 5s	100¾	100½	100½	15
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	99¾	98	98	27
C. & O. conv. 4½s	89¾	89¼	89¼	82
Chi. & Alton 3½s	59½	57½	58	10
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	95¾	94¾	94¾	326
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	94¼	93½	93½	58
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 3½s	85	84¾	84½	32
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s	96⅜	95	95	36
Chi. & Erie 1st	106¾	106¼	106¼	7
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	76⅞	76¼	76¼	28
C. J. R. & S. Y. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
C., M. & P. Sd. 4s	89⅜	87¼	87¾	147
C., M. & St. P. deb. 4s, 1934	83½	83½	83½	2
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	99¾	99½	99⅝	142
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	104	103¾	103¾	13
C., M. & S. P. gen. 3½s	83½	80	80	11
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	95¼	94½	94½	8
C., M. & S. P. cv. 4½s	103¼	102¼	102¾	344
C., M. & St. P. conv. 4½s, first paid	103¼	102	102¼	648
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	83	81½	81½	24
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	96½	93½	93¾	34
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1921	100	100	100	2
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s	105	105	105	1
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	84½	83½	83¾	93
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	63½	62¾	62¾	88
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	87½	87¼	87¼	8
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	92¾	92	92	16
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	5
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	91⅝	91½	91½	9
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	90	90	90	1
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	97½	97¼	97½	5
Col. & Southn. 1st 4s	92	91	91½	9
Col. & South. 4s	92	92	92	43
C. & Hock. Val. 4s	92	92	92	3
Conn. Ry. & L. 4½s, stamped	98⅞	98¾	98¾	3
Corn. Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1934	90½	90½	90½	10
Cumb. T. & T. 5s	99	98¾	98¾	20
D. & H. llen eq. 4½s	98	98	98	3
Del. & Hud. 4s	97	94½	94½	13
Del. & Hud. conv. 4s	97¾	97	97	39
Denv. & R. G. con. 4s	87	87	87	20
Denv. & R. G. ref. 5s	80½	80	80¼	16
Detroit United 4s	72	71	71	4
Distillers' Sec. 5s	66¾	66¾	66¾	4
Erie Pont Powder 4½s	87	87	87	14
Erie 1st con. 7s	112	112	112	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	83½	82½	82½	36
Erie gen. 4s	73¼	72⅝	73	19
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. A	77	76	76	188
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B	73	72	72	23
Erie Penn. col. t. 4s	89½	89½	89½	11
Ft. W. & D. City 6s	107	106½	106½	12
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	104⅞	104½	104½	20
Great No. ref. 4½s	99	98⅝	98⅝	39
Gt. No. C. B.	14½	14½	14½	2
Hocking Valley 4½s	99¼	98⅝	98⅝	11
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	102	102	102	2
Ill. Central ref. 4s	94	91⅞	91⅞	46
Ill. Steel 4½s	88¾	87⅝	87⅝	56
Indiana. Steel 5s	100½	99⅞	99⅞	48
Insp. Con. Copper 6s ctfs., 3d paid	104¼	103	104½	644
Int. Rapid Tran. 5s	104⅝	103⅜	103⅜	36
Int.-Met. 4½s	79	78½	78½	212
Int.-Mer. Marine 4½s	64½	64¼	64½	12
Int. Nav. 5s	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	1
Int. Paper Co. 5s	87	86	87	2
Int. Paper 6s	102½	102½	102½	3
Int. Steam Pump 5s	78¾	78¼	78¼	14
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	60¾	60	60	6
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	74⅜	74	74	122
Kansas City So. 5s	96¾	96¼	96¾	5
Kentucky Central 4s	90	90	90	2
Lack Steel 5s, 1915	96¼	95¾	96	173
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	77	76	76	2
Laclede Gas of St. L. 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	91¼	90¾	91	105
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	91¼	90¼	90¼	49
Lake Shore 3½s	86	86	86	28
Liggett & Myers 7s	121	120½	120½	27
Liggett & Myers 5s	98½	98	98	34
L. I. North Shore 5s	104	104	104	1
Lorillard 7s	121½	120½	120½	22
Lorillard 5s	98½	98	98¼	32
Lo. & N. unif. 4s	95¾	94½	94½	73
Louis. & Nash., A., K. & C. 4s	90	89½	90	2
Manhattan con. 4s	92¾	92⅝	92⅝	2
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	93¼	93	93	11
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	110½	109½	109½	3
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	61¼	60½	61¼	12
Mo., K. & Ok. 1st 5s	103	103	103	3
Mo., K. & East. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	2
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	92	91½	91½	4
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Mo., K. & T., St. L. Div. 4s	78¼	78¼	78¼	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	79½	79½	79½	14
Mo. Pac. con. 6s	105¼	105¼	105¼	5
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	98½	98	98½	6
Mo. Pacific 4s	70	69⅝	69⅞	27
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	86⅝	85½	85½	15½
Mobile & O. new 6s	114	114	114	6
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Nash., Chat. & St. L. con. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. 5s	91	90½	90½	10
Nat. Rys. of Mex. pr. lien 4½s	84	83¾	84	2½
National Tube 5s	106¾	106¼	106¼	22
N. Y. A. B. Co. 6s	101	101	101	1
N. O., Mob. & C. 5s	78	78	78	1
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	86¼	83½	84	88
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s, reg	83	82	82¼	42
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, 1934	89½	89	89½	2
N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s	82	80½	80½	147
N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s, reg	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	14
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	97½	95½	95¼	42
N. Y. Dock 4s	83	82¼	83	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s	102	101¼	101¼	28
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	85¼	85	85	20
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
N. Y. L. & W. Term. & Imp. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 6s	121¾	120¾	120¾	133
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 6s, reg	120	120	120	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 3½s	81	81	81	4
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	4
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	76¾	76¾	76¾	5
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	58	58¼	58¼	296
N. Y., S. & W. 5s	97	97	97	1
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	97¼	96½	96¾	38
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	95¾	94	94	33
N. & W. conv. 4½s, full paid	106	105¾	105¾	361
N. & W. conv. 4½s, part paid	105½	105½	105½	13
N. & W., Poca. C. & C. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	3
N. & W. con. 4s	95¾	94¾	94¾	194
N. & W. 1st 6s	107¾	107⅝	107⅝	124
North. Pacific 4s	95⅜	94¾	94¾	141
North. Pacific 3s	67⅝	67	67	16
North. Pac., St P.- Dul. Div. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	6
Ohio River 1st 5s	103½	103½	103¾	1
O. R. R. & P. 5s	91¾	91¾	92	2
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s	89⅞	89½	89¾	113
Ore. S. L. con. 5s	105½	105½	105½	1
Ore. S. L. 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	3
Ozark & Ch. Cen. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Pac. Coast 1st 5s	100½	100½	100½	2
Pac. of Mo. 2d 5s	103	103	103	1
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	93	92½	92½	9
Pac. T. of T. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	14
Penn. R.R. 4s, 1948	100⅜	99⅞	100	40
Penn. Co. gd. 3½s, B.	86¼	86¼	86¼	1
Penn. Co. gtd. 4½s	102½	102½	102½	1
Penn. Co. gtd. gold 4s	95	95	95

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

DIVIDENDS AND WAGES

My Dear Times:

During the two years of "Frenzied Finance" I attempted the impossible—to answer sixteen thousand critics. When I began "The Remedy" I resolved to watch my critics from the fence. But so highly do I esteem your editorial utterances that, with your permission, I will net your hornets and endeavor to extract their stingers.

(Editorial from The Times, April 8.)

DIVIDENDS AND WAGES.

Mr. Lawson of Boston says "there can be no just complaint against a 30 per cent. cut in dividends to meet labor's absolutely necessary demands." Labor's increase "cannot come from any source other than interest and dividends now paid upon the Nation's securities."

It is well known that wages must be paid before dividends can be earned. But the proposal that wages should be increased out of dividends is a novelty. It comes at a time when capital is working overtime at piece work, and labor is enacting eight-hour laws of its own and proposing them in Congress and Legislatures. MR. LAWSON ILLUSTRATES HIS POINT BY CITING THE CASE OF ONE RAILWAY AND ONE INDUSTRIAL.

I could have illustrated with a dozen railroads and a dozen dozen industries.

Not for twenty-five years has it been possible for railways to do what he says this (the Union Pacific) railway did.

During the past twenty-five years it has been possible for many railroads to do what this (the Union Pacific) railroad did.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy stock was selling below $100. Large amounts were owned by life insurance companies. Their trustees sold the companies' holdings at $100 per share. The trustees of a railroad bought. Then, in their capacity of railroad trustees, they gave $200 of bonds for each $100 share of stock. These bonds were then sold back to the insurance companies for $200. (What they had sold for $100 they bought back at $200.) By the transaction individuals made 100 per cent. profit. This profit was possible only by an increase in the cost of the people's living—that is, the people along the line of the road were charged rates which enabled the road to give, in addition to its former fair returns to original—real—capital, a like amount to the fictitious—water—capital, the additional capital which had been pumped in by this transaction.

Any one versed in high finance, with control of the Stock Exchange-Money Trust-Life Insurance machinery, and the machinery which allows the Stock Exchange-Money Trust controllers to control railroads, could have duplicated this transaction with any one of a dozen railroads.

But for this trick, one of two things would have taken place: with the additional profits coming from increased business, rates would have been lowered, or labor's wage would have been raised.

If any railway has increased its earnings enough to double its dividend, it has done so by doing enough business to earn the money.

This is true. Under railroad conditions during the past quarter century, one would be a fool or a knave to deny it. Railroads have increased their business—the people have increased their business for them. This means that the people have given the railroads much additional profit because the people have given the railroads much more business at the same rates, or at slightly reduced rates, (though the reduction has not been sufficient to give labor and the people, the creators of business, their fair portion of the profit from the increased business,) enough more business and consequent profit to enable the railroads to pay capital an increased rate of dividend, a rate to which capital is not entitled.

The extra business done by the railroads came from the railroads' partners, the people, and not from the other partners, capital, and therefore the people were the ones entitled to the increased profits, entitled to them in the form of either increased labor wage or a reduction in rates.

Mr. Lawson knows this so well that it is impossible to imagine a good reason for his statement of a proposition so misleading to those who know less than he.

I stated the proposition as I did—that railroads and industrials had increased their rates—solely in the interest of clarity. Nothing could have been further from my desire or intention than purposely to mislead.

So strongly do I feel that those who are uninformed economically should know things as they are that I always present my ideas over my own signature, whether in magazine articles or in newspaper advertisements.

The question is often asked me: "Why do you use so expensive a method to get your ideas before the public as to print them in paid advertisements?"

I will answer this question now, and for the first time.

My advertising experience has shown me that the foundation necessity for the success of an idea's flight is the conspicuousness of its creator's confidence in its soundness. This conspicuousness gets the audience, and the audience is 99 per cent. of the success, provided the proposition has the merit of soundness.

Therefore, my main desire is always to call my readers' attention to my own confidence in the correctness of my proposition. Any one can gab through the press if it costs him nothing, but when a man pays hundreds of thousands of dollars each year for many years to promulgate his ideas, it is proof positive that, provided he has nothing to sell, he believes what he preaches, and that what he preaches is of value to his fellows.

The fact that at the end of thirty years of promulgating economic ideas I am still advocating each and every one, even more earnestly than I did at the beginning, should be proof to the public that I think they are worth advocating.

I cannot better illustrate than by pointing to this advertisement. Undoubtedly THE TIMES would give me ample space for what I am here setting forth; yet, after weighing the pros and cons of the cost, I prefer to pay for a half-page advertisement.

What I said was that the railroads and industries were compelling the public to pay unfair tribute by raising rates and prices. I meant that in taking a larger profit each year, which was disbursed in the form of dividends to stockholders, they were, in fact, raising rates and prices, and I put it this way rather than risk muddling the ordinary uninformed-of-economics reader by explaining that while the rates per ton or per passenger were the same or even lower than formerly, they were, in fact, higher because the increased business otherwise would have brought lower rates on the whole business.

And I repeat, railroad rates and the prices of industrial products have increased out of all proportion to the increase in the wage of labor and the income of the people at large, although I know that passenger and freight rates are in many cases lower to-day than they were previous to the increase in dividends. I will say further that in many instances where dividends have not been increased per share, they have been increased in actuality.

He is even further from the truth in the case of his industrial.

I am not further from, but just as near, the truth in the industrial cited as in the railroad. I know, no one better, that the Steel Trust has not increased its per ton profit—on the face of the returns; that it has decreased its per ton profit—on the face of the returns. **I know that the Steel Trust has exorbitantly increased its aggregate profits and its per ton profits, the face of the returns notwithstanding.**

Illustration:

If at the beginning of the Steel Trust a fair price for its product had been arrived at by an agreement between a representative of the people and an agent of the Steel Trust, it would have run this way:

Representative of the People:

"It is understood that we are going to arrive at a fair price at which the Steel Trust, a creature of the people, producing one of the foundation necessities of the people, is to charge the people for its product, and that in arriving at the fair price we are to take into consideration the cost of production (the going price of raw material, a fair wage for labor, and fair maintenance and renewal charges) and a fair return on capital invested in the business, and it is understood that the price we arrive at shall be based on the present consumption of the people, and that the price we settle on now shall be lower from time to time as the people increase their purchases, and that the lowering of price shall be governed by the additional profit coming to the Steel Trust through such increased business; and that there shall be deducted from such increased profits the same rate of interest on all new capital employed, but under no circumstances shall there be deducted any additional interest for any of the old capital employed."

Steel Trust Agent:

"This is, as I understand it, with the exception that as business increases, thereby increasing profits, a certain portion of the increased profits should remain with the Steel Trust for distribution to its stockholders or for the enrichment of the business which the stockholders own."

Representative of the People:

"It may be that I will concede that the Steel Trust, if its business is successful beyond what it is at the start, should have a portion of the additional profits, on account of its success, and that a portion of the additional profits should go to labor—that is, that it should not all be returned to the people in the form of lower cost of their necessity. But we must bear in mind that of the three partners in the business, capital, labor, and the people, the ones who are entitled to the largest part of the increased profits are the people, because the people, through their increased consumption, create this additional profit, rather than capital or labor. We must not lose sight of the fact that capital from the start gets its fair return, the going rate on capital; that labor gets its fair return, which is the going wage for labor, and that the people's fair return is all that is left over; in other words, that what satisfied capital and labor at the beginning should satisfy both ever afterwards, provided there is no fair increase in the going rate of capital or the going wage for labor."

Steel Trust Agent:

"But suppose we find that the Steel Trust, at the prices thus established, makes more profit than we are now taking into consideration, and that this profit piles up in the form of profits capital, should not the Steel Trust have the going rate of interest upon such capital the same as though it had been new capital put into the business?"

Representative of the People:

"Not by a long shot! For the Steel Trust cannot honestly find itself in possession of such accumulated profit capital, for under our agreement—a fair agreement between the people, the consumers, and the Steel Trust, the producers—if the Steel Trust finds that, through miscalculation or otherwise, it has secured such unagreed-upon profits it must return them to the people in the form of a reduction in the price of its product.

"The Steel Trust is a creature of the people. It cannot exist but by the people's will—cannot exist but by the people consuming its product. Therefore it should collect from the people, through the price of its product, only sufficient to pay all costs and a fair rate upon actual capital employed, and, if by hook or crook it is found in possession of a surplus, such surplus will be proof positive of unfair dealing with the people, which should be proof that such surplus must be returned to the people in the form of a lower price for these necessities produced by the Steel Trust.

"Make no mistake, the Steel Trust is confronted at the beginning, and will be confronted so long as it exists, with the alternative of doing its business according to the terms we will agree upon, or being put out of business by the people."

And the Steel Trust agent, seeing the impossibility of putting one over on the people by accumulating vast profits through trickily-conducted subsidiary companies, secret rebates, etc., to be used later as an excuse for paying dividends upon such capital, would be compelled to forego such methods and conduct its business as all business should be conducted, by making the selling price of the people's necessities such as will return the full cost of production (the going price of raw material, a fair wage for labor, and fair maintenance and renewal charges) and a fair return on the capital employed, and no more.

We have heard much of late about the Steel Trust having accumulated from its earnings 500 millions of real money, which is invested in its plant and which is entitled to receive the same dividend as original capital. While such logic may get by with the ignorant, it will not pass those who understand the game.

Every dollar of thus-accumulated capital in the Steel Trust or any industry represents a tribute collected from the people through exorbitant prices charged the people for one of their foundation necessities, and the people should see to it in the re-forming of their financial and industrial affairs that such huge accumulations, representing as they do vast frauds upon the people, are returned to the people through the enforcement of present laws or new ones which should be made to fit the old system by which such accumulated wealth has been collected from the people.

We have heard much of late about the reduction from $8.91 per ton to $6.16 per ton of profits on the Steel Trust's product. This, too, may pass by the uninitiated, but will not get by Missourians, and the American people are fast becoming a nation of Missourians.

When the Steel Trust secretly drops into the hoppers of its "subsidiaries" in the form of cost of material over $4 per ton exorbitant profits, it does not in fact actually reduce the per ton profit of its output, even though its figures shriek their truthfulness into the editorial sanctums of the press.

I repeat: I am just as near the truth in my industrial as in my railroad.

The true way for labor to improve its position is in the manner of these capitalist corporations.

God forbid. Times are dreadfully pinwheely, and the people mighty restless, but if ever labor starts in to "do" the people along the lines by which capitalist corporations have "done" them there will be hell to pay.

If the unions would do as much in the way of increasing efficiency and reducing prices there would be such an increase of product that wages and dividends might rise together.

It is well that THE TIMES uses that elusive word "might." Surely it has not made a careful study of what the increased efficiency of machinery, including "trusts," "consolidations" machinery, has done to labor, to labor's product, to wages, and to dividends. It might well study that portion of the recent testimony before the firemen's arbitration board which treats of what the new giant locomotives have done to engineers and firemen.

And even if money wages were not raised labor would profit by its ability to buy more with the same wage.

If a still further increase in the output of the Steel Trust affects labor and capital as previous increases have affected it, the Steel Trust will take from the people another 25 millions for its all-water stock dividend, in which event labor, in addition to its other miseries, may become afflicted with chronic cock-eyedness looking for the additional purchasing power of its wage.

The payment of wages out of dividends is like feeding a dog pieces of its own tail and expecting it to get fat.

On the contrary, the increase of wages by cutting dividends would be a feeding of humans by slicing from the army of capitalistic hogs that fat which now makes of its possessors indolent, truth and virtue debauching beasts, who, while sogging their own incentive, obstruct the highways of the Nation's progress.

THOMAS W. LAWSON

P. S.—Besides, Labor is no dog.

BOSTON, APRIL 14, 1913.

TO LABOR AND FINANCE

The following, compiled for the Firemen-Railroad Arbitration Board, is submitted for the consideration of organized labor and the investors in American securities:

The American business, financial and labor world is unsettled.

Unrest, uncertainty, dread, demoralization, are everywhere.

There are two main causes:

1. Labor with its present income cannot meet its present cost of living. If labor does not receive an increase in wage, it will be compelled to abandon its present standard of living and to adopt one costing a billion dollars less yearly.

If this were practicable—it is not, because labor will revolt first—the consumption of labor's product would contract—business would enter into a cycle back-tracking from prosperity to "hard times."

Labor must have its increased wage—will have it.

The employers of labor—the Nation's industries — cannot grant labor's necessary wage increase unless:

(A) They are allowed to mark up the price of their product—the necessities of the people; or unless

(B) They voluntarily cut capital's returns—dividends.

Marking up the price of the Nation's product will not solve the present-day problem. Increased cost of the people's necessities will bring labor back, after each mark-up in price, for another increase.

Dividends must be cut to meet labor's demand. It is inevitable that dividends will be cut.

It is the shadow of this coming cut that is one of the main causes of the present demoralization of the market for labor and labor's products—the necessities of the people; and for capital and capital's products—Stocks and Bonds.

2. There are 60 billions of American securities, calling for an annual dividend and interest return of three billion dollars. Ten billions of these 60 billions of stocks and bonds represent original—real—capital invested. Fifteen billions represent the legitimate increase.

The remaining 35 billions—nearly 60%—are fictitious—counterfeit—inasmuch as they do not represent any real capital or legitimate increase. Therefore, one billion and three-quarters, or close on 60% of the present annual dividend and interest return, represents an unwarranted inflation.

On the other hand, there are 10 billion dollars of labor's savings, calling for an annual interest return of 4%. (Five billions are in savings banks and 5 billions in other forms.) But while the 60% inflation of capital and capital's return has been taking place the value of labor's 10 billion dollars of savings and their 4% return has remained stationary; not only that, but as the purchasing power of the annual return upon labor's 10 billions has been cut in two, this 4% return is practically cut in two.

THEREFORE, THERE CAN BE NO JUST COMPLAINT AGAINST A 30% CUT IN DIVIDENDS TO MEET LABOR'S ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY DEMANDS.

There have been two instruments used in the illegitimate inflation of stocks and bonds: "Money Trust" and Stock Exchange. But for "Money Trust" and Stock Exchange there could not have been illegitimate inflation.

A reform wave is sweeping the Nation. It has turned the Government over to new lawmakers and administrators, pledged to a reform of present evils.

It is the shadow of this coming "money trust-Stock Exchange" reform that is the other main cause of present demoralization.

There are other contributing causes: "Increased standard of living," "tariff," "gold overproduction," "European wars," etc., but they are of minor consequence.

It is in the air that

Labor will secure its increased wage—over a billion dollars annually.

Dividends will be cut—over a billion dollars annually.

Laws will be enacted which will make it impossible for the 60 billions of American securities to be so manipulated that the increase in wage can be offset by an increase in price of living necessities.

The people feel it, and it is this feeling that has made present demoralization Nation-wide.

Holders of American securities owe it to themselves to face coming conditions and to govern themselves accordingly without regard to the fallacies of the surface skaters of the financial world.

The immediate result of under-way reforms will be:

The settling, and settling right, of labor;

A drop in the price of all stocks which are dependent on illegitimate monopoly for the payment of their present abnormally high dividends;

A rise in the price of all stocks which earn their present high dividends without resort to illegitimate monopoly.

There are scores of both kinds. I will not name any of either, for I have no intention of laying my argument open to the charge of its being made to influence the price of securities. Also, as I am not in the business of buying and selling stocks, I am giving no special advice to any one.

I will say, however, that **scores of stocks will drop heavily and scores of other stocks will rise rapidly,** and I point all investors to the necessity of seeking disinterested advice of honest experts in finance, so that such investors before it is too late may exchange their holdings from one kind into the other.

The **ultimate** outcome of the present situation will be twofold:

The lowering of the rate of return on invested capital, and, paradoxical as it may appear at first glance, the consequent raising of the market price of the body of American securities.

Investors may as well squarely meet the situation to-day as attempt to postpone further its settlement.

Labor must have its increase. Its increase cannot come from any source other than dividends or interest now paid upon the Nation's securities.

By paying labor its necessary additional wage, investors will be reimbursed.

1. The vital element now absent from American securities—confidence—will return with the right settlement of the labor problem.

2. The purchasing ability of the vast majority of the American people, labor, will be increased by a billion dollars, received in increased wages. This will bring unprecedented business prosperity, which in turn will increase the earnings of the industries upon which legitimate securities are based, and will increase the price and dividends of these securities.

Investors may well ponder the following:

A certain great railroad a short time ago charged the public rates which enabled it to pay dividends of 5%, or $5 per share, upon its hundreds of millions of stock. Its stockholders were satisfied. Its stock sold at $100 per share. Then, by a Money Trust-Stock Exchange trick, its controllers manipulated the stock's price to $200 per share, and, using this abnormally high price as an excuse, raised its rates and earnings sufficiently to enable it to pay 5% upon its market price, or $10 per share. This, while "making" for the man who invented and executed the trick a fortune of over 200 million dollars, added to the cost of the people's living, for the extra $5 per share came from them in the form of mark-up in the price of the necessities.

Thus was capital's return doubled while labor's deposited savings in savings banks, the foundation of the "Money Trust-Stock Exchange" trick, have remained at 4 per cent.

It would be a libel on the intelligence of mightily organized labor to suppose that it will peaceably listen to this railroad's plea that it cannot cut dividends back to 5% on its real capital to enable it to give to labor its necessary increase in wage.

A certain great industry a few years ago paid no dividends upon its hundreds of millions of common stock, all of which was water. As its stockholders had no right to dividends, they were satisfied in receiving none. To-day this industry adds to the price of its product, a foundation necessity of the people, $25,000,000 each year for the payment of 5 per cent. on its hundreds of millions of water capital. At its selling price to-day this stock gives an annual return of 9 per cent. to purchasers, while paying at the same time, for the use of labor's deposited-in-savings-banks capital, indirectly borrowed from savings banks for use in its business, but 4 per cent.

It would be worse than libel on the intelligence of the American people to suppose that they will peacefully stand by and allow this, while labor, refused its necessary increase in wage, starves or riots and dynamites the Nation from its present demoralization to something worse.

It is inevitable that this industry must stop its dividends and must leave with the people, either in the form of increased wage to labor or in the form of reduction in the price of its product, the 25 million dollars it now takes from them.

Neither this railroad nor industry is an exception to the general run of their class. There are scores similarly inflated in capital and in dividend returns.

Investors should ponder this, too.

The Congressional Money Trust-Stock Exchange Investigating Committee demanded that the Controller of Currency furnish Congress, and through Congress the American people, with a list of all stocks held by banks and trust companies as collateral for loans to the officers and directors of such institutions. The demand was refused. If it had been granted, there would have been exposed to the people an unbelievable condition; billions of deposits supposed to be intact in cash or good notes, stocks or bonds, withdrawn by officers and directors and replaced by billions of inflated stocks and bonds unmarketable at 50 cents on the dollar of what had been loaned upon them.

The Investigating Committee introduced a bill in Congress to compel the giving of the asked-for information, and although it passed the House it was killed in the Senate.

Investors should weigh the probability of the present reform administration insisting upon a law which will expose the gigantic corporation and trust crookedness now existing, and weigh the chance of investors having, after such exposure, opportunity to make the exchange from bad to good securities.

My investigation into present conditions leads me to the opinion that **investors will not have over three months, dating from to-day, in which to make the exchange from bad stocks and bonds into good ones. If they wait too long and all start to make the exchange at once, financialdom will surely be confronted with a disastrous condition.**

A final word to **labor, capital,** and the **Government:**

Labor must insist upon its necessary increase in wage, and while insisting it must allow no argument to deflect its vision from the only source from which its increased wage can come—cut in present abnormally high dividends and interest.

Capital must concede to labor its necessary increase by cutting its present dividends and interest, or else present unrest and demoralization will continue until it has cut the market worth of securities many times the amount labor must have.

The Government must see to it that, in granting labor's demands, the Nation's industries do not attempt to collect the increased wage from all the people through Higher-Cost Living.

THOMAS W. LAWSON

BOSTON, APRIL 7, 1913

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 267—Macy v. Loeb. 197—Sanbern v. Panama R. R. 203—Lehigh Valley Coal Co. v. Shandalla. 204—McAllister Steamboat Co v. Columbia. 205—B'klyn & Man Ferry Co v. Alax. 207—Matter of Livingston. 212—Barrett v Tug I A Lawrence. 171—Matter of Weston. 213—Dampskibsselskat Ella. v. Inter-American S S Co. 224—Rund Mfg Co v. Pittsburgh Water Heater Co. 225—Same v. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Equity calendar: 78—Ballard v. Ballard. 67—Frank S Smith Metal Window M Co v. Yates. 43—Perfection Cooler Co v. Rose Mfg Co. 81—Burkan v. Van Tuyl. 88—Kuchler v. Greene. 95—Barton v. Smith & Co. 85—N Y Trust Co v. Title Property Co. 59—Nat Elec Signal Co v. Telefunken Wire Tele Co. 125—Gen Elec Co v. Am Brass & Copper Co. 74—Jennings v. McClure Co. 106—Victor Talk Machine Co v. Leeds & Catlin Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Mack, J. Jury calendar: 237—Amst Bldg Co v. U Delapenha & Co. 187—Boericke v. Ulestres. 206—Pavona v. Penn R R. 148—Van Cleave v. Demorest. 188—Newlands v. Butler. 200—D'Aula v. Internat Merc M Co. 46—Fitzell v. Larkin. 245—Smoke v. Penn R R. 97—Weintraub v. Penn R R. 98—Weintraub v. Penn R R. 218—Weeden v. N Y C & H R R R. 224—Chas H Welling Co v. Sohmer. 228—Clancy v. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. 230—Friauix v. Groh's Sons. 213—Inowye v. James T Haverty's Stables. 169—Rinas v. Silverstein. 11—Harned v. Internat Magazine. 128—Casale v. Lustig. 129—Casale v. Lustig. 182—Lehman v. Morse. 221—United States v. Iconomu. 179—Nicol v. Pullman Co. 32—Hurd v. D, L & W R R. 207—Canter v. City of N Y. 65—Lynch v. Wright Co. 77—Bowers v. Wright Co. 223—Sherwood v. Russell. 227—Poveda v. Penn R R. 146—A H Andrews Co v. Phoenix Am Co. 161—Ellison v. Colonial Bank. 151—Stotesbury v. Hammerstein. 201—Marshall v. Penn R R. 193—J B Sparrow Theatrical Amst Co v. Campbell. 18—Sickles v. Hudson Nav Co. 45—Republic Creosoting Co v. McDonald Const Co. 184—Third Nat Bank of Jersey City v. City of N Y. 96—Barnes v. Firemen's Funds ins Co. 130—United States v. 13 Crates Eggs. 210—Sorenson v. Freeley. 211—Darnell v. L I R R. 214—Darnell v. L I R R. 219—Brennan v. Lehigh Valley R R. 220—Veale v. Boston & Maine R R. 226—Borgfeld Stripping Mach Co v. Universal Tob Mach Co. 307—In re Cantrell Clothing Co. 35—Schlottman v. Du Pont Powder Co. 185—Waldis v. Pacific Mail S S Co. 186—Waldis v. Pacific Mail S S Co. 204—Megrue v. Madden. 205—Megrue v. Madden. 206—Fisk Rubber Co v. Automobile Tire Co. 212—U S Lithograph Co. v. Wels. 231—Title Guaranty & Trust Co v. Campagnie Generale T Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Mayer, J. Bankruptcy discharges: B Mills, W B Hallenbeck, S Romano, R K M Easter, C Zimmerman, G Liddle, H Hansen, B Berger, H Siegel, A Steinert, C F Ford, H G Avidan, H W Stewart, Wishinsky & M. Curtis & Romaine, Schwarzenberg & Sandler, Diamond & Singer, S Merritt, J J Barretto, Berge & Cahn. Under objections: M Lewis, H Kahn, J Zaslan, J W Straus, E J Fleischer, C E Bleyer. Adjourned cases: L Rudolph, W Scheff, B L Price & Co, Uhlfelder & Weinberg, J Samuels & Co. Motions: Star Candy Co. Mitchell & Co, Globe Foundry Co, S J & W H Pulver, E Rehstein, L Adelson, E & H Levy, L L Kraus, Cantrell Clothing Co, A P Thompson, E Kolber, Beasley Shipping Co, H Liebovitz, M & M Rosset, (4,) M Reinberg, Ferguson Contract Co, Amer Infusion Steel Co, J Levy, Globe Brass Bed Mfg Co, Margulies, S & E, Heyman Bros, S Lyrop, Catalano & Hein, B Davis, Fliss & Co, W C Baldwin, Kerculver Co, M & M Rosett, K Marks Co, Rosengarten & Sonne, S Krall, Alper & Fruman, A Harriam, L Mann, H Hoos, Cardo Borgia Stone Co, Zusow & Martin, K Marks & Co, L J & W J Kahn, J Pedlow & Co, H H Hevenor.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 13.—Upon resuming its session on Monday the Court of Appeals will consider causes on the order calendar. The appeals from orders selected for argument are as follows:

For Monday—Matter of Requa. 791—Matter of Curtis—Hasbrouck. 829—Wood vs. Wise. 834—Matter of Erie Railroad Co. Town of Hinsdale. 118—Matter of Einstein. 813—People ex rel. N Y C & H R R R Co. vs. Public Service Commission. 631—People ex rel. Gill vs. Warden of City Prison. 632—Matter of Rees, (Transfer Tax.) 634—Colwell Lead Co. vs. Home Title Insurance Co. 635—Matter of the Mayor—Spuyten Duyvil Road.

For Tuesday.—636—Jaffe vs. Weld. 637—People ex rel. McVey vs. O'Loughlin. 639—Matter of Van Kleeck—City of New York. 640—Matter of Farley—Bales. 641—Knickerbocker Trust Co. vs. Robinson. 642—Cooper vs. N Y C & H R R Co. 642—D'Altomonte vs. New York Herald Co. 643—Cramp vs. Dady. 645—Hayes vs. Hayes. 646—Muller vs. City of Philadelphia. 649—Gortlzer vs. Wolffberg. For Wednesday.—792—People ex rel. N Y C & H R R R Co vs. Woodbury, (Town of Minden.) 793—People ex rel. N Y C & H R R Co vs. Woodbury, (Town of Canajoharie.) 647—People ex rel. Republican and Journal Co. vs. Lazansky. 650—Matter of City of New York—Michell. 651—People ex rel. Guernsey vs. Somers. 652—Matter of Livingston. 653—Matter of Scott, (Transfer Tax.) 655—Curtis vs. Taylor. 657—Curtis Purchs and Rubber Mfg Co. vs. Holman. 658—Matter of Grade Crossing Commission—Dwyer. 648—Long Island Railroad Co. vs. Fairchild.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lehman, J. Litigated motions. 1—Matter of Int Supply Co. 2—Matter of Meyer. 3—MacDonald v. MacDonald. 4—Famous Ais Soc'y v. Royal Benefit Soc'y. 5—Lancaster v. Jacob. 6—Matter of Murphy. 7—Roe v. Koch. 8—Same v. same. 9—McElearney v. City of N Y. 10—Hughes v. Gibbs. 11—Matter of Stabler. 12—Matter of same. 13—Matter of same. 14—Matter of same. 15—Matter of same. 16—Hoffmann v. Stumpf. 17—Same v. same. 18—Same v. same. 19—Same v. same. Same v. same. 21—Same v. same. 22—Same v. same. 23—Same v. same. 24—Same v. same. 25—Same v. same. 26—Same v. same. 27—Same v. same. 28—Same v. same. 29—Lawrence v. Cowperthwait. 30—Riley v. De Peyster. 31—Matteine. 31—Schwartz v. Gross. 32—Columbia Knick Trust Co v. Barnaby. 33—Fassler v. Frankel. 34—Matter of Osborne. 35—Siebert v. Siebert. 36—Walz v. Walz. 37—City of N Y v. Levy. 38—Hilvjak v. Hiljak. 39—Cohn v. Levy. 40—Albert v. Equitable Life Assur Socy. 41—Duregal v. Bunt & Son. 42—Matter of Jordan. 43—Dutcher v. Dutcher. 44—Lehman Bros v. Greenbaum. 45—Matter of Devany. 46—Minsky v. Minsky. 47—Matter of Goldberger. 48—Matter of Breen. 49—Green v. Felton. 50—Abbott v. Gardiner. 51—Moore v. Hutter. 52—Friedman v. Gilbert & Co. 53—Same v. same. 54—Heinsheimer v. Lugar. 55—Lehman v. Hurst. 56—Nemtzoff v. Vagnier. 57—Sovinsky v. Steinberg. 58—U S Trust Co v. Walsh. 59—Same v. same. 60—Union Trust Co v. Vogel. 61—Walter v. Nova Realty Co. 62—Metzger v. same. 63—Thompson Bros v. Phillips. 64—Whitman v. O'Donovan. 65—Pressinger v. Goldfarb. 66—Bergen v. Bergen. 67—Jonneymen Horseshoers, &c, v. Cramer. 68—Hale v. Sadelmeyer. 69—Jukofsky v. Jukofsky. 70—Lowenthal v. Haines. 71—Mitchley v. Coleman. 72—Matter of Marino (Glover St.) 73—City of N Y v. Sicilian Asphalt Co. 74—Ritter v. Casasa. 75—Shawnee Fire Ins Co v. Newman. 76—Elsman v. Edelman. 77—Cookingham v. Baker. 78—Smith v. Cosmopolitan Motor Co. 79—Bernstein v. Bernstein. 80—Murphy v. N Y Press Co. 81—Steuer v. Adler. 82—Lawrence v. Cowperthwait. 83—National India Rubber Co. v. Tannenbaum. 84—Dowling v. Dowling. 85—Rumsey v. Keegan. 86—Dolan v. Drew & Co. 87—Vanta v. Massachusetts Bonding & Ins Co. 88—Harrison v. Dubinsky. 89—Blanchard v. Sackett & Wilhelms Co. 90—Jones v. Diefenbach. 91—Dahl v. Kanzer. 92—Same v. same. 93—Bronx Sav Bank v. Whisten. 94—Same v. same. 95—Matter of Assemann. 96—Vogel Co v. Cauldwell-Wingate Co. 97—Seifert v. Seifert. 98—Steiner v. Williams. 99—Excelsior Realty Co v. Bregante. 100—Matter of Fox & Son (Hecht.) 101—White Co v. White Motor Co. 102—Deane v. Deane. 103—Bronx Borough Bank v. Irvine Realty Co. 104—Benguiat v. Benguiat. 105—Same v. same. 106—Levien v. Levien. 107—Same v. same. 108—Matter of Gray (R C E Traction Co.) 109—People v. Gubitosi. 110—Hayes v. Williams. 111—Anglo American Bank v. Nat City Bank. 112—Matter of Smith (Parker St.) 113—Carow v. Dailey. 114—Co-Operative Steam Laundry Assn v. Steinkman. 115—Zagat v. Jedel. 116—Same v. same. 117—Cohen and v. Benner & Co. 118—Same v. Rodel. 119—O'Connor v. Falvey. 120—Atwell v. Rabinoff. 121—People ex rel John v Wenrick. 122—Negri v. Negri. 123—Matter of Stationers Board of Trade. 124—Selden v. Roma American Fibre Co. 125—Sutherland v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 126—Hourlean v. Finn. 127—Fuller v. Cohen. 128—Velleman v. Kosofsky. 129—Ernst v. Marks. 130—Nightingale v. Eagle. 131—Crutchfield—Matter of Richardson v. Bronx Home News Pub Co. 133—Same v. same. 134—Straus v. Gargers. 135—Zippert v. State Bank. 136—Pallerine v. Pallerine. 137—Fischer v. Moore. 138—Matter of Joseloff Stable Co. 139—Wiesbaden v. N Y & Penn Smokeless Coal Co. 140—Alpern v. Greenberg. 141—Lipman v. Lipman. 142—Green v. Edgecomb Const Co. 143—Cassidy v. Cassidy. 144—Burkin Const Co v. Hershfield.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Platzek, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions, Demurrers. 136—Kennedy v. Freyhan. 137—Walsh v. Collier. 138—Healy v. Hicks. 78—Bush v. Bush. 133—Behrman v. Getskay. Preferred causes. Case on. 2230—Prentice v. Ladinski. 2232—Sinn v. Witte. 2234—Linder v. Hudes. 114—Corson v. Rothenberg. 2314—Smith v. Klein. 2527—Kress v. Power. 2408—Hudson City Sav Inst v. Smith. 2525—Scheiffelin v. Preudergast. 2386—Hayes v. Withaus. 2518—Wohlbaum v. Wohlbaum. General calendar. 8—Lawrence v. Flint. 1355—Farrell v. Farrell. 319—Jameson & Son, Lim. v. Eastern Hotel. 318—Buchanan & Co v. Eastern Hotel. 250—Coxey v. Gillois. 1091—Union Tra Produttori-Barletta v. Laurora. 151—Brady v. Erlanger. 2679—Troyano v. Estate of Phillips. 1918—McKinley Realty & Const Co v. Beers. 1391—Gormley v. Bachman. 101—Mahler Co v. Mahler. 1688—Maresca v. Riola. 645—Liebler v. Shubert. 1484—Schiff v. Schiff. 1848—Everard's Breweries v. Cusick. 1061—McCafferty v. Hodgetts. 1140—Security Const Co v. Ellison Const Co. 1139—Hart v. E & W Const Co. 401—Ethelia Realty Co v. Braveman. 894—Hamill v. O'Neill. 657—Bowman v. Bowman. 985—Dumeny v. Dumeny. 857—Carter v. Carter. 1064—Nilsen v. Sulzberger. 112—Jermyn v. Searing. 237—Lowinson v. Longfellow Realty Corpn. 4—Colon v. First Un Presby Church. 1011—Grant & Co v. Casey & O'Brien Co. 878—Bauer v. Eagle Ins Co. 409—Benkard v. Eagle Ins Co of London, Eng. 1395—Ebsenhaut v. Ebsenhaut. 638—Nevins v. Heckscher. 1066—Quincey, Jr, v. Dowd. 1700—Tower v. Mass Bonding & Ins Co. 167—Davidson v. Schwarzes. 1627—Hyatt v. Hyatt. 867—McManus v. Durant. 1191—Flint v. Tuttle. 1192—Fisher v. Tuttle. 1117—Wendling v. Wendling. 981—Schnabel v. Interborough R T Co. 1074—Graham v. Walker. 937—Merritt v. Clarke. 385—Beale v. Hearn Const Co. v. 948—Jas McCreery Realty Co v. Edwards. 833—Marshall v. Marshall. 1182—State Bank v. Cohen. 1183—State Bank v. Cohen. 1961—Waters Co v. Peerless Investing Co. 926—H W Bell v. Foerster. 323—Steinberg v. Becker Distributing Co. 775—Maxwell v. Steeger-Manning-Noble Co. 63, 64—Smith v. Van Epe. 507—Rizzo v. Scieba. 1116—Bizzozo v. Bizzozo. 200—De Franco v. De Franco. 389—Bowen v. Kerr. 390—Bowen v. Kerr. 1080—Bingham v. Gifford. 1453—Siegel v. Nicholas. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V., case on; Part VI., clear; Part VIII., clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gavegan, J. Certiorari cases. 2461—Stein v. Purdy. 2462—Hill Leasehold v. same. 2466—Hecht v. same. 2467—Gutwillig v. same. 2468—Clark v. same. 2469—Mortimer v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J. (Criminal Term.) Motions. Pleadings calendar—Trial calendar. 1—John Fitzgerald. 2—Louis & Stagl. 3—Ignacy Wolski. 4—Isaac White. 5—E Fraser. 6—Thomas Taylor. 7—Antonia La Rosa. 8—Henry Costello. 9—Chas W Forster, (2.) 10—Walter Smith. To fix a day for trial. 1—Samuel Harris, (2.)

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J. 3359—Northern Bank v. Robin. 3526—Mutual Alliance Trust Co v. Smith. 3544—Tassone v. Gallo. 3512—Creamer v. Newgass. 3579—Rabinowitz v. Weissberger. 3505—Koyner v. Friedberg. 2999—Pentecost v. Smeriglio. 3462—Dobsou v. Weinberger. 2976—Friedman v. Reliance Ins Co. 2977—Friedman v. Teutonia Fire Ins Co. 3032—Friedman v. Allemannia Fire Ins Co. 1961—Werner v. Oppenheimer. 3538—Jacobs v. Hathaway. 3535—Hathaway v. Burke. 3150—Fixel v. Trahan. 2944—Fixel v. Destito. 3541—U S Oxygen Co v. Nat Surety Co. 3008—Ratkowsky v. Rumberg. 3260—Degnan v. Gen Accident, Fire, &c, Corp'n. 3586—Doelger v. Meyer. 2896—Badt v. Cohn. 3583—O'Brien v. Glover. 3268—People ex rel Solomon v. Brainsker Bros Aid Ass'n. 3633—Eckhardt v. Eckhardt. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delany, J. 2792—Forbell v. City of N Y. 2472—Dubbins v. City of N Y. 2928—Graham v. White Rats of America Pub Co. 2998—R Suslow v. City of N Y. 2999—I Suslow v. City of N Y. 1797—Steffens v. Union Ferry Co. 3000—Morabito v. City of N Y. 1826—Barrett v. Barrett. 2370—Kilty v. Elgar. 3041—Camalda v. Rutland R R. 3077—Zeiger v. Nathan. 3082—Rosa v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. 3086—Gibney v. City of N Y. 3093—Morris v. City of N Y. 2573—Handley v. Cervante. 2553—Caspers v North Beach Imp Co. 3087—J McArdle v. Jenkelson. 3088—M. McArdle v. Jenkelson. 3089—Smith v. Whitridge. 3090—Geenan v. Dye. 3092—Parker v. City of N Y. 3094—Ormstein v. Silver. 3095—Field v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 3097—Kearney v. City of N Y. 3098—Weiss v. Lutz. 3099—Schwartz v. Barbarino. 3100—Eisenstein v. Schneider. 3101—Schwartz v. Kohler. 3145—Flagg v. Carroll. 5103—Hassard v. Lehane. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ford, J. 456—Lillianthal v. Wm J Taylor Co. 5513—Mowbray v. Schwaner. 2186—McCormick v. City of N Y. 2167—Juliano v. City of N Y. 2168—Bello v. City of N Y. 2160—Kaminsky v. City of N Y. 2306—Litowich v. City of N Y. 2272—Guarino v. City of N Y. 2440—A Schuck v. Eberhard. 4144—M Schuck v. Eberhard. 1683—Strauss v. Nassau Elec R R. 2437—Feltenstein v. Lichtenstein. 2461—Constantinino v. Watson Con Co. 2450—Manfredo v. New Amsterdam Gas Co. 5657—Gratz v. Erie R R. 1997—Day v. Melrose Const Co. 2394—Yaunani v. James Dempsey Co. 2430, 2441—Singer v. Nassau Elec R R. 2435—Turning v. Hoe House Wrecking Co. 2208—Brown v. Monaghan. 2664—Mullen v. City of N Y. 3105—T Francese v. Webber. 3106—F Francese v. Webber. 3107—Allen v. Ginshofer. 3113—Laplin v. Rodstrom. 3114—Rodstrom v. Solomon. 3115—Maher v. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. 2122—Williams v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Donnelly, J. 2743—Noah v. Interborough R T Co. 3012—O'Connor v. Crawford. 3054—J Harms v. Laber. 3055—R Harms v. Laber. 3060—Mazzarella v. Weiner. 3061—Cucuzzo v. Weiner. 3062—Mazzarella v. Weiner. 3063—Midini v. Weiner. 3010—Aiken v. Linch. 1386—Roberts v. J L Eccles Co. 3032—Warren v. Joline. 3116—Moran v. Interborough R T Co. 3118—Flagg v. City of N Y. 3119—Dulac v. Moffatt. 3123—Smith v. Hammond. 3124—Loewe v. Smith. 3125—Tully v. Kiss. 3127—Lufrano v. Collins. 3128—Horan v. Wheeler. 3143—Fowler v. Third Av R R. 3144—Davids v. N Y Transp Co. 3140—Levy v. Baumgarten. 3147—Bonner v. Fleishman Realty Co. 3148—Goodman v. Fass. 3149—Enscal v. Stoefler. 5400—Lowe v. City of N Y. 5696—Previdi v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J. 2779—Hannan v. Reardon. 2934—Lipkin v. Int R T Co. 2984—Matteo v. Volnoy. 2681—Jack v. Levine. 3013—McFadden v. N Y Rys. 2644—Hasler v. Curtis-Blaisdell Co. 209—Harmon v. Prentice. 2700—Tully v. Commercial Adv Assn. 5134—Cassel v. City of N Y. 2793—Herwig v. Blocks. 2874—Goodman v. Joline. 2579—Donohue v. Jas Everard Breweries. 3066—Levy v. Joline. 1375—Goldberger v. L I R R. 1377—Weinberg v. same. 102—Simon v. same. 5021—Lewis v. N Y Rys. 3004—Cooley v. Joline. 2459—Devlin v. Rafferty. 2974—Deignan v. N Y Rys. 2042—Stup v. Ill Postal Card Novelty Co. 2397—Jacobs v. U S Raincoat Co. 2399—Harris v. same. 2786—Wilson v. Graf. 2787—Horst v. Schloss. 2083—Kaiser v. New Amsterdam Gas Co. 2715—Ernst v. N Y, N H & H R R. 1294½—Cohen v. Taylor. 5401—Healy v. Richmond Light & R R Co. 2138—Mass v. Long Island R R Co. 1770—Moore v. Connecticut Cab Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Hendrick, J. 2955—Gross v. Wilson. 2325—Chappell v. Easton. 2964—Same v. same. 2931—Whitaker v. N Y & Q Co R R. 3014—Rehm v. Fine. 2897—Kirshner v. Moskowitz. 2867—Lombardi v. Strauss. 2894—Klein v. Correll. 2939—M Yampolsky v. Davey. 2940—S Yampolsky v. same. 2942—Lamberti v. Spadaro. 2985—Hennessy v. Petroll. 2970—Rupert v. Hudson & Man R R. 2476—Levenberg v. Schleicher. 1351—Resnick v. Lena Reischmason. 2360—Brophy v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 4350—Simpson v. Foundation Co. 659—Sacco v. Simpson. 5402—Fredericks v. Kreuder. 5403—Pace v. Dyckman. 411—Bjorlo v. Post & McCord. 1755—H G Vogel Co v. Scott. 441—N Y County Nat Bank v. Herrmann. 5415—Gaus v. Billow. 1234—Day v. Reichmeyer. 3094—Storen v. Mayer. 351—Lehman v. Koenig. 2476—Jackson v. Whitridge. 5095—Dunn v. Holme. 133—Koronev. Adler. 1745—Practio v. Smith. Holsting Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Devendorf, J. Inquest. 1587—Heiter v. Marco. 2743—Van Praag v. Heldman. 5676—Aguila v. Spatz v. O'Brien. 1956—A Spatz v. O'Brien. 2909—Altman v. Henry Rauch Co. 2910—M Nagl v. Weil. 2911—F Nagl v. Weil. 2913—Murphy v. Trustees of Columbia College. 2918—Hackney v. O'Brien. 3608—Perlman v. I Blyn & Sons. 2618—Cooper v. Newman. 2620—Weltzberg v. Dorf. 5418—Kelly v. Penn Tunnel & Terminal R R Co. 2632—English v. Thos Mulligan. 2963—Switkes v. Theodore Sauer Co. 2603—Glucker v. Tuchfeld. 2613—Suesans v. Canavan Bros Co. 2957—Psaki Bros v. Bush Terminal Co. 2959—Psaki Bros v. Bush Terminal Co. 2979—Lay & Balcom Mfg Co., Inc., v. Woodcock. 5175—Fitzpatrick v. Jobson Gifford Co. 1526—Scabatto v. Wattenberg. 2756—Ochs v. Woods. 2759—De Miracle Chemical Co v. Wm B Riker & Son. 2765—Brown v. Spencer. 2750—M Wax v. Weil. 2789—H Wax v. Weil. 2908—Banks v. City of N Y. 2921—Baumeister v. John E Moore Co. 2925—Davega v. City of N Y. 2946—Woza v. Von Dass Co of N Y. 3044—Barnett v. Birdsall. 3047—Forester v. Met Iron & Steel Co. 3049—Tulchinsky v. Dorsch. 3051—Hamburger v. Joseph Sterns & Sons, &c. 3052—Lowenthal v. Hilliard. 3053—Lowenthal v. Leitner. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J. 2667—Fishman v. Remer. 2728—Fishman v. Remer. 2807—Nygren v. Hoffman Dyerberg Const Co. 2304—Boland v. N Y Transp Co. 3017—M Elmer v. Root. 3018—C Elmer v. Root. 3043—Jandrew v. Eder. 2795—McGuire v. Marquette Co. 2800—Stirling v. J Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. 2950—Bruder v. Bag Pencil Co. 3101—Schafran v. Adolph Prince Co. 3016—Fuerck v. Joline. 3026—Truger v. Mason-Seaman Transp Co. 960—J Cohen v. Ansonia Realty Co. 961—A Cohen v. Ansonia Realty Co. 2540—Leichtman v. Interborough R T Co. 3025—Lowndes v. Hopkins. 2079—Collivet v. Greenhaut. 2275—Wolkim Realty Co v. Perlstein. 2317—Stephens v. Schiffer. 1471—Schmidt v. Harris. 524—Jones v. same. 2210—Delentano v. Volpe. 2436—Carantonski v. Lobel-Andrews Co. 2508—Newey v. Goodman. 3028—Murphy v. Internat Vaudeville. 3057—Weiner v. Whitridge. 2229—Cordiano v. Harris. 2230—Mull v. same. 2231—B. Mull v. same. 2232—Midola v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Erlanger, J. 5575—Muckian v. Finco Embossing & R Co. 2480—Simek v. Isle. 2827—Muslmger v. N Y Transp Co. 2828—Anglin v. N Y Cab Co. 2836—Goldstein v. City of N Y. 2520½—Behr v. Interborough R T Co. 2767—M. Harris v. Interborough R T Co. 2812—C. Harris v. Interborough R T Co. 2722—Rosenberg v. Peoples Co-op Co. 2694—Gong v. Israel. 2521—Sanderson v. Yorkshire Realty & Const Co. 2465—Naas v. Bade. 2842—Flaum v. Cent Park, &c, R R. 3060—Avidis v. N Y R'ys. 3072—Lacritz v. Anchor Laundry Co. 2845—Armstrong v. Sipp. 2829—Schwallie v. Nicholas. 2841—Ujlaky v. Miller. 2830—Schwallie v. Brett. 2895—Clagett v. Onward Const Co. 3065—Wallmer v. Roberts. 3109—Hoffman v. N Y R'ys. 2895—Caroccio v. Shults Bread Co. 2364—Nelson v. E E Smith Cont Co. 1192—Frankel v. Frankel. 2412—Jacobs v. Linch. 1786—Rahela v. Spencer. 2550—Cella v. Tilson. 2582—Cella v. Tilson. 785—Brenner v. Kohlweller. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Greenbaum, J. 569—Northern Bank of N Y v. Kelsey. 2054—Thompson v. Lembeck. 1767—Croton Falls Const Co v. City of N Y. 2078—Bohling v. Prudential Ins Co. 1942—Wechsler v. Rawak. 1705—Rosenfield v. Peck. 1731—Singer v. Simpler Automobile Co. 1427—Johnston & Collins Co v. Pulitzer. 1430—Collins v. Pulitzer. 1431—Collins v. Pulitzer. 1588—Estate of B Johnson. 2197—Harris v. Pincus. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Davis, J. 538—Chezinsky v. Heffron Co. 468—Herrman v. Leland. 2151—Katz v. Masten. 3393—Mayer v. Monzo. 2357—Sherman Hotel Co v. Am. Fidel Co. 1411—Brown v. Sutherland. 2130—Malach v. R S Weston Truck Co. 1967—Schnurmacher v. Pearsall. 131—Russell v. Waldman. 818—Daly v. City of N Y. 2150—McDonald v. McDonald. 2299—Koupal v. Mayer. 2300—Langman v. City of N Y. 2304—Reich v. Reliance Ins Co of Phila. 2305—Reich v. Am Cent Ins Co of St Louis. 2306—Reich v. Aetna Ins Co of Hartford. 2307—Reich v. Camden Fire Ins Assn. 2308—Reich v. Fire Assn of Phila. 2309—Reich v. Liverpool & London & Globe Ins Co of Liverpool. 2310—Reich v. Sec Ins Co of New Haven. 2311—Reich v. Georgia Home Ins Co. 2312—Reich v. Royal Ins Co of Liverpool. 2318—Reich v. Home Ins Co. 2314—Reich v. Franklin Ins Co of Washington. 2315—Reich v. Mechanics & Traders Ins Co of New Orleans. 2316—Reich v. Teutonia Ins Co of New Orleans. 2317—Reich v. Boston Ins Co. 2318—Reich v. Newark Fire Ins Co. 2319—Reich v. Old Colony Ins Co. 2320—Reich v. Nat Fire Ins Co of Hartford. 2321—Reich v. Michigan Comm Ins Co. 2322—Reich v. Peninsular Fire Ins Co. 2323—Reich v. Scottish Union & Nat Ins Co. 2324—Reich v. British American Assur Co. 2325—Curtis-Blaisdell Co v. McDermott. 2326—Larkin Co v. Terminal Warehouse Co. 2327—Havers v. Wagstaff. 2329—Baum v. Vanderveer Crossings, Inc. 2331—Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills v. Echota Cotton Mills. 2332—Wasmyth v. Peat. 2334—Trinidad v. Williams. 2335—Dietz v. W Graff & Co. 2347—Lewis Historical Pub Co v. Fuller. 2350—Richards v. Cox. 2354—Naum-Welikson Co v. Adelson. 2359—Zeterberg v. Schomer. 2360—Kerr v. Smith. 2363—Van Schilick. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Pendleton, J. Case on—5586—Bunting Bull Co v. City of Mt Vernon. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Whitaker, J. 367—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co v. Steinway & Sons. 308—Same v. same. 981—Berg v. Pfeiffer Co. 5654—Fairlamb v. Edwards. 5600—Mayer v. Temple Co. 5603—Flanagan v. Harris. 5667—Wachsman v. Reibstein. 5595—Bardach v. Dickler. 5613—Bromberg v. Schneider. 5615—Linke v. Chrystal. 5625—Fitwell Knitting Co v. Simon. 5640—Heimmerdinger v. Allen. 5642—Marcus v. Seldenberg. 5657—Waldes v. Lowenstein. 5665—Loblein v. Loblein. 4570—White Co v. Chalmers Motor Co. 5645—Miles v. Miles. 5427—Hannigan v. Enterprises of M Rabinoff. 5018—Farrand v. Wittner. 5250—Reid v. Bogue. 5630—Kehoe v. Crockett. 5215—Lieboman v. Solomon. 5431—Apsley Rubber Co v. Rosenthal. 5221—Apsley Rubber Co v. Martin Holding Co. 5662—Curtis-Blaisdell Co v. Lederer. 5672—Fleber v. House Silk Mills. 5673—Shontal v. Doelger. 5674—Van Praag v. Heldman. 5676—Aguila v. Peoples Surety Co. 5676—Martin v. Peoples Surety Co. 5598—Simke v. Van Houten & Ten Broeck Co. 5618—Reissman v. Schwartzburg. 5629—Katzeluck v. Rosenberg. 5636—Dickson v. O'Neill. 5567—Dickson v. O'Neill. 5638—Gatell v. Velez. 5643—Schwartz v. Frank. 5647—Cohn v. Adler. 5648—Stender v. Pawel. 5650—Burnett v. Von der Smith. 5653—McMoran v. Charley. 5656—Windish v. Feundlich. 5677—Federal Sign System v. Misch. 5678—Desser v. Hirsch. Case on.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J. Allen H Remsen v. Mary Walpole (2)—David Herman.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Sijur, J. Allen H Remsen v. Mary Walpole (2)—David Herman.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Jenks, PJ.; Hirschberg, Burr, Thomas, Stapleton, JJ. Enumerated and calendar. 187—Elway v. Pettit. 17—Hamilton Trust Co v. Atlas Co. 74—Ward v. Montross. 219—Matter of Kings County Trust Co. 184—O'Connor v. Waldo. 177—Peperain v. Leonhard Michel Brewing Co. 231—Catholic Mission Society v. Cussani. 232—Wallace v. Wallace. 233—Nessler v. New York Wrecking Co. 220—Smith v. Westchester Realty Co. 244—Dooley v. Prospect Co. 227—Stackhouse v. Promesen. 250—Muller v. Rosenbluth. 253—Mendelson v. Gausman. 254—Cox v. Hewlet Bay Co. 255—Lund v. Barrett Mfg Co. 256—Follert v. Erikson. 257—Power v. B H R R. 259—Goetz v. Duffy. 260—Roche v. City of New York. 261—Eastmond v. McNaught. 262—Quinn v. Cahill. 271—Eastmond v. McNaught.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Manning, J. Day calendar: 3014—Hawley v. Hawley. 2580—Robbins v. Hill. 927—Klein v. Gallin. 3020—Hall v. Hall. 3027—Watson v. Miller. 3044—McCoy v. Eagle Sayge & Loan Co. 3050—Knight Co v. Elena Realty Co. 2051—Wendel v. Wendel. 2254—Brown v. Brown. 2120—Ryan v. Agricultural Ins Co. 2367—Bauer v. Bauer. 2094—Jacorn Bldg Co v. Karp. 1794—Kobre v. Clark. 3028—Tillinghast. v. Friedner. Highest number reached on the regular call, 3051.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Jenks, P. J.; Hirschberg, Burr, Thomas, Carr, Rich, and Stapleton, JJ. Motion calendar; Morton Lange Construction Co v. Julia H Bolsse and William Parker.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Crane, J.; Part VII., Maddox, J. 7410—Richardson & Lawyers Title I & T Co. 7458—McClorey v. City of N Y. 6821—Watson v. McMullen Trucking Co. 6280—McLear El Mfg Co v. Palmer & Singer Mfg Co. 5280—Felter v. Bon Bon Co. 7485-7819—O'Connor v. Rigney & Co. 7487-8064—Soffel v. Dreyer. 7493—Witover v. Rubin. 7488—Alston v. Am'n Soc P C A. 7505—Von Dietsch v. Barnard Realty Co. 7509—Danno v. B H R R. 7528—Sheehan v. City of New York. 7530—De Boer v. Lusher. 7532—Callaghan v. Catapano. 7534—Adler v. Kirkman. 3505—Muller v. Sweezey's Son & Co. 4688—Schleicher Co v. Greenberg. 7230—Berger v. B'klyn Union El R R. 7326—Gibson v. Interborough R T. 4766—Hitman v. B H R R. 7331—Fuehrmann v. Stewart & ano. 7082—Celandine & ano v. Samdomenico & ano. 1148—Loewy v. Gordon & ano. 2267—Lakin v. Healy. 3384—Kreswell v. Heidelberger. 4354-4555—Goodman v. Welz & Zerweck. 5068—Bergius v. Malone. 5445—Goodyear Rubber Tire Co v. Dunham Co. 5393—McCaffery v. N Y Edison Co. 6286—Williamson v. Gretsch. 6334—Gorman v. New Hat Mfg Co. 6411-6412—Blackford v. B'klyn Union El R R. 6750—Behman v. Matthews Sons. 6900—Giffhorn v. Howell, Field & Goddard. 6985—Stein v. Freund. 7007—Becker v. Lester. 7305—Horn v. Schmall. 7311—Winebiddler Band v. Knorr & ano. 7512—Clay City Nat Bank v. Knorr & ano. 9452—Brooklyn Bank v. Levy. 9882—Larkin v. Reid Ice Cream Co. 10035—Shedinger v. Ashe et al. 8043—Wood v. Scofield. 8321—Ginsberg v. Reiss & ano. 6873—Joki v. City of New

REALTY AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK

City and Suburban Property to be Offered at the Vesey St. and Bronx Borough Salesrooms.

MONDAY, APRIL 14.
AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Herbert A. Sherman.

Lafayette St, 176, w s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25.1x100.6, five-story tenement and stores; Bronx Investment Co. against Rock Realty Co. and others; Action 1; Merrill & R., attorneys; W. D. Leonard, referee; due, $31,414.96; taxes, &c., $774.07.

Lafayette St, 178, w s, 150.1 ft n of Grand St, 25.1x100.6, six-story tenement and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys; same referee; due, $35,450.78; taxes, &c., $1,049.30.

By J. H. Mayers.

17th St, 322 West, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x122.9x25.1x120.4, five-story tenement; Bertha Loewenstein against Moritz Weil and others; Action 1; House, G. & V., attorneys; A. M. Levy, referee; due, $3,369.80; taxes, &c., $331.35; subject to a mortgage of $20,000.

17th St, 326 West, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 25x127.5x25.1x125.1, five-story tenement; same against same; Action 3; same attorneys; same referee; due, $3,309.80; taxes, &c., $331.35; subject to a mortgage of $20,000.

17th St, 324, s s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 25x125.1x25.1x122.9, five-story tenement; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys; same referee; due, $3,322.30; taxes, &c., $334.35; subject to a mortgage of $20,000.

By Henry Brady.

Amsterdam Av, w s, 50 ft s of 180th St, 50x100, vacant; E. A. Van Beuren against D. M. Koehler & Son Co. and others; Merrill & R., attorneys; R. P. Lydon, referee; due, $19,631.98; taxes, &c., $475.80.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

227th St, 812 East, s s, 130 ft e of Barnes Av, 25x114; Ludwig Thonges and others against H. L. Higgins and others; Seyfarth, C. & S., attorneys; J. W. Bryan, referee; due, $1,722.20; taxes, &c., $200; subject to mortgage of $4,000.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

141st St, 455 East, n s, 426 ft w of Brook Av, 18.7x100, two-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

142d St, 454 East, s s, 490.7 ft w of Brook Av, 16.8x100.9, two-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

141st St, 421 East, n s, 233.4 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100, two-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

White St, 5 and 7, s s, 48.5 ft e of West Broadway, 50x50, six-story loft building; voluntary sale.

Madison Av, 220, w s, 37.6 ft n of 36th St, 28.4x95, five-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

112th St, 68 East, s s, 78.9 ft w of Park Av, 26.8x100.11, five-story tenement; voluntary sale.

87th St, 312 West, s s, 183 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.8, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Greene St, 159 and 161, w s, 80 ft n of West Houston St, 50x100, five-story loft building; executor's sale, estate of Adolph Strauss deceased.

12th St, 9 East, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 25x127x irregular, three-story building; executor's sale, estate of C. W. Nash, deceased.

14th St, 484 East, s s, 285 ft w of Brook Av, 25.1x115.9x irregular, two-story front and three three-story rear dwellings; voluntary sale.

Park Av, 1,330, w s, 75.11 ft s of 101st St, 25x100, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Princes Bay, S. I., Woodvail Av, s e corner of Excelsior Av, 140.5x184.2, two-story dwelling; also ten adjoining plots on Excelsior Av, extending to Finlay Av; voluntary sale.

Spuyten Duyvil, tract of 60 lots on Johnson, Westchester, and Warren Avs, with two-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

8d Av, 71, e s, 50.7 ft n of 11th St, 25x100 to Stuyvesant Alley, four-story tenement and stores and two-story rear stable; Josephine Zimmerman against Benjamin Blumenthal and others; M. B. & D. W. Blumenthal, attorneys; J. S. Sheppard, Jr., referee; partition.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Mulberry St, 163, w s, 100.4 ft n of Grand St, 25x98.4x24.11x102.11, six-story tenement and stores; County Holding Company against Michele Vocoli and others; Merrill & R., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $34,826.59; taxes, &c., $1,040.

By J. H. Mayers.

215th St, West, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 75x99.11, vacant; C. B. Hill, administrator, against J. G. Tyler and others; Hunt, H. & B., attorneys; J. H. Rosansky, referee; due, $11,396; taxes, &c., $1,857.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Westchester Av, 711-25, n w corner of Forest Av, 46.2x175 to Jackson Av (720-4) x148.3x88.8x176, leasehold, one-story stores and three-story theatre; Max Verschleiser against Jackson Amusement Co. et al; Frankenheimer & K., attorneys; M. M. Friend, referee; due $61,402.98; taxes, &c, $1,630.25; subject to two mortgages aggregating $55,000.

Heath Av, 2,880, e s, 302.5 ft s of 230th St, 20.6x100.7, three-story dwelling; A. E. King against Pouch Realty Co. et al; Kindleberger & R., attorneys; William Klein, referee; due, $7,812.93; taxes, &c., $10.

Morris Av, 2,308, e s, 134.6 ft n of 183d St, 18.9x117.6, three-story dwelling; C. H. Hughes against A. Warren Construction Co. et al; McClure & Murray, attorneys; A. W. Ransom, referee; due, $8,178.98; taxes, &c, $350.

Road from Westchester to East Chester, w s, s of Allerton Av, 292.9x1,075.10x320.6x961.7, containing 4.858 acres; Wakefield; C. S. Wilson against Sarah F. Sullivan et al; Lord, D. & L., attorneys; Louis Lande, referee; due, $21,183.08; taxes, &c, $2,984.42.

By James L. Wells Company.

Roebling Av, 2,857 to 2,941, s s, 100 ft w of Mayflower Av, 75x100, Throgs Neck; Frank Zambetti against Philip Ward et al.; H. A. Knox, attorney; M. G. Palliser, referee; due, $6,784.83; taxes, &c., $60.35; subject to three mortgages aggregating $9,000.

Hoffman St, 2,406, e s, 27.7 ft n of 187th St, 25x117x25x118, two-story dwelling; E. J. Williamson against Elisabetta d'Ulisse et al.; Smith Williamson, attorney; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $2,630.31; taxes, &c., $125.

Hoffman St, 2,408, e s, 52.7 ft n of 187th St, 25x117, two-story dwelling; L. W. White against Elisabetta d'Ulisse et al.; Smith Williamson, attorney; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $2,630.31; taxes, &c., $125.

Cambreling Av, 2,462, e s, 158.9 ft n of 180th St, 18.9x107, two-story dwelling; W. L. Crow against C. T. Bell et al.; Smith Williamson, attorney; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $2,817.12; taxes, &c., $464.57.

By Henry Brady.

176th St, 55 East, n s, 140 ft w of Walton Av, 25x125, three-story dwelling; M. J. Van Schoonhoven against T. W. McKeever et al.; A. A. Spear, attorney; D. C. Hirsch, referee; due, $2,081.72; taxes, &c., $188.03; subject to a first mortgage of $8,000.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Union Av, 1,087, n w corner of 166th St, 28x90.6, four-story flat, with stores; executor's sale estate of William G. Ringler, deceased.

Central Park Av, w s, opposite Colonial Heights, Yonkers, tract of over 17 acres, with frontage of 844 feet on avenue; voluntary sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

8th Av, 23, n e corner of 9th St, 52.8x100, three and four story dwelling; Bowery Savings Bank against D. E. Sickles and others; Strong & C., attorneys; B. F. Kerfoot, referee; due, $92,282; taxes, &c., $7,897.

8th Av, 25, e s, 52.8 ft n of 8th St, 26.4x100, four-story dwelling; Bowery Savings Bank against Otto Werber and others; Strong & C., attorneys; B. F. Kerfoot, referee; due, $31,673; taxes, &c., $3,204.

Broadway, 434 to 438, n e corner of Howard St, 60.10x98x60x97.8, nine-story building; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against Manhattan Island Corporation and others; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; M. L. Stover, referee; due, $430,763; taxes, &c., $43.

38th St, 308, s s, 174.11 ft e of 2d Av, 21.2x92.8, four-story tenement; Tax Lien Co. against P. G. Carroll and others; foreclosure of tax lien; William Lustgarten, attorney; Albert Ritchie, referee; due, $4,813; taxes, &c., $985.

Avenue A, 262, e s, 23 ft n of 16th St, 23x67.4, four-story tenement and stores; also Avenue B, 219, e s, 49.9 ft n of 13th St, 22x88, five-story tenement and stores; M. B. Klinger against Charles Klinger and others; B. L. Brandner, attorney; William Klein, referee; partition.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Riverside Drive, 2, e s, 140.8 ft s of 73d St, 37.7x85.5x25.10x96.8, vacant; A. M. Booth against Manhasset Development Co. and others; Creevey & R., attorneys; P. C. Wolff, referee; due, $49,046; taxes, &c., $1,852.

By Henry Brady.

116th St, 350 East, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11, 3-story dwelling; E. H. Hoar against Lordi Ferretti & De Rispiris Construction Co. et al.; L. S. Tenney, attorney; J. M. Donohue, referee; due, $8,776; taxes, &c., $374.54.

120th St, 310 West, s s, 157 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, 3-story dwelling; J. D. Haas, administrator, against A. E. Sultan et al.; C. A. Flammer, attorney; N. T. Phillips, referee; due, $15,890.21; taxes, &c., $1,730.04.

153d St, 532 West, s s, 306.3 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18.9x104.11, 3-story dwelling;

Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which D. M. Breslin had on May 13, 1911, or since; J. L. Clare, attorney.

AT 3,280 THIRD AVENUE.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Fordham Road, s e corner of Cedar Av, 26.10 x82.8x25x75, vacant; Park Mortgage Co. against W. A. Mark et al.; action 1; Seybel & F., attorneys; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $2,987.33; taxes, &c., $103.55.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bassett Av, w s, 627 ft n of Ash, 25x100, East Chester; J. R. Strong against James Lista et al.; McGuire, H. & S., attorneys; E. L. Parris, referee; due, $3,403.83; taxes, &c., $324.12.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17.
AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

Seton Av, w s, 400 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100, Edenwald; A. K. Adams against Annie Metzler et al.; C. P. Hallock, attorney; A. J. Talley, referee; due, $2,298.94; taxes, &c., $15.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Perry St, 161-5, n s, 136 ft w of Washington St, 66x100.3, 6-story loft and storage building; F. J. Agate against A. E. Carroll et al.; Eugene Smith, attorney; A. R. Walsh, referee; due, $13,086.85; taxes, &c., $29.50; subject to a prior mortgage of $90,000.

98th St, 3 West, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11, 5-story tenement; William Rankin against N. B. Levenson et al.; Patterson & B., attorneys; W. F. Unger, referee; due, $9,513.70; taxes, &c., $364.35; subject to mortgage of $20,000.

120th St, 51 East, n s, 200 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11, 3-story dwelling; Greenwich Savings Bank against Patrick Goodman et al.; B. A. Sands, atttorney; Maurice Goodman, referee; due, $8,113.90; taxes, &c., $440.77.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Amsterdam Av, n w s of 186th St, 107.4x100, vacant; Hyman Sarner against Alberto Improvement Co. et al.; Action 1; Edward Jacobs, attorney; H. M. Goldfogle, referee; due, $16,692.10; taxes, &c., $782.32.

Amsterdam Av, s w c of 187th St, 107.5x100, vacant; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; same referee; due, $16,188.42; taxes, &c., $782.32.

By Henry Brady.

16th St, 606 East, s s, 138 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3, 5-story tenement; C. H. Bachem and another, executors, against Becky Sobel et al.; M. S. Borland, attorney; R. F. Wagner, referee; due, $13,020.37; taxes, &c., $426.48.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

166th St, 435 East, n s, 127.11 ft e of Park Av, 92.99.6, to Park Av, (3,402-6,) x78.3x212.1x49.11x35.1x121.11x w 64.7x90x95.11, 1, 2, and 3 story mill; J. G. Dolson against Magdalena Walter et al.; Hatch & C., attorneys; W. S. Dryfoos, referee; due, $34,447.35; taxes, &c., $2,785.87.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part III. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of April, 1913, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon for the appointment of three disinterested freeholders, residents of The City of New York, as Commissioners of Appraisal, to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real property rights, franchises, easements or privileges sought to be taken or acquired by The City of New York, or which may be affected or damaged by this proceeding.

The City of New York, by this proceeding, seeks to acquire an estate in fee simple absolute, free from all liens and incumbrances, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land shown upon the maps or plans hereinafter mentioned, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of The Bronx, City and State of New York, as hereinafter more particularly bounded and described, for the construction, maintenance and operation in perpetuity, free of interference and right of interference of a portion of a Rapid Transit Railroad, in accordance with the routes and general plans of construction adopted by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for The City of New York on the 12th day of May, 1905, and approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York on the 14th day of July, 1905, and by the Mayor of the City of New York on the 28th day of July, 1905, and consented to by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in and for the First Judicial Department by an order entered on the 19th day of October, 1906, which said routes and general plans of construction were modified by the Public Service Commission for the First District by resolutions adopted on the 4th day of February, 1908, and the 29th day of April, 1908, respectively, such modifications being approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York on the 13th day of March, 1908, and the 8th day of May, 1908, respectively, and by the Mayor of The City of New York on the 18th day of March, 1908, and the 12th day of May, 1908, respectively, and consented to by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in and for the First Judicial Department, by an order entered on the 4th day of January, 1909, and were further modified by the Public Service Commission for the First District by resolutions adopted on the 21st day of May, 1909, such modification being approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York on the 4th day of June, 1909, and by the Mayor of the City of New York on the 8th day of June, 1909, and consented to by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in and for the First Judicial Department by an order entered on the 24th day of February, 1910, the said portion of said Rapid Transit Railroad is further described in the contract for the construction thereof, dated November 17th, 1911, made by The City of New York, acting by the Public Service Commission for the First District, with Hagerty-Drummond Company, a domestic corporation, and thereafter assigned, with the consent of the Public Service Commission for the First District, to Rodgers & Hagerty, Incorporated, a domestic corporation.

There is to be acquired by The City of New York in this proceeding, an estate in fee simple absolute, free from all liens and incumbrances, for the purposes aforesaid in and to those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of The Bronx in the City and State of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Park Avenue distant seventy-six and fifty-six one-hundredths (76.56) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park Avenue and the southerly side of East 138th Street; running thence southerly along the easterly side of Park Avenue seventy-seven and ninety-five one-hundredths (77.95) feet; thence easterly parallel or nearly so with the southerly side of East 138th Street one hundred and twenty-nine and five one-hundredths (129.05) feet to a point on the westerly side on Canal Street West distant one hundred and forty-nine and five one-hundredths (149.05) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Canal Street West and the southerly side of East 138th Street; thence northerly along the westerly side of Canal Street West seventy-four and ninety-three one-hundredths (74.93) feet; thence westerly parallel or nearly so with the southerly side of East 138th Street one hundred and seven one-hundredths (107.07) feet to the point or place of beginning.

A fuller statement setting forth the location and boundaries of the said lot, piece or parcel of land, and the estates, rights, franchises, easements or privileges sought to be taken or affected, and a brief statement as to said lot, piece or parcel of land and of the title, interest, rights, franchises or privileges sought to be acquired or extinguished by The City of New York in this proceeding is printed upon each of three similar maps or plans adopted by the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York on the 11th day of March, 1913, which said maps were filed, one with the Department of Public Works in the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1913, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York, No. 154 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of March, 1913, and one in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 8th day of April, 1913.

Dated New York, April 5th, 1913.

ARCHIBALD R. WATSON,
Corporation Counsel,
Hall of Records,
Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George Montgomery Tuttle, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lucius H. Beers, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of June next. Dated, New York, the 3rd day of December, 1912.

FRANKLIN B. KIRKBRIDE,
HOWARD MANSFIELD,
Executors.

LUCIUS H. BEERS, Attorney for Executors, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KEMP, GEORGE WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George William Kemp, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nelson S. Spencer, Esq., No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of July next.

Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1913.

MARGARET HUTTON KEMP,
EDWARD CHARLES MEARS-KEMP,
SAMUEL H. ORDWAY,
Executors.

NELSON S. SPENCER, Attorney for Executors, 27 William Street, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT,
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, to make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part III thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of April, 1913, at the opening of Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of three disinterested freeholders, residents of the City of New York, as Commissioners of Appraisal, to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners and all persons interested in the real property rights, franchises, easements or privileges sought to be taken or acquired by the City of New York, or which may be affected or damaged by this proceeding. The City of New York by this proceeding seeks to acquire a permanent and perpetual underground right, easement and right of way, and also a temporary right or easement in certain real property hereinafter described, for the construction, maintenance, and operation in perpetuity of a portion of a rapid transit railroad, in accordance with the routes and general plans of construction adopted by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1905, and approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York on the 14th day of July, 1905, and by the Mayor of the City of New York on the 28th day of July, 1905, and consented to by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in and for the First Judicial Department by an order entered on the 19th day of October, 1906, which said routes and general plans of construction were modified by the Public Service Commission for the First District by resolutions adopted on the 4th day of February, 1908, and the 29th day of April, 1908, respectively, such modifications being approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York on the 13th day of March, 1908, and the 8th day of May, 1908, respectively, and by the Mayor of The City of New York on the 18th day of March, 1908, and the 12th day of May, 1908, respectively, and consented to by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in and for the First Judicial Department, by an order entered on the 4th day of January, 1909, and were further modified by the Public Service Commission for the First District by resolutions adopted on the 21st day of May, 1909, such modification being approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York on the 4th day of June, 1909, and by the Mayor of the City of New York on the 8th day of June, 1909, and consented to by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in and for the First Judicial Department by an order entered on the 24th day of February, 1910, the said portion of said Rapid Transit Railroad is further described in the contract for the construction thereof, dated November 17th, 1911, made by The City of New York, acting by the Public Service Commission for the First District, with Hagerty-Drummond Company, a domestic corporation, and thereafter assigned, with the consent of the Public Service Commission for the First District, to Rodgers & Hagerty, Incorporated, a domestic corporation.

There is to be acquired by The City of New York in this proceeding, an estate in fee simple absolute, free from all liens and incumbrances, for the purposes aforesaid in and to those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of The Bronx in the City and State of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Park Avenue distant seventy-six and fifty-six one-hundredths (76.56) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park Avenue and the southerly side of East 138th Street; running thence southerly along the easterly side of Park Avenue seventy-seven and ninety-five one-hundredths (77.95) feet; thence easterly parallel or nearly so with the southerly side of East 138th Street one hundred and twenty-nine and five one-hundredths (129.05) feet to a point on the westerly side on Canal Street West distant one hundred and forty-nine and five one-hundredths (149.05) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Canal Street West and the southerly side of East 138th Street; thence northerly along the westerly side of Canal Street West seventy-four and ninety-three one-hundredths (74.93) feet; thence westerly parallel or nearly so with the southerly side of East 138th Street one hundred and seven one-hundredths (107.07) feet to the point or place of beginning.

A fuller statement setting forth the location and boundaries of the said lands and parcels of said land and the rights, franchises, easements or privileges sought to be taken or affected therein and a brief statement as to the title, interest, rights, easements, terms or privileges sought to be acquired by the City of New York in this proceeding in, or pertaining to said lands or parcels of land is shown upon each of three similar maps or plans adopted by the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York on the 11th day of March, 1913, and on the memorandum accompanying said maps and plans and attached thereto, and which maps or plans with the said memorandum accompanying the same and attached thereto, together with a certificate of the approval and adoption thereof by the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York, signed by the members of said Public Service Commission approving and adopting the same, were filed as follows:

One in the Department of Public Works, in the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, on the 12th day of March, 1913; one in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 2nd day of April, 1913, and a certified copy of one of said maps or plans with the memorandum accompanying the same attached thereto and a certificate of the said Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York described thereon in the office of the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York, No. 154 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of March, 1913.

Dated, New York, April 5th, 1913.

ARCHIBALD R. WATSON,
Corporation Counsel,
Hall of Records,
Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB KOCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 28 Nassau Street, in The City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1913.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
ELLA D. KOCH, Executors.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

EISEMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE, Attorneys for Ella D. Koch, 135 Broadway, New York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The State of New York is going to give you, Beginning May 31st, an opportunity to make money.

Joseph P. Day
REAL ESTATE
31 Nassau Street.

REAL ESTATE—MANHATTAN.

MAGNIFICENT "MARBLE MANSION" FOR SALE OR LEASE

The ideal place for a high class BOARDING SCHOOL; also eminently suited for a PRIVATE SANITARIUM. The "Marble Mansion" is located on a beautiful plateu adjacent to Isham Park and 215th St. Subway station, contains twenty-five large rooms, electric elevator, a conservatory on the ground floor, swimming pool, solarium and observatory on the roof. The views from the various rooms are unrivaled. Decorations to suit.

THE MARBLE ARCH CO.
216th St. & Broadway, Manhattan
'Phone Audubon 1222.

West Side.

50th Street, Near Fifth Av.

Magnificent American basement dwelling; thoroughly up to date; decorated in materials; five baths, electric light; no reasonable offer refused; full brokerage paid. Will rent.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
156 BROADWAY.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

A LITTLE GEM.

Examine 463 Convent Av., (149th St.;) 4-story American basement dwelling; 7 rooms; electric light; parquet floors; little cash necessary; fine condition. Caretaker. PRICE ONLY $13,000.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HTIMS DERF
176 Midwood St.,

near Bedford Av. Whole section restricted against flats and two-family houses. $8,500.

Two story, basement and cellar, with extension; twelve rooms and bath; decorated. Fred M. Smith, Brooklyn. Telephone.

Ocean Parkway Boulevard,
Betweeen Beverly Road and Av. C.
CALDER'S
Up-to-Date Family House.
On the bungalow order; every improvement; price $7,500; terms to suit.

Corner 15-Room Brick
2-FAMILY WITH GARAGE.
All Improvements—Near Subway.
TERMS TO SUIT.
JOHNSON, corner 10th Av. and 71st St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BARGAIN AT QUEENS.

Save the broker's commission and buy from the owner. Best value in Jamaica Township. Several detached homes on 80x100 plot; now ready for occupancy; best construction; built by day's work; owner is the builder and developer and lives on property; all improvements; oak trim; ¾ inch oak floors; steam and hot water; 3 blocks from station.

C. G. STEWART, Individual Owner and Developer, Hollis and Euclid Avs., Bellaire Gardens, Queens, N. Y. C. Telephone 1423-W Jamaica.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAAS, SIMON.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 17th day of March, 1913, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON HAAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Hirsch, Scheuerman & Limburg, No. 160 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1913.

MOSES HAAS,
MAX FEIST,
LOUIS FUHS,
Executors.

HIRSCH, SCHEUERMAN & LIMBURG, Attorneys for Executors, 160 Broadway, New York City.

CAMPBELL, BERNARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BERNARD CAMPBELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 809, No. 261 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of May next.

Dated New York, the 13th day of November, 1912.

EUGENE F. McGIRR,
MICHAEL SHEA,
Executors.

ARROWSMITH & DUNN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 261 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SAMMET, JOEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOEL SAMMET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cowing, White & Walt, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of November, 1912. RAY SAMMET, HARRY SAMMET, BESSIE LEWENTHAL, Executors. COWING, WHITE & WALT, Attorneys for Executors, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET. | WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Water Front Houses and Homesites
Exclusive and Restricted Community
of Private Estates, Country, Golf and Yacht Clubs.

Southfield Point
On the Sound at Stamford, Conn.
50 minutes from Grand Central. 115 trains daily.

BADGLEY, JONES & GOOD, Selling Agents,
505 Fifth Ave., at 42d St. Telephone 710 Murray Hill. New York City.
Southfield Point described in our booklet "B" furnished on request.

Cozy Homes IN River View Manor at Hastings-on-Hudson

If you ever expect to own a home, you should see River View Manor. To reach take New York Central to Hastings-on-Hudson. Autobus meets trains.

Hastings Homes Co.
105 WEST 40TH ST., N. Y.

SEE QUAKER RIDGE
before you locate.
Station and office on the property
Quaker Ridge Improvement Co.,
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

Mt. Vernon, Pelham, Bronxville.
Desirable furnished & unfurnished houses
FOR RENT AND SALE.
COOLEY REALTY CO. 39 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AN IDEAL HOME

In a restricted section within 20 minutes of Penn. station, located on plot 40x100, house 25x40, with piazza 8 ft. wide; living room 20x12; dining room 18x13; kitchen 11x13; large butler's pantry and refrigerator inclosure; 4 master's bedrooms, den and sewing room; tiled vestibule and bathroom; combination electric light and gas fixtures; installation for pneumatic cleaning; laundry and toilet in cellar; servants' quarters on third floor and space for two additional bedrooms, if needed; birch and whitewood throughout, with parquet floors; hot water heating system; sewer connections; price $7,900; terms $250 cash; balance as rent. For particulars address Secretary, Room 202, 347 5th Av.

Gentleman's Country Home.

Colonial House, just completed on high north shore of Long Island. 30 Minutes to Penn. Station NOW. 12 Rooms and four baths. Highest type hollow tile and masonry brick fireproof construction. Located in private residential park. Few minutes to station and water. Boating, bathing, golf and tennis courts. Sewers, electricity, macadamized streets, side walks, private police protection. School adjoins park. Circumstances compelling me to disposeof this property. An opportunity is offered to secure a real bargain. Will NOT rent. No Brokers. Will show by appointment. Particulars, photographs, on applying to M. A. E. 163 Times.

LIVE ON LONG ISLAND

Get a FREE copy of leaflet containing list of real estate agents having houses for sale and to rent, also colored map of Long Island, at ticket offices, 170 B'way & Fifth Av, Building, (5th Av. & 23d St.,) N. Y.

LONG ISLAND RAIL ROAD

Distinctive Home, Bargain, Queens.

Will sell on reasonable deposit and $40 monthly, or will rent with option to purchase; large living room, with tapestry brick fireplace, parquet floors, special hardwood trim; asphalt street, gas, electricity; tennis courts; refined community; 30 minutes from Manhattan. P. P. Edson, 1 West 34th St. Tel. 6546 Greeley.

HIGH GRADE L. I. TRACTS.

Acreages, Country Seats, Farms, Houses, Shore Fronts, from lots to 500 acres. Catalogue various properties mailed. In city Tuesdays and Fridays. Write.
WM. B. CODLING, Tel. 83, Northport, N. Y.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

JAMAICA HOUSES
For Sale, Rent and Exchange
H. B. PEARSALL, JR.
376 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

BUSINESS MEN, ATTENTION!

Beautiful home overlooking Long Island Sound, every modern improvement; highly restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk to station and beautiful sandy bathing beach; only 28 minutes from Herald Square; must have $500 cash at once, balance easy terms. Address Shore Front, 313 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Country Estate
Value $16,000, Will Sell for $10,000.

House with 14 rooms, 3 baths, large veranda and terrace; open fireplaces, steam heat and all city conveniences. Less than one hour from Herald Square. On Road of Anthracite. In the Mountains of New Jersey. Great opportunity. Will send photo and floor plans.
Address ATTORNEY,
P. O. Box 372.

RIDGEFIELD PARK.

"Thirty Minutes from Broadway," New York's most convenient suburb; 6½ miles out—only 15 minutes' ride on train. Commutation 1c. All city conveniences, finest municipal improvements. All kinds churches; fine schools. A model suburb; growing by leaps and bounds because of natural beauty. New tract three minutes' walk from station. Lots 25x120 feet to be started at very low prices and sold on easiest monthly payments. We will build or sell you a home already completed.
A $10 BILL STARTS YOU.
Write, 'phone, or call for illustrated booklet. Baldwin & Bottenus, 34 West 33d St.

BUNGALOW FARM $190
10,000 SQUARE FEET OF LAND

$10 down, $3 monthly. Canoeing, bathing, fishing; fare 14c.; 49 minutes from Broadway; title guaranteed; shade trees, beautiful scenery Five-room bungalow (nd ½ acre of land. Price $975. Terms to suit. Write or call.
D. NICHOLS, 258 Broadway.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.

Complete information of this very convenient, healthful and beautiful town; also details and photo of new 7-room house built for convenience and comfort; gas kitchen, fireplace, steam, oak floors, large front porch around side; sleeping porch above; 50-foot lot; fine shade; all improvements; 6 minutes to station; $5,300; $500 cash. Van Mater, Shafer Bldg., Rutherford.

FANWOOD HOMES

SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS. BEAUTIFUL SEMI-BUNGALOW PLANS SENT YOU

FREE
H. C. LOCKWOOD CO.
Room 1,513, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

MONMOUTH BEACH.
Rumson Road—Seabright.
Furnished houses for rent. Estates for sale.
D. B. KEELER, JR.
10 Wall St., New York.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
FARMS FOR FARMERS.
HOPEWELL,
PRINCETON,
PENNINGTON
HOME MARKETS FOR EVERYTHING.
Finest Land—Francis Pettit—Hopewell, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE—A BARGAIN.

Beautiful view of mountains.
10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
Just completed. Buy of builder, who wants money, and get same at sacrifice. Apply Davis, 270 Prospect St., South Orange.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
12 ROOMS, 3 BATHS,
at South Orange; large lot; will sell at sacrifice. Apply Davis, 270 Prospect St., South Orange, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.

New, artistic residence, on a prominent corner of Shippan Ave., near Shore; plot 1½ acres; lawns, shrubbery, flowers and fruit trees. 15 rooms, 4 baths, pantry, store-room, laundry, all handsomely decorated; two porches, open fireplaces, hot-water heating and supply, electric light, telephones throughout. Garage with chauffeur's room.
G. S. Krumrine, 313 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

Handsomest Residence at Shippan Point-on-Sound
is offered for sale at a sacrifice.
House is tile and stucco; has every convenience, including electric light, hot water heat, elegantly decorated.
It contains 15 rooms, 4 baths, two piazzas, and has large gar

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Southern storm was central Sunday night over Virginia and moving northwestward. It has caused general rains throughout the Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley. Another disturbance is developing over the West Plateau region, and it has caused local rains on the Pacific Coast. Temperatures have fallen throughout the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and they continue low in Tennessee to Ohio Valley. The indications are that the storm, now over Virginia, will move northeast and be attended by rains Monday in the Atlantic States north of Virginia and in the Upper Ohio Valey and lower lake region, followed by fair weather in these districts Tuesday. In all other parts of the country the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday. The weather will be cooler Monday in the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, becoming northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light west; East Gulf Coast, light west and northwest.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate variable winds and overcast rainy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Cloudy, probably rain Monday. Tuesday fair; moderate variable winds, becoming west and northwest.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and cooler, preceded by rain Monday. Tuesday fair; moderate variable winds, becoming west and northwest.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	43	53	4 P. M.	48	55
6 A. M.	41	52	6 P. M.	47	55
9 A. M.	42	53	9 P. M.	43	53
12 M	45	55	11 P. M.	43	51

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 44; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 47.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 53; at 8 P. M. it was 55. Maximum temperature, 57 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 50 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 90 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8A. M. yesterday registered 29.82 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.72 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

Loss.

A. M.
12:30—253 W. 25th St.; Edward Lablond..$100
12:45—45 E. 7th St.; D. Sharreson....Trifling
1:30—Park Av. and 34th St.; Vanderbilt Hotel $50
3:00—1,087 Park Av.; C. Piersieg.....$250
11:45—229 E. 88th St.; G. Martin....Trifling
P. M.
12:55—523 Brook Av.; B. Goosman..Trifling
3:30—1,224 2d Av.; Newman Paint Co... Trifling
4:50—230 7th Av.; M. Pogodo.....Trifling
5:50—1,745 Madison Av.; Schlesinger & Polter .....Trifling
6:20—Seaman Av., between 209th and 210th Sts.; William B. Isham.....$50
6:50—228 E. 61st St.; Mary Pioselli..Trifling
7:50—304 Tiffany St.; A. Cohen.....Trifling
8:10—115 to 117 West 27th St.; Schultz & Guthrie Co .....Trifling
10:10—40 and 42 Eldridge St.; Louis Bachrach .....Trifling

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale.

For Sale.—A plot suitable for loft building, approximately 50x184; two street frontages; below 23d St.; ready for immediate improvement. Apply to owner, L 32 Times.

732 West End Av.,
near 96th St., newly decorated; gas and electricity; light; 3-story and basement; bargain.

If you are looking for a furnished or unfurnished house or apartment, any price, call at Hewitson Realty Co., 1,777 Broadway.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

$8,850.—4th St., above 6th Av.; private block; 3-story and basement stone; 11 rooms and tiled bathroom; furnace; beautiful hardwood throughout; newly decorated; readily worth $10,500; your terms; see this exceptional offering.
JEROME PROPERTY CORPORATION,
6th Av. and 3d St.

TO CLOSE ESTATE.
Splendid new two-family brick, 13 rooms, every modern improvement; highly restricted neighborhood; lot 20x140 feet; 20 minutes from Subway, Brooklyn; no agents. Owner, L. P., F 310 Times Downtown.

Stuyvesant Avenue.—Handsome 3-story, basement, swell front, brownstone dwelling; hardwood trim; newly decorated; modern plumbing; only $8,500; $1,700 cash, balance permanent mortgage; 12 rooms, bath. Snap. Ketchami & Co., 1291 Ralph Av.

$5,500—PROSPECT PARK EAST—$5,500.
Ten new 2-story brick one-family; 7 rooms and bath; furnace. 265-287 Malbone St. See owner, 281 Malbone St., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

HOUSE TOO LARGE FOR OWNER.
Will sell at cost new, well-built, artistic, and perfectly appointed residence; seven minutes from station; eleven rooms, two baths, extra lavatory, sun parlor; very large lot; garage; will rent to well-recommended party at $1,500 per year.
ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY,
near New Haven Station,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Katonah.—A beautiful country home; 6¾ acres; new residence; 9 rooms, 3 baths; cottage for help, 4 rooms, bath; stables, outbuildings; high elevation; splendid water supply; good neighborhood; can be had at a bargain. Reed & Clark Co., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516.

Stucco country home of 11 rooms and 3 baths; steam heat, unobstructed view and right of way to Sound; city conveniences; 50 minutes from Grand Central Station; price reduced to $11,500, on terms. Thos. J. Good, 505 Fifth Ave.

To Rent.—150 acres of land with dwelling, barns, and outbuildings; near Elmsford. Westchester County; adjoining property of Alexander Smith Cochran. Address A. F. Britton, 165 Broadway, New York City.

Opportunity—Ten-room furnished house; convenient to all cars; plenty of garden; cheap rent, sell cheap. Hewitson Realty Co., 1,777 Broadway.

Scarsdale.—9 large rooms; half acre of ground; stable; every improvement; excellent condition; price, $8,500. Angell, 507 6th Av.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE NEAR HICKSVILLE
a plot 50x200; price $265; $5 first payment and $3.50 per month; twelve minutes from station; only 50 minutes from New York and Brooklyn R. R. station; first class for chicken raising. Taylor 64 Times.

For Sale at Garden City Estates, Nassau Boulevard, L. I.—Beautiful country home and grounds; chance for some one desiring a country home; will sacrifice same as owner is leaving for the South; terms may be arranged. G 168 Times.

Forest Hills Gardens, (Sage Foundation.)—Desirable lot; good location; easy payments; will sell contract for what is paid. Address G 207 Times Downtown.

Chicken farm, 10 acres, buildings, orchard, $1,000; complete; Coram, centre pine belt, Long Island. Fisk, 140 Nassau St., N. Y. No agents.

$350 cash buys 50x100 Woodmere plot; 31 minutes out; 80 electric trains daily; price $1,900. Thomas J. Good, 548 Riverside Drive.

Port Washington.—New stucco home, 8 rooms, modern, $6,200; $250 cash, bal. monthly; request photos. Frind, 47 W. 34th St. Greeley 2060

Corner lot, East Elmhurst; high, dry, and restricted; modern improvements; cheap for cash. C. S. A., "Players' Club."

For Rent.—White stucco house, beautifully decorated; near station; $45; corner plot. Roddy, Hempstead.

Belle Harbor corner plots nearest station very reasonable. Owner, 46 Second Avenue, Rockaway Park.

Machinery

Electric motors, lighting and plating dynamos, bought, sold; also rented. GEO. RENDER, 82 Centre.

Pianos and Organs

Steinway mahogany upright piano, in fine condition; sell for $125. Anguera, 316 W. 42d St.

Steinway baby grand for sale cheap. 35 West 14th St.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF BOYD EQUIPMENT COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to be creditors of the Boyd Equipment Company must file their claims, duly verified, with the undersigned Creditors' Committee, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Julius M. Mayer, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated 31st day of March, 1913, in a proceeding entitled, "Crane Company vs. Boyd Equipment Company, in Equity," with F. J. Allen, Esq., Chairman, 490 Cherry Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1913.
F. J. ALLEN, Chairman,
ARTHUR VAN VECHTEN,
Secretary and Treasurer,
ROBERT A. KEASBEY,
F. W. HARTWIG,
Committee of Creditors.

Real Estate

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

FLUSHING,
16th Street, Murray Hill.
SPECIAL BARGAIN.—New eight-room house, hardwood trim, parquet floors, every improvement; $5,750, easy terms. Inquire of owner, Room 175, 45 Broadway, New York. Phone 8847 Rector.

JAMAICA PROPERTY EXCLUSIVELY.
Acreage, lots, houses.
BENJAMIN H. SWEET,
324 Fulton St., Jamaica. New York City.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or to Let.

Fine lots, near trolley, Staten Island; $250 each; $5 monthly. "Guarantee," 83 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Hackensack, N. J.—A beautiful 15-room house, 9 bedrooms, with garage; all improvements; steam heat; combination gas and electric fixtures; fine location; large corner; size plot 190x152; within five minutes of two railroads; trolley passes the door; large shade trees on grounds; price $24,000; $10,000 cash, balance on mortgage at 5 per cent. Address Henrietta Bauer, owner, 300 Park St., Hackensack, N. J. Telephone 137—Hackensack, N. J.; 3065—Beekman, New York.

FOR SMALL FAMILY.
Ideal home at Hillsdale, choicest Jersey suburb; restricted neighborhood; 45 minutes from express station, 1 block from school; 5 rooms and tiled bath; reception hall; open fireplace in living room; built-in bookcase; large kitchen; exceptional view; large veranda and plenty of shade; $250 cash, balance like rent; write for photograph. W. J. Rich, 802 Singer Building.

Gentleman leaving New York will sacrifice beautiful country place, Bergen County; 50 minutes out; near station; fine old Colonial brick house, remodeled, containing 12 rooms, two baths, newly decorated, every improvement; stable, garage, fruit, shrubbery; 24 acres, $16,000, or will divide, selling buildings and about 6 acres, $11,000; reasonable terms. John N. Falkinburg, 1,133 Broadway.

House For Sale at Oradell, N. J.—Eighteen miles out; seven rooms and bath; steam heat; all improvements; parquet floors; newly decorated; corner lot, 50x150 feet; large shade trees; sidewalks and curbs laid; private garage; grape arbors, &c.; fine location; an ideal home at a bargain; price, $6,000. Apply to owner, W. E. Williams, 83 Pine St., New York.

A big bargain, $8,700, at Arlington, N. J., less than one-half its cost; eight rooms and bath, all improvements; 3 minutes from station; 25 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; beautiful, large plot; fruit and lawn. Address Owner, 305 Times Downtown.

Englewood.—For rent, furnished or unfurnished; tenant's preference considered in redecorating throughout; eleven rooms; desirably located residence. Loder, 30 Church, New York.

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS.—Plots, $95 up, overlooking Manhattan; 25 minutes out; terms; bargain at double the price. Samuel Kraft, 30 Church, N. Y. Telephone 8040 Cortlandt.

Long Branch, West End, Elberon—Furnished cottages for rent. "Remember the name." Conveyance by appointment. Wardell & Burke, West End.

N. J. Coast Real Estate.—Furnished cottages, river and ocean front properties, farms. Write your wants. Arthur Holtson, Long Branch, N. J.

FARMS! FARMS! FARMS!—65 Monmouth County farms recently listed; send for new list. Morehouse & Ford, Red Bank, N. J.

ASBURY PARK, ALLENHURST, DEAL.
Cottages for sale and rent.
WM. C. BURROUGHS, ASBURY PARK, N.J.

Rutherford, N. J.—Eight-room house, all improvements; large garage on plot; price, $5,000. Apply owner, 163 Sylvan St.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

COLD SPRING-ON-HUDSON,
(GARRISON AND WEST POINT.)
CASCABELLA, the property of Capt. Henry Metcalfe; 7 acres; 200 feet above river; all conveniences, municipal and residential.
WM. M. BENJAMIN CO., 55 Liberty St.

Sale.—In mountains, attractive bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; acre; restful; terms reasonable; best neighbors; other sites. Box 42, Sparta, N. J.

New England—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale—Fine tract for elegant residence; about 4½ acres, with nice cottage; very high; near all conveniences; only $2,200 required; $3,000 on mortgage if desired; nice view; shade, fruit; also building lots. Particulars, H. S. Selleck, Darien, Conn.

For Sale at Woodmont—17-room house, all plastered; hot and cold water on three floors; partly furnished; an unusually good opportunity for large family or boarding house. Inquire estate of James F. Beebe, Woodmont, Conn.

FOR SALE—Quick, eight-room bungalow on Lake St. Catherine, Vt., 150 feet lake front, 200 feet deep, and barn 18x36 feet, $2,500. Address for picture and description, M. W. Hicks, Granville, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will exchange two-family stucco, all light rooms, all improvements, semi-detached, for lots to build on. Bensonhurst, F 290 Times Downtown.

Mortgage Loans.

For Sale—Two good second mortgages; lots of equity; will give 20 per cent. off; South Orange property. Apply Equity, F 311 Times Downtown.

Abundance estate moneys to loan on bond and mortgage in any amounts. Estates, 320 Times Downtown.

We have $2,500 to loan on first or second mortgage, flat over east side of Manhattan. Robinson & Lauber, attorneys, 115 Broadway.

Lady desires to borrow $1,600 on good security in real estate; will pay satisfactory interest. Y 167 Times.

To Let for Business Purposes.

223 FRONT ST.
ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET.
Four-story and basement; size 16.8x60; rent reasonable; possession May 1.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

To Lease—Corner store; occupied 15 years as drug store; corner Ely Av. and Eleventh St., Long City; within one block of Court House. Apply premises, or to P. Coleman, 572 Washington St., N. Y.

For Rent—148 East 57th St.; light loft or half of same, suitable for light manufacturing purposes; desirable location for architect, engineer, sculptor, intelligence office, &c.

Loft, 88-90 Walker St.; 25x90; elevator, steam heat, power, sprinkler; rental, $1,600. Inquire S. Hellinger, 309 Broadway. Phone 4945 Worth.

An office in loft building, including desk and fixtures, space for stock and shelving; elevator, steam heat, electric light; $30 per month. Apply 3d floor, 129 West 31st St.

THE BROADWAY & 55th ST. BUILDING
Splendid light offices, single or en suite. Modern building; low rents; agent on premises.

LOFT TO LET
Top loft, 124 Baxter St.; suitable for foundry purposes; light, airy, and reasonable. Merchants' Lumber Co.

7TH AVE., N. W. COR. 132D ST.
Store, up to date; modern front; moderate rent; exceptional opportunity. Apply 72 Eighth Av.

Colwell Building, Lafayette and Walker Sts.—A few very desirable lofts, light three sides; size 60x80; electric lights, steam heat, elevators.

Loft, 59 and 61 Orchard St., 50x87½ ft. Apply E. Ridley, 59 Allen St., or janitor, Room 7, 57 Orchard St.

Three lofts to let, heat, elevator, centrally located, for manufacturing or storage. G. B. Raffetto, 408 W. 13th St., New York City.

3 desirable light lofts, 25x30, steam heat, hoist, and Edison power, at 46 Fulton St. Inquire on premises.

$15 Up Month, 100 Broad St.—Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in modern fireproof building.

Fine light lofts, 40x90, on 34th St.; business, manufacturing or storage; big freight elevator; cheap rent. Lennig, 327 East 34th St.

15th, 637 East.—Vacant lot, about 5,000 square feet; yearly lease; $60 monthly. Chas. Bohlen, Agent, 23d St., corner 3d Av.

Factory loft to let, with power; five sprinklers; woodworkers taken. 811 E. 9th St., city.

At 8 East 18th St., (5th Av.,) two lofts, $30-$40; steam heat.

Brooklyn.

Store—Good business location; good for shoe store or any other business; reasonable price; good opportunity. Berger, 2,825 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL RAMAPO VALLEY.
To rent furnished for the season, a most attractive little house and grounds. Particulars of
OAKLAND REALTY CO.,
500 5th Av., New York City.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod; rented completely furnished; $250 up; bathrooms; booklet. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

FARMINGDALE, L. I.
Fine country residence, 8 rooms and bath, 2 acres ground; fruit and shade trees; main street; 10 minutes' walk to station; to lease for one or two years; rent, $35 per month; houses and acreage property for sale, easy terms. Particulars, J. A. Helselmann, Farmingdale, L. I.

Real Estate

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

Opposite Columbia.—To let unfurnished, (furnished, if desired, for June, July, August,) two adjacent and intercommunicating apartments, seven rooms and five; six rooms can be let separately; rent, $10 per room; possession June 1. The Melville, 430 West 118th St.

16th St., 139 East.—Charming five-room apartment; cool and desirable; sublet from May to October; immediate occupancy if desired; moderate rental. Ring janitor's bell or phone Stuyvesant 2622.

For Rent.—Well-furnished, spacious, four-room apartment, with bath; large closets; immediate possession; splendid location; admirably adapted to group of students; rent moderate. Z 12 Times.

West 127th St., (200 Claremont Av.)—An exceptionally well-furnished, six-room, corner apartment, facing Riverside Drive; for family appreciating first-class home; elevator, electricity; block Subway. Gayler.

Furnished or unfurnished, to sublet until October, 7 outside rooms; electricity, elevator, vacuum cleaner, and grand piano; would rent at sacrifice. 'Phone 1525 Mad. Sq.

Five rooms, elevator apartment; piano; southern exposure, unexcelled river view, delightful Summer location; never before rented. 601 West 149th. Apt. 6S.

Riverside Drive, 528.—Five rooms and bath, facing Drive; near Grant's Tomb; sixth floor; Apartment 30. Phone Morningside 1776. References required.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 131.—To sublet, furnished apartment in the Dorchester; 7 rooms, 2 baths, studio room, 15x20; $175. Apartment 12-C.

Five rooms, bath; elevator; southern exposure; excellent janitor; cool, light; May 15 to Oct. 1. Call or address L. E. R., 502 West 113th.

Very low price; kitchenette, large living room, large bedroom, bath; beautifully furnished. Carlton Chambers, 400 Madison Av.

Artistically furnished, eight rooms, three baths, on Riverside Drive; electricity free. Phone Columbus 3751.

Cool apartments for 5 months; 10th floor; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, closet. Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St. Apply premises.

47TH ST., 16 WEST.—2-room kitchenette apartments, 2d floor; every convenience; splendid neighborhood; references.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Cozy, well furnished apartment, 5 rooms, bath; restaurant; possession immediately.

Excellent location; small housekeeping apartment to sublet till October, furnished. Apt. 42, 19 East 57th St.

111th St., 528 West; (Apt. 24.)—Four rooms, furnished; May 1 to Oct. 1; reference.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

West Side.

36 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH.
New 14-story, high class, fireproof apartment house; finest location on the Park; a few very attractive apartments for rent; manager on premises or your own broker.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. AMERICAN STORAGE CO., 604-608 West 48th St. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

112th St., Near Broadway.—Elegant 7-room ground floor apartment; first-class fireproof house; 2 baths; vacuum system, &c.; very suitable for doctor or dentist. Address Sublet, 28 Times.

VAN PRAGG,
522 WEST 112TH ST.
Six light rooms; all modern improvements; $40.

83D ST., 71 WEST.
Seven large, light rooms and bath; suitable for doctor or dentist; rent reasonable. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Unfurnished apts., 150 West 79th St.; a great bargain; $2,000 apartment will sublet until Oct. 1st for $100 per month; people leaving town; 7 outside sunny rooms; three baths. Tel. 5285 Schuyler.

Riverside Drive, 136th St.—Sublet, sacrifice, five large, light, beautiful rooms; cool; southern exposure; elevator, telephone; all improvements. Apply L 9 Times.

141ST ST., 221 WEST, (7th Av.)—At special rents, elevator apartments, 4-6 room large, light suites, $32-$40. Phone Audubon 2030.

47TH ST., 16 WEST.—Very desirable small kitchenette apartment; every convenience; moderate rental; references required.

To sublet, unfurnished, 5 rooms and bath, lease expiring next October; liberal concessions. 430 West 116th St. Apply Supt.

Clinton Av., 2,136.—Refined apartments; 4 large, light rooms, $20. Janitor, telephone 4900 Tremont.

Two upper floors, private house with owner; 9 rooms, large, light rooms; bath; hot water, heat; privacy; $55. 419 West 22d.

16th St., 5 West.—Bachelor apartments, skylight studios, or room and bath; all improvements; references required.

36th St., 31 West.—2 and 4 room apartments; all improvements; rent $35 up. Hageman, 67 West 36th St.

First-class elevator apartments; front, 6 rooms, bath, $50-$55. 547 West 123d, (Broadway.)

29TH ST., 345 WEST.—Second floor, 6 large, light rooms and bath; improvements.

103d, 112 West.—High class four rooms; electricity, telephone; near Subway and L. $26.

48th St., 244 East.—Parlor floor, basement; suitable for doctor; private stone house; $45.

East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
3 rooms and bath;
N. E. Cor. Lexington Av. and 24th St.
ASHFORTH & COMPANY,
11 East 42d St.

Bronx.

Upper part two-family house, 9 rooms, bath; improvements. 947 Sherman Av., 163d-164th St.

Long Island.

Apartments of six outside rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $35 and $40. Address Lenox Apartment House, Box 31, Lawrence, L. I.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

52D ST., 233 WEST.
Near Broadway. Fine private dwelling, suitable for boarding house; rent reasonable. Apply to
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av.

133 EAST 104TH ST.
A three and two story extension dwelling to let, near Lexington Av., eight rooms and bath; rent only $500; possession now.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Good opportunity for quick closing of a lease of residence on 50th St. between 5th and 6th Avs. For further particulars write or call, Room 903, 160 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

56 DOWNING ST., NEAR PUTNAM AV.
One block to L station. Grand and Fulton; brownstone; 11 rooms and bath; furnace; $55 month on lease, to private family. Keys 8-7. CHAS. H. BULKLEY, 735 Fulton St.

300 LINCOLN ROAD, BROOKLYN.
Lower part 2-family house; 8 rooms and bath. Apply on premises.

Country Houses Wanted.

Mother and son (18) desire 3 or 4 rooms and bath, private cottage, suburbs of Jersey, for housekeeping. G 247 Times Downtown.

Business Opportunities

Chance for the right person with small investment to become owner of a business in extremely profitable line. Whole time and previous knowledge not required. We invite fullest investigation. L 22 Times.

ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURER of ladies' wearing apparel, having best trade and exceptionally large output, would consider practical business man as partner; party must have best references to get interview; state in first letter ability, previous business, and amount of capital able to invest. L 89 Times.

An excellent opportunity to invest $100 to $1,000 in a prosperous manufacturing concern which needs additional funds to meet increase in business; located just outside of New York City. Y 162 Times.

Established Enterprise, controlling perfected patented specialty of universal utility, requires additional capital and services for profitable expansion; also general agents in unoccupied territory. Address Exceptional Opportunity, 75 Times.

Have you $50 to $400 to invest? We offer you a safe proposition with large profits within six months from present date. Ours is a unique selling plan. We are a corporation of unquestionable reliability. No broker's commissions. S 228 Times.

A few clean lines of goods wanted by San Francisco manufacturers' agency. S. Herzberg, 58 2d Av., New York. Phone 1400 Orchard.

Would prefer to meet financial party for advisal in our business; importers of food specialties; highest commercial references. B 200 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURER of cloaks and suits wants partner with $1,500; must give reference and be acquainted with the line. S R 100 Times.

Lost

LOST.—Gold watch fob, consisting of buckle and charm; initials T. F. K.; liberal reward for return of fob or pawn ticket; absolutely no questions asked. T. Kick, 2,608 Broadway.

LOST—Between 70th St. and 59th St., Amsterdam Av., Broadway and 5th Av., a lady's gray enamel and diamond watch. Liberal reward. Cartier, 712 5th Av.

LOST.—In Harlem Wednesday, diamond earring containing five stones, ¾ carat each; reward. Return to 226 West 136th St. Telephone 2647J—Morningside.

LOST.—In Harlem, Wednesday, diamond earring, five large stones; reward. Return to 226 West 136th St. Phone 2647J Morningside.

LOST—Amythyst pin lace jabot, 2d Av., 86th-99th, Madison Av.; reward. 24 East 99th.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Schools.

New York—Manhattan.

EXPERT COACHING for examinations in science and mathematics; $5 an hour. V 44 Times.

WANTED.—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Choirmaster, N. Y. Times.

Business Notices

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered promptly; addressing, mailing; samples submitted. Telephone 1352 Cortlandt. William Gray, 93 Nassau St.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.20; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; work called for, delivered. Phone Weatherford, 5860 Morningside. 215 W. 116th.

Automobile Exchange

PACKARD FOR SALE.
1913 6-cylinder 38 H. P. Packard Limousine. Recently delivered. Practically new. Will sacrifice to quick buyer. Write F. F. P., 110 West 85th St., New York, or phone 9008 Schuyler.

"Chalmers Speedster," completely reconstructed and repainted; is as good as new; has 33x4 new Firestone tires; capable of speed of 65 miles per hour; will sacrifice to get cash quickly; full information and photograph upon request. Address E. S. Youse Co., Reading, Pa.

For Sale.—A 5-ton 1912 Mack dumping truck automobile for contractor or coal dealer; this truck has been used only one season and is in very fine condition. Price and terms can be had from A. J. Barber, 815 Coal Exchange Bldg., Wilkesbarre, Penn.

Pope-Hartford limousine; fine condition; fully equipped; extra rims; 1910; cheap; chance for bargain; seen at 52 West 67th St. demonstration by appointment. Write John Sutphen, 11 Desbrosses St.

GREAT BARGAIN!
White steamer; 20-30 h. p.; excellent running condition; demonstrated at 190 Columbus Av., near 69th St.; phone Columbus 8623.

Hupmobile, 32 H. P. touring, $750; Regal, 1912, undersiung roadster, $650; exceptional bargains. Used car dept., 1,392 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 1546 Prospect.

Regal 1911 rumble seat runabout, fully equipped, guaranteed, and demonstrated; sold account of reverse. Seen 516 West 145th St. H. S. Baldwin.

For Sale.—Lozier Lakewood, 5-passenger, 4-cylinder; fine condition; engine perfect; fully equipped; 1912 model. For particulars phone 4132 Flatbush.

Cadillac Landaulet, 1911, in excellent condition; full equipment; seen by appointment. Apartment 15, 80 West 40th St. Telephone 5046 Bryant.

Premier touring; fully equipped and overhauled; four cylinder; $800.
Premier Co., 19 West 62d.

We store limousine bodies at $5 monthly; fine, dry, clean space. Moore & Co., 647 West 50th St. Phone 5789 Col.

Pierce Arrow, 1911, 6—36; just overhaulued, repainted; bargain, $1,675. Kuh, 328 West 50th St.

Hupmobile, 32 H. P., fully equipped, bargain, $650. H. A. Dingard, 902 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Phone 3827 Bedford.

Attention! Will sell two new delivery bodies with top and curtains; 42x7½; at half price. Act quick. Ruff, 728 East 212th.

Reo roadster; torpedo foredoor; late model; equipped; $450.
Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Fifty slightly used cars of all makes taken in exchange; $150 up.
R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d St.

Reo the Fifth, 1912, centre control; equipped like new; bargain.
Reo, 19 West 62d.

Premier six cylinder; ran less than 1,000 miles; equipped; bargain.
Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Brush runabout; like new; only run 1,000 miles; price $200. 460 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Cadillac five passenger; fully equipped; $550.
R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d.

Reo 1912, model R; fully equipped; $600.
R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE ACADEMY, 233 W. 54TH ST.
Booklet explains WHY our course is best. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Hire.—Elegant Packard touring, hourly, monthly. Verlangieri, 532 West 122d St. 7670—Morningside.

For Hire.—Packard 1912 touring and landaulet; 7 passenger; prices reasonable. 'Phone 7845 Columbus. Williams, 143 West 51st St.

Just out of factory to-day, magnificent touring Packard, hour, day, week, month; owner drives. Murphy, 4213—Tremont.

PACKARD TOURING CARS FOR HIRE.
Anywhere, any time; reasonable. Phone 5754 Riverside. GILLETT-JOHNSON CO.

For Rent—Packard, five passenger, touring; beautifully equipped; owner drives. 'Phone 3352—Greeley. Burnett.

For Rent—Packard, $50 week; owner drive. 'Phone 1110—Audubon.

Automobile Repairing.

Send for card showing standard prices for high order automobile painting; we have one price only. Moore & Co., 647 West 50th St. Phone 5789 Columbus.

Automobile Supplies.

OILS.—Hygrade auto oils, 20c. per gallon. Telephone 2967 Morningside for trial barrel.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted.—A 2-ton truck. J. J. Doyle, 574 West 180th St. Phone 7300 Morningside.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST { Large and small rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37 EAST, (near Madison Av.)—Room, with board; table board; references.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large and small rooms; elevator; parlor dining; uniformly good table.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board; table guests; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (near 70th.)—Comfortable rooms, large and small; heat, hot water, electricity, telephone; good table; moderate; references.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Airy rooms, newly decorated; excellent board; hot water supply; references.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 23 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; convenient theatres.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6068—Bryant.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths; telephone; superior table.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Two desirable rooms, with board.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Large and small front rooms; southern exposure; good board; Subway; telephone; reference.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms, board; private baths; families; convenient cars; reasonable.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second floor front room; private bath; with or without board; references.

73D, 155 WEST.—Double and single rooms; every convenience; excellent table; 'phone; moderate.

73D, 181 WEST.—Subway double and single rooms; southern exposure; excellent table; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 127-129 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms; generous table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; elegant private house; gentlemen; moderate.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
NORECE HALL AND THE BONHEUR.
RESIDENTIAL HOTELS.
ATTRACTIVE—UNUSUAL—HOMELIKE.
SOUTHERN COOKING; WHITE SERVICE.
Out-of-town guests accommodated; references. Write for booklet.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large and small rooms; electricity; home environment; generous table; references.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.
Large, small rooms; excellent board. Schuyler 8510.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; also private bath; business people. Telephone Schuyler 8397.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

105TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling; absolutely perfect for comfort and convenience; extra large, sunny front room, gentleman or small family.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Unsurpassed table board; business gentlemen preferred; also rooms. Phone Morningside 8136.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Large front room, overlooking Columbia campus; private bath; table guests accommodated.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large front rooms, suitable for two; all conveniences; elevator; references. Kerjer.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, also single rooms to let, with board.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Rooms, electricity; with, without private bath; meals optional; references.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; also single; lavatory; all conveniences; references; table guests.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, Near Broadway, The Audubon.—Bright rooms; excellent board; first-class accommodation from $7 to $12 per one; $15 upwards for two. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

A.—A.—WHEELOCK MANSION.
158th St. and Hudson River, two blocks Subway station; unusually attractive rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water, showers; large private grounds; piazza 125x10 feet; telephone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (116th.)—Unusual opportunity for married couple to secure accommodations in private adult family owning beautifully furnished apartment; southwestern exposure; references exchanged. C 100 Times.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean traffic passing windows; 20 minutes Manhattan; charming residence; elegant sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; rates moderate. 71 Central Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I.

WEST END AV., 762, (97th St.)—Double and single rooms; also table board.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, (Heights.)—Water view; Subway, 5 minutes; Manhattan centre within 20 minutes; high-class board; aristocratic neighborhood; furnished, unfurnished; moderate. Main 905.

Country Board

Westchester.

THE AUERDICH HOUSE.
Telephone 702—Tarrytown.
Family boarding house; large, airy rooms, baths; all home cooking; large porches and grounds; refined surrounding; fresh milk, eggs, vegetables; ten minutes from station; rates $9 and up. Mrs. J. H. Averdich, 171 Washington St., Tarrytown, N. Y.

Beautiful private home, Chester Hill; excellent table. 153 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island.

Garden City Estates.—A real home for two business people or health seekers, with private couple, near golf links. W 47 Times.

New Jersey.

Private family of adults will rent one or two unfurnished rooms with or without board; fine location; five minutes from East Orange, Lackawanna station. 24 Beech St., East Orange, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

5TH AV., 25, (refined surroundings.)—Beautiful, large rooms; running water, bath; breakfast optional.

9TH ST., 16 EAST, near 5th Av.—Bright, cheerful, well-furnished, large, small rooms; reasonable.

22D, 33 EAST.—Beautifully furnished front suites; electricity; private baths; small room.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; private house; modern conveniences; electric light, telephone.

43D ST., 13 EAST.—Large rooms, running water; reference.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH ST., 81 EAST.—A large room, suitable one or two. Phone Plaza 3800.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive room; ideal location; suitable for doctor; board optional; Summer rates; phone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms; private bath; board optional; telephone Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (Near 35th.)—Large, well-furnished, sunny, double room; small room; bath; strictly private house; near Subway; references exchanged.

West Side.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.—Comfortable furnished front large and small rooms; all conveniences; telephone; reference.

14TH ST., 238 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, daintily furnished room; private family; gentlemen. Gosford's bell.

FIND MURDERED MAN IN DESERTED FLAT

Police Think Italian Was Brought to Place Where Body Was Discovered and Shot from Behind.

SEEK A MAN AND A WOMAN

They Are the Persons to Whom Rooms Were Rented in Which the Dead Man Lay.

In a three-room flat in the rear of the furnished room house at 207 East Fourteenth Street, a policeman found early yesterday morning the body of a young man, evidently an Italian. He had been shot to death, and the police believe that he was brought to the place and killed before he had a chance to make a fight for his life.

The detectives believe that the man was surprised by some one who entered the room behind him. The first shot killed him. The ball entered the back of his head at the base of the brain. As the man fell, his assailant, the police think, turned him over and holding the revolver close to his chin, fired a second bullet upward into his head.

There are other features which make this one of the strangest crimes the police have had to handle in a long time. Detective Lieut. Flannerly and Detective Schmidt of the East Twenty-second Street Station spent all yesterday in picking up clues to the murderer and in interviewing persons who might know something about the case. All their energy is now devoted to establishing the identity of the dead man. They are also searching for a woman known as "Flo" and a man known as "Moe," who engaged the rooms three days ago in which the man was killed.

The house at 207 East Fourteenth Street is a five-story brick building. It is filled with small flats, which are let for short terms. Joseph Wolff, the janitor, and his wife have rooms on the first floor. At 11:30 o'clock on Saturday night Mrs. Wolff told the police she heard a pistol shot. She sat up in bed, she said, and, after hearing two more shots, awoke her husband. Wolff, she asserted, started upstairs to investigate. As he was ascending the stairs leading to the third floor he met five men coming down.

"Have you heard any shooting?" the janitor said he asked them.

One of the men, according to the janitor, said they had heard a disturbance, but that's all. Then they went upstairs. The janitor said he went through the house but found no signs of anything wrong. He then came downstairs again and went into his rooms, he told the police. The five men had in the meantime left the house, he said.

Mrs. Moses Steinberg, who with her husband has a flat in the house, told the police that she remembered seeing the men referred to by the janitor leave the house, because they appeared to be in a hurry, and one of them brushed against her as she stood near the front door. They went in the direction of Third Avenue, she said.

Wolff and his wife discussed the noise, the janitor said, and the mater weighed upon their minds. They were unable to sleep, and so about 3 o'clock in the morning Wolff dressed and went out. He found Sergt. Williamson and Policeman Miller of the East Twenty-second Street Station, and told them of the shots his wife had heard. The policemen returned with him to the house. They found the rear flat on the third floor locked on the outside with a padlock. The policemen knocked upon the door, and when there was no answer, forced it open.

The flat was in darkness. They lit the light, and in the kitchen, huddled up on the floor, they found the body of a man, who was seemingly between 28 years old. The body was 5 feet 4 inches in height and was dressed in a brown suit of clothes, a black sweater, and a tan raincoat. Under a fold of the raincoat the policemen found a loaded revolver with the hammer cocked. Tucked into the waistband of the trousers was another revolver. Except for two cartridges its chambers were empty. The police theory is that the revolver was put under the coat by the man's assailant, to uphold a plea of self-defense if he was arrested.

Acting Capt. Michael J. Cooney, in charge of the precinct detectives, took up the case at once. The rooms in which the man was killed were scantily furnished. They contained a mattress and a pillow, a bureau, and a few chairs. On the bureau in the front room a number of picture post cards were found. Beside them lay two black plumes and four packages of cigarettes. The floors of the three rooms were littered with half-smoked cigarettes. In the dresser were some articles of woman's wear, including two shirtwaists. A search of the dead man's clothing, the police said, revealed nothing that might lead to his identity. He had $3 and some small change in his pockets. The most promising clue obtained, the police said later, were two photographs. One of these is said to be a picture of the woman who rented the apartment. The other is that of a man. As evidence that the man had no chance to fight for his life the police point to the fact that there was no disorder in the flat.

Wolff was taken to the police station and questioned. The police said he told them that the flat was rented by Andrew Smith, who lives in the house and has charge of leasing the rooms. Smith was brought to the police station yesterday afternoon. According to the police, all he knew about the tenants of the flat was that the man gave the name of "Moe" and the woman that of "Flo." Another person brought to the police station was a Postal Telegraph messenger boy. This lad, according to the police, slept either in No. 207 or the house next door. Early in the evening he was called to the house in which the murder was committed by a man "up stairs," and directed by him to go to the house where this man said his father lived, to get some clothes. He had done as directed, the boy said. The Bronx address the detectives would not make public. Another person brought in was a young man who, it was said, was "picked up by his photograph."

The postcards found in the flat were mailed, it was said, from cities in the East, and some were addressed to "Klein" and others to "Howard." The police would not give the other names of the persons to whom they were sent.

LURE SAILOR TO DEATH.

M. J. Reynolds Called Out of Saloon to be Fatally Shot.

Called from a saloon at the corner of Sixteenth Street and Seventh Avenue late last night, Michael J. Reynolds, a sailor attached to the battleship Michigan, was shot and mortally wounded by a man whom he was unable to identify. Reynolds was taken to the New York Hospital by Dr. Morgan, a bullet lodged in his abdomen. Martin Whalen, 23 years old, a driver, of 325 West Twenty-first Street, who was with Reynolds at the time of the shooting, was arrested as an accessory to the shooting, charged with felonious assault.

Reynolds described his assailant as about five feet six inches in height and wearing a dark gray suit. He was about to enter into a more detailed description when, according to the police, Whalen bent over him and whispered in his ear. Reynolds then, the police say, refused to make any further statement.

Whalen told the police that Reynolds had been in a fight with a man in West Sixteenth Street. The sailor then entered the saloon, Whalen said, and had been there with him a short time when several men, including the one with whom Reynolds had been fighting, appeared outside of the place and dared him to come out. Reynolds stepped outside to finish the fight, when a shot was heard and the sailor fell to the sidewalk.

TRAIN NO. 5 TO CHICAGO

Lackawanna Railroad

Leaves New York 2 P. M. daily. Arrives Chicago 2 P. M. next day via Michigan Central (Fare $51.00) or 3:30 P. M. via Nickel Plate. (Fare $15.00.) Through sleepers over both routes.

CHILDREN SAVE DEBTOR.

Creditor, Annoyed by Them, Glad to Sign Release.

Louis Drucker, who lives with his wife, Bertha, at 90 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, is a ladies' tailor and the father of eight children. Samuel Cohen, who lives with his wife, Mary, at 532 Flushing Avenue, is also a ladies' tailor, but the father of only two. Two days ago the father of two sued the father of eight for $15, which he alleged was due him for a week's work done for Drucker, but which Drucker refused to pay on the ground that the week's work was not done right.

Thereupon Cohen, father of two, obtained from Judge Young, in the Second District Municipal Court, a judgment for the amount and a body attachment for the arrest of Drucker, father of eight. Drucker was arrested at his shop on Thursday morning by City Marshal Herman, and cast into the Ludlow Street Jail, there to languish for fifteen days unless he paid the $15.

The joy of Cohen's triumph, however, was nipped in the bud a few hours later, when Mrs. Drucker, wife of the imprisoned father of eight, appeared at the Cohen home, together with the aforementioned eight, ranging from Martha, aged 12, down to the baby, aged 8 months. Mrs. Drucker, outweeping her weeping brood, declared to Cohen and his wife that they had clapped her breadwinner into jail and that there was no one else to feed her eight. Unless they gave her back her spouse, she announced, they might as well take her eight, for she could not feed them.

And, to the consternation of the victorious Cohen, she straightway turned the judgment he had obtained into a boomerang by departing forthwith and leaving her eight clamorous Druckerlings behind, to weep in concert with the now clamorous Cohens and their two. In vain Cohen first ordered and then pleaded with the eight young Druckers to go home; they and their wailing were come to stay. Moreover, toward suppertime they developed eight phenomenal young appetites, which they manifested with so much more clamor that the Cohens, half in pity and half in desperation, were forced to send out for nearly a dollar's worth of bread and milk and apples.

Cohen's discomfiture was made worse by his neighbors, who would maliciously stop to congratulate him, when they met him, on the sudden augmentation of his young family circle from two to ten. Late that night he could stand it no longer, but grabbed up the youngest of the eight, and, followed by the now silent and heavy-eyed seven, hustled them back to the Drucker home.

But the next day, very early, the distracted mother brought them back, and with them their appetites and their voices. Wherefore at noontime Cohen, in despair, telephoned to City Marshal Herman, asking him how he could get Drucker out of jail and back to his home and responsibilities.

This was the answer:

"Jail fee, $2. Marshal's fee, $2.40. Poundage, 75 cents. Mileage, 18 cents. Total, $5.33."

On Saturday night, as soon as he had celebrated the going out of the Sabbath, Cohen and his wife, half deafened by the importunities of the one adult and eight infantile members of the handicapped Drucker family, hurried over to the Ludlow Street Jail and paid the $5.33 to the cheerful and unconcerned Drucker back to his home, and peace and quiet back to theirs.

OROTAVA RACED TO RESCUE.

Got Danger Signal from El Occidente, but Was Not Needed.

On arrival at Quarantine yesterday at noon Capt. Richard Hayes of the Royal Mail steam packet Orotava reported that he had picked up the "S O S" calls sent out by the wireless operator on the Southern Pacific steamer El Occidente at 10:40 o'clock Saturday night. The message said that the vessel had collided with an unknown schooner in the fog and asked for assistance. The position given by the Captain of El Occidente was six miles south of Barnegat. About 135 miles from the Orotava. The course was set, and Chief George Pabscott of the Orotava, with his staff and an extra shift of stokers, "shook her up" till she was going more than fifteen knots toward El Occidente.

Chief Officer Charles Wilson had the lifeboats swung out, and the falls laid on deck clear for running, and all preparations made for taking off the passengers and crew.

At 1:30 A. M. a second message was received, saying that the steamer was alongside the schooner, which was leaking, but El Occidente was in no danger. Her bow rail was a little damaged, but that was all. Capt. Hayes replied that he was steaming to the rescue and asked if he should carry on. An hour later the reply came: "Plenty of help in sight. No need of assistance."

The United States revenue cutter Mohawk, towing the disabled schooner, passed in Sandy Hook at 11:45 last night.

MATZOTH GIVEN AWAY.

Charities to Distribute Unleavened Bread Freely This Week.

Hundreds of men, women, and children stood in line yesterday before the offices of the United Hebrew Community, at 293 East Broadway, to get the first distribution of free matzoth or unleavened bread, which that organization will give away this week in preparation for the Jewish Passover, which begins next Monday. Every one who had a ticket yesterday received from fifteen to fifty pounds of matzoth free, the amount depending directly on the number of mouths there were to feed. It was said that the organization would give away between 80,000 and 90,000 pounds of matzoth this week, besides free sugar and wine.

Several hundred pounds of matzoth were sent by the organization yesterday to the Otisville Sanitarium, at Otisville, N. Y., together with new dishes for the Passover feast. Free matzoth was also sent to the City Home and the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwells Island for Jewish inmates during the Passover week.

Nathan Lamport, President, and Hyman Dolinsky, Vice President of the organization, said that nobody need go without matzoth and other foodstuffs for the Passover, if they would apply at the offices of the organization. A second station where such things will be distributed free has been opened at 160 Clinton Street, by the Edward Rosenstein Association. There 30,000 pounds of free matzoth is to be distributed.

BAR ASSOCIATION HAD BAD MEMORY

Opposed Swann's Penal Code Amendments, Although It Had Proposed Them.

JURIST POINTED OUT ERROR

Reconsideration Promised for Bills for Grouping Indictments and Trying Co-Defendants Together.

The fact that the Bar Association opposed the very amendments it had proposed to the Criminal Code, and called a Federal law "dangerous and deplorable," was brought to light yesterday, when it was learned that Judge Edward Swann of General Sessions had appeared before a committee of the Bar Association and had a battle of words with it because it refused to consider his amendments to the Penal Code.

The proposed amendments aim to change several sections of the Penal law. They were introduced in Albany by Senator James D. McClelland and are still before the Senate and Assembly. In drafting his amendments Judge Swann went back and copied word for word a recommendation passed by the Bar Association in 1909, and approved by that body several times. This aimed to place defendants in a criminal action, who were indicted for the same offense, on trial together, and not leave it to them to elect whether or not they should be tried separately.

The Bar Association, which is noted for its vigilance, read this amendment, and thereupon submitted the matter to the Committee on the Amendment of the Law. Shortly afterward a letter was received by Senator McClelland from Harlan S. Stone, Dean of the Columbia Law School and Chairman of the Committee on Amendment of the Law. It said:

> The bill you introduced seeks to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure in regard to the trial of defendants jointly indicted. Under the present law, when two or more are jointly indicted, any defendant, who so requires, may be tried separately. This bill provides to take away the absolute right of a separate trial now given a defendant indicted for felony and seeks to make the right one within the discretion of the court. The Committee on the Amendment of the Law believes this change is not advisable, believing that every defendant charged with a heinous offense should be given the right to require a separate trial and not to be prejudiced by the fact that his co-defendant may be guilty.

The Swann Amendments.

This is what caused Judge Swann to go to Albany and point out to some of the lawyers fighting the bill that they themselves had placed their seal of approval on the amendment. The other bill proposed by Judge Swann also had had the approval of the Bar Association, and reads as follows:

> When there are several charges against any person for the same act or transaction, or for two or more acts or transactions connected together of the same nature, the whole may be joined in one indictment in separate counts; and if two or more indictments are found in such cases the court may order them to be considered.

After this second amendment had been introduced Senator McClelland received a letter saying in part:

"Without seeking to suggest all the possibilities which are latent in the language employed in this proposed amendment it is clear that under its provisions a defendant may be indicted for different acts of assault committed on different individuals at different times, and under different circumstances for various acts of burglary or larceny or murder in a single indictment, and all of those charges may be tried at one time. There may be insufficient evidence with respect to any one of these charges to warrant a conviction, the evidence might with respect to any one be of such a character as to create a reasonable doubt, and yet by combining in one indictment various charges, every one of them insufficient in itself to justify conviction, might result in conviction.

"While the committee believes that our criminal law is susceptible of amendment, and in many respects, it still considers this proposed amendment as extremely dangerous and imperiling the safety of the citizens. Under the law as it has been construed by the most enlightened courts in the land proof of the alleged commission of similar crimes by the defendant is incompetent for the very reason that it may tend to unduly prejudice the defendant in the eyes of the jury and multiply issues to such an extent as to lead to confusion in the minds of the jury. By this proposed amendment it is sought to go much further than was attempted in the cases which were denounced in a decision in the Court of Appeals. The defendant may be actually put on trial for an indefinite number of offenses and entirely separated and independent of each other. The Committee on the Amendment of the Law would therefore consider such a change in the law as is proposed dangerous and deplorable."

Swann Meets Lawyers' Committee.

Judge Swann was then invited to appear before the committee at the Bar Association, and went there on Friday night. Clarence D. Ashley of the New York University Law School, Dean Stone of Columbia, and William Larremore, editor of The New York Law Journal, who are members of the committee, were present. The meeting, it is said, was anything but a calm and dignified discussion of the proposed amendments. Judge Swann told his hearers that the first amendment they disapproved had received their own approval. This was found to be correct, and then Judge Swan drew a copy of the Federal law from his pocket and read them Section 1,024 of the United States Revised Statutes. It followed word for word his second amendment, which the committee had called "deplorable and dangerous."

"Politics," said one of the committee.

"No, common sense," replied Judge Swann. "There is a constant public clamor for a reform in our judicial procedure, and it is much better for us, gentlemen, not to sit, like the Bourbons, entrenched in the dream of our own security, but to use our wisdom and experience in making necessary reforms before some one else does it with an axe."

The committee agreed to take the matter under consideration anew. Judge Swann laughed yesterday over the incident and said:

"Our criminal courts are running in the old stage coach rut of a century ago. Under our practice we pursue the shadow and miss the substance of justice. Why should not all the acts that were committed at the same moment be included in one indictment and tried together? A separate trial serves no useful purpose and causes delay and subjects the county to unnecessary expense and harasses the witnesses by bringing them down to court twice the number of days necessary."

"It aids the defendant, too, doesn't it?" Judge Swann was asked.

"It certainly does," replied Judge Swann. "Unscrupulous lawyers use this privilege of separate trial to bludgeon the courts into accepting pleas of guilty of r lesser degrees of crimes and wearing out the witnesses for the prosecution. If a defendant has any real reason why he should be tried separately from others who have been arrested with him no Judge will deny him this opportunity. If under these circumstances the Judge denied the defendant a separate trial that Judge's decision would be reversed by the higher courts."

HONOR DR. SILVERMAN.

Rabbis Celebrate His Long Pastorate with a Dinner.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, who completed twenty-five years yesterday as rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, was the guest at a dinner last night given by the Jewish rabbis of this city, who presented to him a pair of silver dishes to commemorate his long pastorate. The dinner, which brought together many Jewish ministers from other States, was served in the Carlton Hall, 100 West 127th Street, under the auspices of the New York Board of Jewish Ministers and the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis. The toastmaster was the Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes. The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman presented the gift of silver. Other speakers were the Rev. Maurice H. Harris, who is President of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis; the Rev. Dr. B. Drachman, President of the New York Board of Jewish Ministers; the Rev. Dr. C. H. Levy, the Rev. Dr. I. S. Moses, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Friedlander.

Other clergymen present were the Rev. Dr. Louis Grossman of Cincinnati the Rev. Dr. David Levy of New Haven, Conn.; the Rev. E. Frisch of Far Rockaway, the Rev. N. Krass of Brooklyn, the Rev. Alexander Lyons of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Drs. Elsas, Bloom, Tintner, Greenfield, Lisman, and Blaum.

Dr. Silverman was graduated from the Hebrew Union Seminary in Cincinnati in 1885. He held his first pastorate in Galveston, Texas. From there he went to Temple Emanu-El, one of the largest Jewish congregations in the city.

This Bomb Was Not a Bomb.

Moss & Brill, owners and operators of the Jefferson Theatre in East Fourteenth Street, have learned with considerable satisfaction that the strange object found in their building on Friday night while an audience of 1,500 was enjoying the motion pictures, and which the representatives from the Fire Department's Division of Combustibles supposed was a bomb, was not a bomb at all. Subsequent analysis, under the direction of Dr. Kennard, Chief of the division, showed that the liquid and powder found in it were not explosive.

15 TAKEN IN CRAPS RAID.

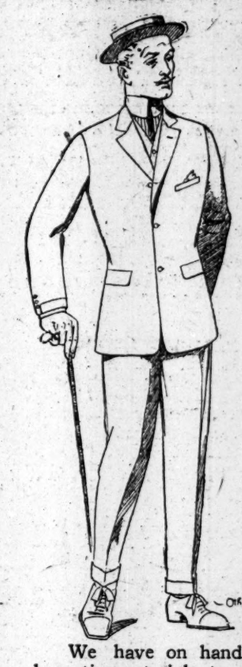
Guns Hold Youths Prisoners in Barn Until Reinforcements Arrive.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 13.—For two hours this afternoon Detectives Blauvelt and Courter of Hackensack, with guns, covered a barn on the Bergen County side of the Market Street Bridge on the Passaic River and kept fifteen young men prisoners in the loft until aid and four autos came to take them to Hackensack.

It was a raid on a craps game. Courter was compelled to climb up one side of the barn to reach the loft, while Blauvelt guarded the other side, where a convenient door was found. The prisoners were Edward Brickner, John Marsheler, Albert Warden, Alex. Whisler, Richard Myers, Henry Moellen, Edw. Samlus, Otto Stein, Merle Molleni, William Anderson, Robert Blenkler, Robert Edwards, Edward Milo, John Moeller, and Carl Hopper.

There Is Almost Magic in This Reflection of England



There is an indescribable something about this suit that adapts it perfectly to the man for whom it is made.

The style cannot be duplicated in ready-to-wear clothes because the tailor must have the lines of the figure of the man who is to wear it in mind when the pattern is cut.

The shoulder lines, the length of lapels, the placing of pockets and placing of buttons, must vary as the physique of the wearers differ.

The changes to which this style submits increases the apparent height of the short man and reduces the corpulent appearance of the stout man.

On any man this suit reflects every atom of style the most skillful tailor is able to inject into custom-made clothes.

We have on hand 5,000 patterns of imported and domestic materials to satisfy your choice of cloth. We have the largest custom-tailoring establishment in the world to guarantee you service, satisfaction and quick delivery.

Made to Measure Only, $20 to $40

Send for samples and book of other style suggestions equally distinctive.

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Convenience Each member of the party may carry sufficient funds for his or her own use.

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For the better accommodation of its patrons, the Financial Department of the Company has opened a branch office at 487 Fifth Avenue, opposite New York Public Library, at which (as well as at the Company's Main Office, 65 Broadway, and at offices of the National Express Company) all conveniences are provided for the sale and payment of the Company's Travelers Cheques, Travelers Letters of Credit, Money Orders and other Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

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Sale of Onyx Hose

Three Pairs for $1.00

FOR three days this sale holds—to-day, to-morrow and Wednesday. For these three days we sell Onyx Hosiery at reduced prices.

Remember, every pair of Onyx Hose you buy at a Wallach store is guaranteed by Wallach Bros. to give perfect satisfaction.

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GYPSY LIFE | NEW CIRCUS | PERFORMING HORSES
In addition to the $200,000 Spectacle.
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WINTER GARDEN
Matinee to-morrow 50c. to $1.50.
HONEYMOON EXPRESS
GABY DESLYS, Al Jolson, 150 others.
48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
What Happened to Mary
with OLIVE WYNDHAM
Entire 1st Balcony, $1; entire 2d Balcony, 50c.
LYRIC 42d St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
STAR CAST REVIVAL ROSEDALE
William Collier's COMEDY 41st E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15
FANNY'S FIRST PLAY
39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. This Week Thurs. & Sat., 2:15
THE FIVE FRANKFORTERS
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
GRACE GEORGE
The Grace George Cyprienne we dote on.—Mail.
In Sardou's Comedy, DIVORCONS
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
ROMANCE
WEBER & FIELDS' 44th ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Nine Star Revival THE GEISHA
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Gilbert-Sullivan Company All-Star Revival of
THE BEGGAR STUDENT
ALL NEXT WEEK. THE MIKADO SEATS NOW
PRINCESS 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE THEATRE OF THRILLS.
5 one-act plays that made the Grand Guignol in Paris famous.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. & 8th Av. Evs. & Mats. Sat. 25c. to $1.50. THE WHIP Wed. Mat. 25c. to $1.
500 ORCHESTRA SEATS AT $1.
West End 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8.15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2.15
SAM BERNARD in ALL FOR THE LADIES.
LAST WEEK | MADISON SQ. GARDEN Twice daily, 2:15 & 8:15 Doors open 1:15 & 7:15.
BARNUM AND BAILEY CIRCUS
and ENTIRELY NEW EDITION CLEOPATRA
CIRCUS SENSATION OF CENTURY
Admission to Everything 25c & 50c Reserved Seats 75c., $1, $1.50.
Private box seats, $2.50. Children under half price afternoons. Box office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
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PARK 59th St. Col. Circle. Evs., 10c., 20c., 30c., 50c. Daily Mats. 10c., 15c., 25c.
MURRAY HILL Evs. & 15. Mat. To-day Burlesque TAXI GIRLS

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
LAST WEEK OF OPERA SEASON.
To-night at 8:15. Boheme. Alda, Alten; Caruso, Gilly, Didur, Segurola, Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8. Cyrano. Alda; Martin, Amato, Reiss, Griswold. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. Pop. Price Mat. at 2. Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Alten; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Griswold. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8:15. Don Pasquale. Bori, Macnez, Scotti, Pini-Corsi, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. Aft. at 2:30 sharp. Toscanini Symphony Concert.
Fri. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Sturani.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Boris Godunoff. Homer, Case, Maubourg; Diffur, Althouse, Segurola, Rothier, Bada, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat., Pop. Prices, at 8. Aida. Destinn, Robeson; Martin, Gilly, Segurola. Cond., Sturani.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEA., B'way & 42 St. Ev. 8:20. Pop. Mat. Wed.
MAY IRWIN in the Farce Widow By Proxy
To-night Miss Irwin will sing "The Foolish Questions" and "The Best Song She Ever Sang."
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat. 2:15. POP. MAT. WED.
LAST 8 TIMES A MAN'S FRIENDS
BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY MATINEE AND TWICE DAILY including SUNDAYS
The Superb Photo "QUO VADIS" Spectacle
POPULAR PRICES. Seats Next Thursday.
GRAND, 23 St., 8th Av. 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed. EVERYWOMAN
Ad. Philipp's 57 St. Thea. nr. 3 Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. Auction Pinochle
Thursday Evg., "ALMA WO WOHNST DU?"
OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 1260 Stuy. Thurs.—Amateur Night | Fridays—Country Store. Mat. To-day. Seats 25c. HARRY HASTINGS' BIG SHOW.
BELASCO West 44th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
Years of Discretion
"Superb Cast"—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun. Lyn Harding, Bruce McRae, Herbert Kelcey, E. M. Holland, Effie Shannon, Robert McWade, E. Grant Mitchell, Alice Putnam, Mabel Bunyea.
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8.10. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat., 2:10.
MATINEE TO-MORROW.
A Good Little Devil
PALACE B'way, 47th St. Evenings 8:15. Daily Mat. 2:15.
SALLIE FISHER; CECIL LEAN & CO. Marie McFarland & Madame T.; Miss Orford & Her Elephants, Gallagher & Fields, Joe C. Smith, Felix & Barry Sisters, Fields & Lewis, Morgan, Bailey & Morgan, Ergotti & Lilliputians. 500 Good Orchestra Seats Nights at $1. Matinees at 75c.
JOSEPH and His Brethren 8th Av. & 62d St. Century Thea. LAST 2 WEEKS. Evs. & Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46 Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Laurette Taylor 'Peg o' My Heart.'
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW
B. F. KEITH'S UNION SQ. Colbyer & Ryan, Donovan & McDonald, Willard Simms & Co., 10 others.
B. F. KEITH'S COLONIAL Kitty Gordon, "Trained Nurses," with Clarke & Bergman & 8 others.
B. F. KEITH'S HARLEM Opera House 125 St., nr 7 Av. Mat. daily Stock Co in Butterfly on the Wheel. Vaude. bet. acts.
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Burlesque on late Armory Exhibition of Cubist-Futurist-Post-Impressionistic pictures. To See — To Laugh.
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Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. until further notice. Admission 25 cents.
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Carnegie Hall. To-morrow Aft., at 3. FAREWELL RECITAL ELENA GERHARDT Tickets, 75c to $2 at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.
48TH ST. THEATRE. 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. MAT. TO-DAY AT 3:30. PE AHM E SQUEET
INDIAN LEGENDS, MUSIC & DANCES.
MAJESTIC Mats. Tues., Wed., Fri. & Sat. LITTLE WOMEN
Next Week—EVA TANGUAY. Mats. daily.
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Thalia Thea. 46 Bowery. Tel. 2139 Franklin ZURO GRAND OPERA CO. TO-NIGHT. AIDA. POPULAR PRICES.
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JULIA SANDERSON with JOSEPH CAWTHORN
In THE SUNSHINE GIRL.
If you don't laugh at "Stop Thief," the rip-roaring farce now at the Gaiety Theatre, there's something the matter with you.
LYCEUM 45th St., B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
"GRIPS THE ATTENTION EVERY MOMENT."—JUDGE EDWARD SWANN.
H. B. WARNER THE GHOST BREAKER
***3 SPECIAL MATS.: To-m'w, Wed. & Fri. "THE NECKLEN." Prices 50c. to $1.50.
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150th TIME UNIQUE SOUVENIRS MONDAY, APRIL 28.
"The Conspiracy"
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Robert Hilliard in "THE ARGYLE CASE."
HUDSON W. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
The Poor Little Rich Girl
FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30—2 WEEKS ONLY.
RICHARD BENNETT and CO-WORKERS present DAMAGED GOODS
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FACE THE WORLD WITH A SMILING FACE. SEE "STOP THIEF" AT THE GAIETY THEATRE. IT PLANTS THE LAUGHS THAT LINGER.
THE MASTER MIND EDMUND BREESE IN GREATEST PLAY OF HIS CAREER EVES. 8.20 POP MAT THURS AT HARRIS THEATRE
New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.15
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The Last Word in Musical Comedy.
LIBERTY W. 42d St.; Evs. 8:10 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10.
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Valli Valli, Janet Beecher, 100 others.
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"STOP THIEF" A farce by Carlyle Moore.
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Billy B. Van, Beaumont Sisters & Co. of 35, Balalaika Orchestra, Billy McDermott, Walter Van Brunt, Maddeh & Fitzpatrick, others.
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JULIA CULP
COENRAAD V. BOS at the Piano.
Seats $2 to 50c. at hall. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.
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Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av. 25c. to $1
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PANAMA CANAL—BALKAN WAR
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WILLIAM MORRIS' N. Y. THEATRE B'way 45 St. 10c.-15c.-25c. 1:30 to 11:30 P. M. Vaudeville and Kinemacolor. May Ward: "The Dept. Store Soprano." 15 Other Acts
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